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WEST VIRGINIA
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

State Board of Control

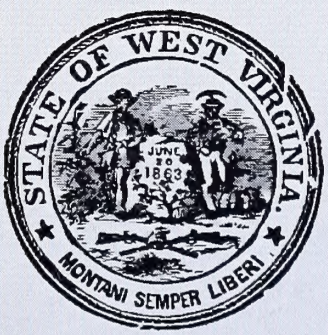
—OF—

WEST VIRGINIA

—FOR THE—

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1912



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UNION PUBLISHING CO., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Charleston, West Virginia,
October 1, 1912.

HONORABLE WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK,
Governor of West Virginia,
Charleston, W. Va.

SIR:—

In conformity with the law creating the State Board of Control, we have the honor to submit herewith our second biennial report, covering the period from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912.

The volume of our work has so increased that we deem it advisable to publish this report in two parts, as follows:

Part One, covering the penal and charitable institutions, and,

Part Two, covering the educational institutions, commissions and boards.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. LAKIN,
JOHN A. SHEPPARD,
E. B. STEPHENSON,
State Board of Control.

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

State Board of Control

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

JAMES S. LAKIN, President.

JOHN A. SHEPPARD,

E. B. STEPHENSON, Treasurer.

Charleston, W. Va.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

PART I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The original membership of the State Board of Control was as follows, the terms of the members beginning July 1, 1909:

James S. Lakin, term of six years.
Thos. E. Hodges, term of four years.
John A. Sheppard, term of two years.

The Board organized on July 1, 1909, by electing Mr. James S. Lakin, President, and Mr. Thos. E. Hodges, Treasurer. Mr. Hodges resigned October 1, 1910, on account of his election by the State Board of Regents to the Presidency of the West Virginia University, and Dr. E. B. Stephenson, of Charleston, W. Va., was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. Dr. Stephenson was also chosen Treasurer of the Board to succeed Mr. Hodges. At the expiration of Mr. Sheppard's term he was re-appointed to succeed himself.

Each member of the board before entering upon his duties gave bond in the sum of $25,000.00, and the treasurer gave an additional bond of $25,000.00 all of which bonds were approved by and filed with the Board of Public Works.

INSTITUTIONS COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Legislature by Chapter 58, Acts of 1909, committed to the State Board of Control "full power to manage, direct, control and govern" the first ten of the following institutions, and later by Chapters 6 and 24, Acts of 1911, likewise committed to this Board the last two of the following institutions:

W. Va. Hospital for the Insane at Weston.
Second Hospital for the Insane at Spencer.
W. Va. Asylum at Huntington.
Miners' Hospital No. 1 at Welch.
Miners' Hospital No. 2 at McKendree.
Miners' Hospital No. 3 at Fairmont.
W. Va. Penitentiary at Moundsville.
W. Va. Reform School at Grafton.
W. Va. Industrial Home for Girls at Industrial.
W. Va. Schools for the Deaf and Blind at Romney.
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Terra Alta.
W. Va. Colored Orphans' Home at Huntington.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the Act of 1909, above quoted, the control of the financial and business affairs of the following educational institutions was committed to the State Board of Control:

W. Va. University at Morgantown.
W. Va. Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown.
Preparatory Branch of W. Va. University at Montgomery.
Preparatory Branch of W. Va. University at Keyser.
Marshall College State Normal School at Huntington.
Fairmont State Normal School at Fairmont.
West Liberty State Normal School at West Liberty.
Glenville State Normal School at Glenville.
Shepherd College State Normal School at Shepherdstown.
Concord State Normal School at Athens.
W. Va. Colored Institute at Institute.
Bluefield Colored Institute at Bluefield.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDS.

In addition to the penal, charitable and educational institutions committed to the State Board of Control, as above shown, the legislature of 1911 by its appropriation bill (Chapter Two) provided that appropriations thereby made for the following institutions and boards should be "expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control."

W. Va. Humane Society at Elkins.
King's Daughters' and City Hospitals at Martinsburg.
Storer College at Harpers Ferry.
State Board of Agriculture at Charleston.
State Geological and Economic Survey at Morgantown.
Semi-Centennial Commission at Wheeling.
W. Va. Industrial School, Seminary and College at Hill Top.
Education of Colored Teachers.
Appropriation to City of Moundsville for Sewer.

Of the foregoing appropriations the following will be embraced in Part One:
W. Va. Humane Society.

King's Daughters' and City Hospitals.
Appropriation to City of Moundsville for Sewer.
And the following in Part Two:
Storer College.
State Board of Agriculture.
State Geological and Economic Survey.
Semi-Centennial Commission.
W. Va. Industrial School, Seminary and College.
Education of Colored Teachers.

BONDS.

The head of each public institution is required to give bond in such amount as this Board determines. These bonds range in amount from $2,500.00 to $10,000.00 and are kept on file in the office of the Board. They cover the collection of any money due this Board or the State, and the "Advance Allowances" made to the heads of institutions, concerning which allowances further explanation will be made in connection with the "Accounting Department."

OFFICES OF BOARD.

The offices of the State Board of Control are located at 403 Capitol street, Charleston, W. Va., in a residence property bought by the state and equipped for its use.

SESSIONS OF THE BOARD.

We have during the last two years continued the plan, originally adopted, of remaining in continuous session, instead of meeting and adjourning from time to time as is usually the case with boards of various kinds. The records of our transactions as conducted from day to day are preserved, bound and filed in the vaults of our office. The members of the board meet in conference daily to determine matters of policy and pass upon all important transactions.

We frequently meet in joint session with the State Board of Regents to discuss and adopt policies for the improvement of the schools. We meet with the State Board of Agriculture, the principals of the Normal Schools and the superintendents of the various penal and charitable institutions, for the discussion of problems that arise in the performance of the duties of such officers and to devise ways and means for the betterment of the institutions of which they have charge.

DIVISION OF BOARD'S WORK.

Early in our experience we found that it would not be possible for the three members of the board to act upon each and every transaction. For this reason the work has been divided into three departments, namely: 1st., The Purchasing Department, of which Mr. Lakin has charge; 2nd., The Accounting Department, of which Dr. Stephenson has charge; and 3rd, The Repair and Improvement Department, of which Mr. Sheppard has charge.

The member in charge of each department is held responsible for the conduct of the routine business from day to day, but all matters of policy and transactions of larger importance are determined and passed upon by the members of the board in conference.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Upon this department rest the burden and responsibility of purchasing all the supplies for all the state institutions committed to the charge of the board. The volume of this business for the penal and charitable institutions has, at all times, been large, but has greatly increased since our first report, on account of the creation of additional charitable institutions by the legislature, and the increase in population of others. The purchase of supplies for the educational institutions is, of course, not of so great moment, although the purchase of such supplies and the careful selection of furniture and equipment for them is found to be of great service and to produce a considerable saving.

We have continued in force the policy of term contracts to a limited extent only. It is applied to the heavier supplies, such as flour, meats, etc., and we are glad to say that this method has produced a substantial saving for the state. All other supplies are purchased in the manner hereinafter shown.

In our first report we gave a statement of the plan adopted for the purchase of supplies. On account, however, of requests made by members of the legislature we here give a detailed statement of the manner in which purchases are made, together with the forms used.

When a superintendent desires to purchase supplies he makes up and forwards to the Purchasing Department the following, retaining copy for his own files:

REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES. No. 457.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va.

TO PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. DATE, Aug. 15 1912.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE NEEDED AT THIS INSTITUTION.

NAME OF INSTITUTION, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

By M. L. BROWN, *Warden.*

All Information in Regard to This Requisition Must be Written on Front or Back of This Sheet.

Quantity on Hand	Quantity required	Description of Articles.	For What Purpose and Fund	Purchasing Dept's. Order No.
None	60 lbs.	Axle Grease, Last purchased from the Freedom Oil Co., Wheeling, West Va., Cost .05		
1700 lbs.	3000 lbs.	Bacon Bellies. Last purchased from The Sulzberger Co., Chicago., Ill. Cost $13.58		
None	gro.	Rice Root Scrub Brushes. Last purchased from the Speidel Gro. Co., Wheeling, West Va. Cost $9.00 per gross.		
700 lbs.	1000 lbs.	Coffee Last purchased from Lewis, Hubbard & Co., Charleston, West Va. Cost $18.87.		
22 bbl.	205 bbl.	Gold Medal Flour. Last purchased from Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Cost $4.40		
600 lbs.	1000 lbs.	Lard. Last purchased from Lewis, Hubbard & Co., Charleston. Cost $8.75.		
None	1000 lbs.	Evaporated Peaches. Last purchased from R. C. Williams Co., New York. Cost $7.15.		
150 lbs.	300 lbs.	Black Ground Pepper. Last purchased from the Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, Ohio. Cost $12.50.		
2000 lbs.	1960 lbs.	Wyandotte Washing Powder. Last purchased from the U. S. Laundry Soap & Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cost $1.81		
400 lbs.	1000 lbs.	Goldene Powder. Last purchased from N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago, Ill. Cost $3.50.		
7 boxes	20 boxes	Toilet Paper. Last purchased from Pugh & Beaver Gro. Company, Grafton. Cost $4.15.		
1800 lbs.	3000 lbs.	Rice. Last purchased from Lewis, Hubbard Co., Charleston, Cost $4.70		
1500 lbs.	2000 lbs.	Soap Chips. Last purchased from Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cost $6.00		
15 gro.	20 gross	Melrose Soap. Last purchased from Armour & Company, Chicago. Cost $1.90.		
None	½ gross	Colossal Glycerine Soap. Last purchased from Speidel Grocery Co., Wheeling. Cost $5.00.		
None	2 gross	Sapolio. Last purchased from Speidel Grocery Co., Wheeling. Cost $8.64 per gross.		
2000 lbs.	3000 lbs.	Granulated Sugar. Last purchased from Baer Grocery Co., Wheeling. Cost $5.35.		
1 bbl.	2 bbl.	Table Salt. Last purchased from Baer Grocery Co., Wheeling. Cost $.03¾ per sack.		
1 bbl.	20 bbl.	Coarse Salt. Last purchased from Speidel Grocery Co., Wheeling. Cost $1.15.		
200 gal.	200 gal.	Corn Syrup. Last purchased from Pugh & Beaver Gro. Co. Grafton. Cost $.265.		

When the foregoing requisition is received by the purchasing department an inquiry for bids is mailed to manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and other wholesale dealers, a list of whom is compiled at this office from responses to the following notice, which is published in the leading daily newspapers of the state:

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Notice to Manufacturers, Jobbers, Merchants and Other Wholesale Dealers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the State Board of Control of the State of West Virginia will receive bids daily at its office at Charleston, West Virginia, for furnishing supplies for the several State institutions, the financial management of which is vested in said Board. Contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidders, quality considered; and other things being equal, West Virginia dealers will be given preference.

Lists of supplies needed will be furnished bidders on receipt of requests stating the line desired.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Charleston, West Virginia.

The following is form used for such inquiry for bids:

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. No. 24854.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS RE. No. 457-9.

To STATE BOARD OF CONTROL CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 16, 1912.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

To JOS. SPEIDEL GROCERY CO.
Address WHEELING, W. VA.

Please Quote and Insert Below Lowest Prices and Cash Discount on All or Any Portion of the Materials or Articles Described Below, Delivered F. O. B. Moundsville, W. Va., with no Charge for Packing or Cartage. Very truly,

TERMS: *Less 2 per cent monthly settlements.* STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Inst.	Quantity.	Description of Items.	Insert prices below.	
			Price.	Per.
West Va. Penitentiary	1 gro.....	Scrub Brushes, rice root.		
	1000 lbs..	Choice Cal. Evap. Peaches.		
	300 lbs...	Black Pepper, ground, pure.		
	3000 lbs...	Japan Style Rice, whole grain, perfectly clean.		
	2 gross	Sapolio.		
	3000 lbs..	Fine Granulated Sugar.		
	200 gals..	Coro Syrup, Standard quality, light color.....		
	200 lbs...	Tobacco, Clipper Brand, 14 oz. plug.		
	150 gals..	Vinegar.		
	1000 lbs..	Scoco Lard Compound, 60 lb. tubs.		

REPLY AT ONCE

ALL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THIS QUOTATION MUST BE WRITTEN ON FRONT OR BACK OF THIS SHEET.

DATE OF QUOTATION.. .....
QUOTED BY ....
ADDRESS .....

Each dealer who desires to bid fills in his prices in the blank left for that purpose, affixes his signature, address, and date of quotation in the blanks left therefor, and returns the inquiry to this office.

When the bids are received from the various dealers, the contract of purchase

is awarded to the lowest bidder for each item, except where the item is too small for a shipment, in which event it is awarded to the lowest bidder for a sufficient quantity of the items to make a shipment, and the following notice of purchase is made up in triplicate and mailed, one copy to the successful dealer and one to the superintendent, the other being placed on file in the accounting department:

PURCHASE NOTICE.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. ORDER NO. 17448.
CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 24, 1912. RE. NO. 457-9.

To *Lewis, Hubbard & Co.,*
Address *Charleston, W. Va.*

KINDLY ENTER OUR ORDER FOR ITEMS MENTIONED BELOW, AS FOLLOWS:

Ship and Bill to *W. Va. Penitentiary* At *Moundsville, W. Va.*
VIA *B. & O.* F. O. B. *Moundsville, W. Va.* WHEN *At Once.*
TERMS: *Less 2 per cent monthly settlements.*

Quantity.	Description of Goods Ordered.	Price.	Per	Amount.
2 gross.	Sapolio.	$ 9.00	gross.	
3000 lbs.	Fine Granulated Sugar.	5.08	cwt.	
200 gals.	Corn Syrup, standard quality, light color.	.28½	gal.	
1000 lbs.	Scoco Lard Compound, 60 lb. tubs.	.08¾	lb.	
	CHARGES MUST BE PREPAID.			

Very truly,

CHARGE AND SHIP GOODS AND SEND BILLS IN DUPLICATE TO INSTITUTION NAMED ON ORDER.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
BY *J. S. Lakin,*

This purchase notice is then put into a binder and placed on file in the Accounting Department. The dealer sends his bill in duplicate to the superintendent of the institution for which the goods were purchased. The auditing and payment of bills will be treated under the head of accounting department.

To the foregoing method of purchase there are two exceptions, as follows:

EMERGENCY PURCHASES:—These are such purchases as are made necessary by some unforeseen occurrence of such character that it cannot await a purchase by the usual course. These purchases are made by the superintendent, who places the article and the price thereof on a requisition for supplies, hereinbefore shown, which is forwarded to the purchasing department and copy retained for his files. If the purchase is found to be a proper one it is approved by a letter setting forth the article and price, with an approval number, copy of which is filed with the accounting department.

PURCHASES OUT OF ADVANCE ALLOWANCE:—Experience has shown us that it is impossible, even with the most diligent effort upon the part of the purchasing department, to cover all purchases of minor articles needed at the institutions. For this reason we early adopted the policy of placing with the superintendents and principals, after they have given bond, what we call an advance allowance, differing in amount, of course, according to the variation in size of the institutions.

Small purchases are made out of this fund by the superintendents, and the accounting therefor is as shown under the head of the accounting department.

We have continued, during the past two years, the policy of purchasing from manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and other wholesale dealers in all instances where practical, thus avoiding large retail profits. We feel, and indeed experience justifies the statement, that a great saving to the state has been accomplished by these methods.

QUALITY OF SUPPLIES.

While it has been the policy of this board to save to the state the greatest amount of money possible, it has at no time permitted that desire to overbalance the importance of providing, at all times, for the inmates of our various institutions an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food and suitable clothing. In this the superintendents have heartily co-operated with us with the result that only standard qualities of food supplies and clothing suited to their needs have been purchased. Wherever possible, and we may say in the great majority of instances, purchases of supplies and clothing are made from samples which we require to be forwarded to this board for inspection. After the purchases are made these samples are forwarded to the superintendent of the institution for which they are purchased, so that he may see to it that the goods delivered are up to the sample by which they were purchased. We can safely say that the food supplied to the inmates of our penal and charitable institutions is fully up to the standard of the quality of articles used in the average family of West Virginia.

We have been anxious at all times to establish the most efficient system of purchasing possible, and to this end have added, from time to time as experience would justify, such safeguards as would be helpful.

In this connection it is a pleasure to the members of this board to report that, after the State of Ohio had adopted substantially the same state board of control law under which we are operating, using our law as a model and our first report as evidence of its value to the state, the members of that board, after having visited several other states operating under similar laws and after having established a purchasing system modeled after that of the state of Illinois, visited us and after examining our purchasing system discarded the one already adopted by them and substituted ours therefor, as shown by the following letter from that Board, here published by their permission:

THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.
COLUMBUS.

ALLEN W. THURMAN, President. E. F. BROWN, Fiscal Supervisor.
T. E. DAVEY, W. E. HASWELL, Secretary.
J. P. SHAFFER, J. B. YOUNGBLOOD, Mech. Engr.
A. F. SHEPHERD, M. D.

December 6, 1911.

J. S. LAKIN, *President,*
State Board of Control,
Charleston, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 29th ult., also package containing blanks,

received, and beg to advise that after a very careful consideration by the Board of Administration, your system of purchasing supplies has been adopted.

Also wish to say that the Board has employed a Purchasing Clerk, and that it is their desire that he visit Charleston, together with the full membership of the Board, if possible. I have been instructed to request that if convenient for your Board, this visit will be made about December 19th, leaving here at 12:01, and arriving in Charleston that night, spending the 20th and possibly the 21st in Charleston. This Board is unable to make this visit earlier on account of parole meetings scheduled for the penal institutions here, and if this date would be inconvenient for you, kindly notify me so that other arrangements can be made for a later date.

On behalf of Mr. Davey, Mr. Shaffer and myself I wish to thank you and your Board for the courtesy extended on our former visit.

With the hope that you will not think we are over-taxing your good nature by asking for another consultation, and with kind personal regards, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
THE OHIO BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.
W. E. HASWELL, *Secretary.*

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

The duties of this department are the auditing of all bills against the State Board of Control and against all of the state institutions committed to the care of the Board, as well as all charges against the several appropriations made by Chapter 2, Acts of 1911, and thereby required to be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control; the payment of all such bills and the keeping of book accounts thereof, and such other detail work as is necessary and incident to the duties above numerated.

AUDITING OF BILLS:—The auditing begins at the notice of purchase mailed by the purchasing department to the superintendent, and also filed in the binder of the accounting department kept for the purpose, and is conducted in the following manner:

The dealer is required to send bills of goods sold in duplicate to the superintendent. The latter places on the face thereof, by rubber stamp, the number of the purchase notice or approval letter, and on the back thereof his approval of the bill by stamp, as follows:

BILL.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 30, 1912.

W. VA. PENITENTIARY.
Moundsville, W. Va. Order No. 17448.
Via. Str. Kanawha.

Bought of LEWIS, HUBBARD & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

2 gro.	Sapolio,	$9.00	$ 18.00
3000 lb.	Fine Granulated Sugar	5.08 cwt.	152.40
200 gals.	Corn Syrup	.28½	56.25
960 lb.	Scoco Lard Compound	.08¾	84.00
			$310.65
		Less discount,	6.21
			$304.44

Goods received
September 10, 1912. Order No. 17448.
Approved O. K.
By H. L. BOGGS, M. L. BROWN, *Warden*

SUPERINTENDENT'S APPROVAL STAMP ON BACK.

WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.
Current Expense Fund.
Sept. 11, 1912.

Total Amount of Bill	$310.65
Less	
Amount of items "Short"	
Amount of damaged goods	
Freight Paid	
Discount	6.21

All the items contained in this bill have been received at this institution except those checked "Short."

Approved to State Board of Control,

M. L. BROWN, *Warden.*

When this bill is received the accounting department verifies the calculations and checks the bill against the purchase notice or approval letter, on file in this department, and after making the necessary corrections if mistakes are found, O. K's the bill to the bookkeeper who issues a requisition on the auditor, in favor of the dealer, for the amount, enters it on his book, and, after placing it in a jacket bearing its serial number, files it in the vault. The form of requisition used is as follows:

No. REQUISITION OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL. $304.44.

Appropriation for WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY, State Board of Control Fund.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Office of State Board of Control, Sept. 19, 1912.

The Auditor of West Virginia will pay to Lewis, Hubbard & Co. Three

Hundred and Four and 44/100 DOLLARS. In payment of bill of Aug. 30, 1912; less discount $6.21.

We hereby certify that the above account and claim is a just and proper charge upon the Treasury of the State and no part thereof has been paid.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.
By E. B. STEPHENSON.

The name of the State Board of Control is signed to this requisition by one of the members. It is then transmitted to the auditor, who makes draft on the state treasurer therefor. On the back of this draft the treasurer writes his check. It is then forwarded to our office and the amount again checked up by our stubs, after which it is mailed to the superintendent, or head of the institution for which the goods were purchased, and through him transmitted to the dealer. With the check is forwarded a form receipt which is signed by the head of the institution, returned to us and filed in the jacket bearing the serial number of the bill.

EXCEPTIONS:—There is one exception to the foregoing method of payment. This is where purchases have been made by the superintendents or principals out of their advance allowance. For all such expenditures the superintendent is required to take, and forward to us, receipts showing the articles purchased and the amounts paid for each. These receipts are audited, filed in jackets bearing serial numbers and paid in the manner above shown for other bills.

PAYMENT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNTS:—In order to comply fully with the requirements of Section 2, Chapter 58, Acts of 1909, we prepared and had printed for the use of members of the board and its employes, as well as the heads of the institutions and their employes, an expense account blank covering the several months of the year, in which we require each person to accurately record each item of expense and the purpose for which expended. The form of expense account is as follows:

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA $ 9.31

September 19th, 1912.

On Account of
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
To *John B. Grumbein*, DR.
Morgantown, W. Va.

Date	Expenses must be itemized in detail in this space	Transportation	Hotels and Meals	Miscellaneous.
	Statement of expenses on account of trip to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of being present at the test of the 100 K. W. steam turbine at the plant of the Westinghouse Machine Co.			
	Railroad fare, Morgantown to Pittsburgh	$ 2.06		
Sept. 4	Dinner		$ .65	
	Pittsburgh to East Pittsburgh and return	.52		
	Breakfast		.50	
Sept. 5	Hotel		2.00	
	Pittsburgh to East Pittsburgh and return	.52		
	Supper		1.00	
	Railroad fare, Pittsburgh to Morgantown	2.06		
	Approved, C. R. Jones, Dean.			
	TOTAL	$ 5.16		$ 5.16
	TOTAL HOTEL AND MEALS		$ 4.15	$ 4.15
	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION			
	GRAND TOTAL			$ 9.31

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,)
County of Monongalia.)

I, the undersigned do solemnly swear that the above expense bill is just, accurate and true and is claimed for cash expended for the purposes named in this statement.

JOHN B. GRUMBEIN.

Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Sept., 1912.

W. J. WHITE,
Notary Public.

My commission expires 5th day of January, 1920.

These expense accounts are made up, sworn to by the party making the expenditure, and forwarded to us in duplicate. One copy is filed in our office in jacket numbered as other bills, and the other attached to the requisition for payment by the auditor.

PAY ROLL:—We have provided for each of the institutions a blank pay-roll, copy of which is as follows:

PAY ROLL—MARSHALL COLLEGE—*Teachers, Officers, Employees, Etc., For Services From January 1, 1912, to January 31, 1912, Both Inclusive*

Name	Position	Month, Day, Hour	Salary Rate	Amount Due
L. J. Corbly	President	12p	$2750.00	$229.17
C. E. Haworth	Teacher	10p	1500.00	150.00
Willis H. Franklin	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
Ada R. Colbert	Teacher	10p	900.00	90.00
Anna S. Cummings	Teacher	10p	1500.00	150.00
Harriet Lyon	Teacher	10p	500.00	50.00
Emma R. Parker	Teacher	10p	850.00	85.00
Hattie Tudor	Teacher	10p	600.00	60.00
Naomi Everett	Teacher	10p	1300.00	130.00
Lilian Hackney	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
Elizabeth Colwell	Teacher	10p	1000.00	100.00
Anna DeNoon	Teacher	10p	850.00	85.00
Harriet D. Johnson	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
E. E. Myers	Teacher	10p	1150.00	115.00
Charles H. Saylor	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
Boyd B. Chambers	Teacher	10p	600.00	60.00
Olla Stevenson	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
R. M. Wylie	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
Frances C. Burgess	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
A. M. Hurlin	Teacher	10p	1100.00	110.00
Mrs. C. E. Haworth	Teacher	10p	200.00	20.00
Florence C. White	Teacher	10p	300.00	30.00
Grace Felton	Secretary	12p	600.00	50.00
David Lykins	Janitor	M	50.00	50.00
C. M. Workman	Janitor	M	30.00	30.00
Emmett McLaughlin	Janitor	M	10.00	10.00
Ham Pollock	Watchman	M	40.00	40.00
James Hagley	Janitor	M	35.00	35.00

These are made out in duplicate by the superintendents or heads of the institutions and forwarded to us, one copy of which is attached to a requisition of our usual form and forwarded to the auditor. Checks are then made payable to the persons named on the pay roll for the several amounts to which they are entitled and returned to the superintendent or head of the institution for distribution. The pay roll is receipted and returned to us and filed in the jacket under the proper serial number.

BOOKKEEPING:—Our system of bookkeeping consists of a journal and ledger. Each bill paid is entered upon the journal, on which is shown the date of payment, the person to whom paid, for what paid, the amount and the fund against which it is charged. These are carried in the regular way into our ledger, and all are preserved and kept on file in our vault. In addition to the above, our requisitions on the auditor, and our books, show all deductions for freight, discount, shortage and damaged goods.

CLASSIFICATION BOOK:—At the close of each month's business all bills against current expense funds for the several institutions are entered upon a classification book, showing the total amount expended for each commodity and the amount per capita. A table showing such per capita cost will be found in connection with the financial statement of each institution.

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS:—These consist of special fees to be paid by the students at the several schools, charges for pay patients at the hospitals, and other

funds received by institutions from sundry sources, a record of which we require to be kept at the institution and forwarded to us on blanks which we preserve, bind and file as parts of our records.

DISCOUNT:—We pay all bills promptly each month, which not only enables us to secure very low prices on goods purchased, but also enables us to secure a discount of two per cent for monthly settlements. These methods result in a saving to the state of thousands of dollars each year.

PARAMOUNT RESULT OBTAINED.

Out of moneys appropriated and collected, to be expended under the supervision of the State Board of Control, there has been returned to the State as unexpended during the last two years $308,853.68, and during the biennial period ending September 30, 1910, there was returned to the state as unexpended $304,636.08, making a grand total returned to the State during the operation of the State Board of Control of $613,489.76. In addition to the amount returned of $613,489.76, there was to the credit of the State Board of Control September 30, 1912, $189,660.19.

The paramount result obtained through the operation of the State Board of Control is obtained by a method of economy, which is to save money before it is expended. Under a system of expending money through boards which meet only a few days during a year it is impossible to audit all expenditures before they are made. After an extravagant or useless expenditure is made it is too late to recover, but under the operation of the State Board of Control, which is in session every day during the year, before any expenditures are made for the various state institutions each item is carefully scrutinized. This stops extravagance or waste before it begins. It means a yearly saving to the State of many thousands of dollars.

BALANCE OVER HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

On September 30th, 1912, we had to our credit for all state institutions $493,157.29, there were in the hands of the heads of institutions advance allowances aggregating $8,925.77, and we had previously returned to the state treasury by expiration of funds not needed aggregating $5,356.58, making a total of $507,439.64. We do not mean, of course, that this entire amount is saved to the state. It includes $77,749.01 on account of federal appropriations to the West Virginia University and the West Virginia Colored Institute, and student fees collected during the month of September, all of which are for use during the school year of 1912-13. It also includes $23,233.01, balances to be retained on account of uncompleted buildings contracted for at the Industrial Home for Girls and the Tuberculosis Sanitarium. We are therefore returning to the state as unexpended after paying and providing for all obligations, in addition to $5,356.58 returned by expiration, the sum of $303,497.10 and retaining $189,660.19 on accounts above enumerated. The exact balances by institutions are as follows:

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

1. Legislative appropriations $10,797.02
2. Received from other sources ..... None.

INSURANCE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 41.11
2. Received from other sources	None.
WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$70,978.18
2. Received from other sources	1,078.10
SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$30,795.10
2. Received from other sources	50.59
WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$17,713.87
2. Received from other sources	15.02
MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 1.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 4,381.75
2. Received from other sources	4,122.03
MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 2.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$10,443.37
2. Received from other sources	3,884.26
MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 3.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 3,433.12
2. Received from other sources	254.54
WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$14,649.00
2. Received from other sources	68,987.65
WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$18,183.48
2. Received from other sources	3,536.02
WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$25,555.65
2. Received from other sources	78.23
WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 2,709.53
2. Received from other sources	438.58
STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$12,183.09
2. Received from other sources	161.76
WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 1,872.10
2. Received from other sources	117.00
WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.	
1. Legislative appropriations	$ 827.56
2. Received from other sources	625.08

KING'S DAUGHTERS' AND CITY HOSPITALS.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 4,579.98
2.	Received from other sources	None.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 7,600.58
2.	Received from other sources	71,149.99

WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ None
2.	Received from other sources	10,268.10

PREPARATORY BRANCH W. VA. UNIVERSITY, MONTGOMERY.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,183.35
2.	Received from other sources	903.15

PREPARATORY BRANCH W. VA. UNIVERSITY, KEYSER.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,220.40
2.	Received from other sources	357.27

MARSHALL COLLEGE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 9.83
2.	Received from other sources	6,885.84

FAIRMONT NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,295.16
2.	Received from other sources	2,508.13

WEST LIBERTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 2,527.33
2.	Received from other sources	338.23

GLENVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 4,217.49
2.	Received from other sources	2,084.00

SHEPHERD COLLEGE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,383.39
2.	Received from other sources	1,984.47

CONCORD NORMAL SCHOOL.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 57.63
2.	Received from other sources	3,576.57

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,294.39
2.	Received from other sources	17,428.63

BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 758.92
2.	Received from other sources	2,534.69

STORER COLLEGE.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 2,291.67
2.	Received from other sources	None.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$11,259.17
2.	Received from other sources	40.35

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$11,503.65
2.	Received from other sources	1,802.14

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE FORMATION OF W. VA.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 9,200.00
2.	Received from other sources	None.

W. VA. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SEMINARY & COLLEGE.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 2,000.00
2.	Received from other sources	None.

EDUCATION OF COLORED TEACHERS.

1.	Legislative appropriations	$ 1,000.00
2.	Received from other sources	None.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ORDINARY REPAIRS:—When any ordinary repair is needed, or when it is necessary to purchase any supplies chargeable to the repair and improvement fund, the superintendent or head of the institution makes out and forwards to us what we term a Repair and Improvement requisition, form of which is as follows:

REQUISITION FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS. No. 24.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WEST VIRGINIA
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

March 26, 1912.

TO DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS

THE FOLLOWING REPAIRS ARE NEEDED AT THIS INSTITUTION:

Item No.	Quantity Required	Description of Repairs.	Estimated Cost.
		For Window Screens and general repairs to buildings, barns, porches and boilers.	
	100	Lin. Ft. 7/8x8 Poplar.	
1	100	Ft. No. 1. Poplar Lumber, 7/8" thick. (For window screens)	
2	100	Ft. No. 1 Poplar Lumber, 1 1/8" thick (Repairs)	
3	30	Lin. Ft. 7/8"x5" Poplar	
4	50	Lin. Ft. 1 1/2" Mold Poplar.	
5	60	Lin. Ft. 1 3/4"x3 1/2" Porch Rail.	
6	60	Lin. Ft. 7/8"x2 1/2" Porch Rail, Plowed 1 1/8"	
7	10 Pcs.	2,'x12"-16', 320' Hemlock.	
8	15 Pcs.	7/8"x8"-14', 140' Oak.	
9	12 Pcs.	1 1/8"x3 1/2"-16', 70' Oak.	
10	15 Pcs.	1 1/8"x3 1/2"-14', 75' Oak (Barn)	
11	3	12 Light 8"x10" Window Sash, Glazed.	
12	2	12 Light 10"x12" Window Sash, glazed.	
13	3	Turned Bases for Columns.	
14	800'	Flooring, No. 2 Pine (Feed boxes and Hay Racks.)	
15	2 Pcs.	2x4-16' long, Oak.	
16	2 Pcs.	2x8-14' long, Pine.	
17	4 Pcs.	1x8-14' long, Pine.	
18	4 Pcs.	2x4-12' long, Pine.	
18	10 Pcs.	2x8-16' Oak.	
		From Yellow Pine Lumber Co., or Charleston Lumber Co., Charleston, W. Va.	
19	2 Tons	Wood Fiber Plaster, From Wheeling Wall Plaster Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	
20	5 Bbls.	Portland Cement, (sacks) From Brown Brothers, Charleston, W. Va.	
21	300	Fire Brick.	
22	1 Bbl.	Fire Clay. From Consolidated Brick Co., Charleston, W. Va.	
		Boilers.	

(Name of Institution) WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE,
By C. E. MITCHELL.

The requisition is approved by a letter bearing a number, and copy of this letter is filed with the accounting department for its use in checking the bill. If the repair is of sufficient importance to justify it, we visit the institution and employ competent persons to do the work. If the requisition is for the purchase of supplies of minor importance, an approval letter is written, authorizing the superintendent to make the purchase. If, however, the articles to be purchased are of sufficient quantity to justify a shipment the requisition is approved by the usual approval letter, bearing serial number and a copy filed with the purchasing department and the supplies purchased in the usual way.

MATERIAL ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS:—In all instances where such additions are to be made to any of the state's buildings, we employ a competent architect, who prepares the necessary plans and specifications therefor, after the institution has been visited and the building carefully examined. A contract is then let for the work in the same manner as is shown for the erection of new buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS:—This class of work is always done as is provided in Section 12, Chapter 58, Acts of 1909, in the following manner: When we are ready to construct a new building, we take an architect, visit the institution, carefully examine the grounds, select a location, take levels and secure such other information as we think necessary, and determine the size, character and general plan of the building to be constructed. The architect then prepares plans and specifications, with such help as we may be able to render him in the way of suggestions. These plans and specifications are then submitted to the Board of Public Works for approval. As soon as this approval is secured, we file at from three to five convenient places in the state copies of the plans and specifications, and give notice to contractors by publication in at least three newspapers, published in that portion of the state nearest to the place where the building is to be erected, stating the general character of the building, the place at which it is to be erected, the materials to be used, the places where plans and specifications are on file, the time within which sealed bids will be received and the amount of the certified check required to accompany each bid. In addition to this we mail typewritten copies of this notice to a list of contractors kept in our office. When the bids are received we assemble and open them on the day fixed in the notice for the purpose. The lowest bidder is notified to appear, if he is not present, and enter into contract and bond. These contracts are carefully drawn, signed and acknowledged by the successful bidder and the plans and specifications made parts thereof by proper identifying signatures. The bond is conditioned for the construction and completion of the building according to plans and specifications. The penalty is usually the amount of the bid, and the surety a Bonding or Guaranty Company. We do not take personal security. We then put a competent superintendent in charge of the work as our representative. The commissions of the architect and superintendent are paid out of the appropriations for the building. These commissions of the architect at 2 per cent. amount annually to practically enough to cover his salary if constantly employed by this board. The buildings erected and material improvements made during the past two years will be treated in connection with the several institutions.

DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM.—While we have succeeded, as we believe, remarkably well under the present system for the erection of new buildings, and material repairs to old ones, experience has taught us that it is by no means the best that could be adopted. We believe that the state should have the best possible system for the erection of her buildings, and that their character should be the best obtainable. For this reason we take occasion to call attention to the defects and to make such recommendations in relation thereto as we think would work an improvement.

Under the present system the legislature is asked to make an appropriation for a building at a given institution. No plan has been prepared, for the reason

that there is no fund out of which an architect could be paid for plans until after an appropriation is made. The legislature, therefore, has not the means of determining what amount of money is necessary to secure a building of such dimensions and standard as can be most economically maintained and managed. Under such circumstances it is no reflection upon the legislature to say that the most it can do is to take a guess at the amount. This leaves the board in the embarrassing situation of trying to build a house, of such dimensions and character as can be most economically maintained and conducted, with an inadequate appropriation on the one hand, and the law prohibiting the expenditure of a greater sum than that appropriated on the other hand.

We must not be considered as disloyal when we say, that the character of our public buildings is far below that standard becoming a sovereign state. In the majority of instances they are common brick buildings, sometimes of poor architecture and nearly always of poor construction. This we learn has resulted in part from the failure to have plans prepared before the appropriation is made, while in many instances it arises from failure to have a competent superintendent on the work. We are expending annually a much greater sum of money to keep these buildings in repair than would be necessary if they had been properly planned and constructed in the first instance. In the past the controlling idea seems to have been, "How little can we build the house for?" This is not merely false economy, but actual waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—To this end we recommend that such appropriations be made, and, if need be, such legislation enacted as will enable this board to keep in its employ at all times, on salary, a competent architect skilled in the planning of public buildings, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the board, to prepare plans and specifications for such buildings as may be needed, to be submitted, first, to the State Board of Control and the Board of Public Works for their approval, and then with estimate of their cost to the legislature for appropriations. This architect might with much profit to our state be also made supervising architect of high school buildings. His compensation would be provided for by increasing the appropriations for salaries of clerical force instead of being paid as commissions out of appropriations for buildings. Architecture is intended to express a truth, and through it all nations have told the standard of their civilization. This can never be done through buildings loosely and hurriedly planned and poorly constructed.

It is highly important that appropriations hereafter made for new buildings be such as will enable us to erect fireproof buildings in all instances. The danger from fire to which the inmates of our institutions are exposed cannot be too much emphasized. We have had several narrow escapes, and, in many instances are having to pull down and rebuild bad work to safeguard against fire. The old buildings should be fireproofed where possible, but an accurate estimate of the cost of such work can be reached only after the plans and specifications have been made, which can not be obtained under the present system.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.—To say that great necessity exists for the purchase of additional lands and the erection of additional buildings at the various institutions of this state, is but to repeat what has now become an old story. It is most unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that there is scarcely an

institution in the state the work of which is not greatly hampered and embarrassed by lack of land and buildings for suitable accommodations. It is not necessary to go into detail here, as the fact is well known to all who take an interest in the welfare of our public institutions. We will, however, in some instances at least, refer briefly to these subjects in our separate reports on the institutions.

It was our first intention to recommend, in connection with our separate reports on institutions, appropriations of such specific sums of money as in our judgment would be required to secure the necessary lands and buildings; but when we came to sum up the total we realized that the demands are greater than the revenues of the state will justify at this time. We therefore deem it the exercise of a better business judgment to omit recommendations for specific amounts, lay the whole matter before the legislature, through its finance committees, and together with it work out the problem in such way as is to the best interests of the several institutions and in keeping with good business methods upon the part of the state.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The act creating the State Board of Control requires that the board shall visit each of the penal and charitable institutions at least once every six months, and that one or more members of the board shall visit each one of these institutions monthly. It further requires that the board shall visit the educational institutions whenever necessary. Owing to the number and location of the institutions to be visited, it has been practically impossible for the board to comply with this act. To have done so would have left no time for other and more important work. All institutions have been visited several times by one or more members of the board, the number of visits varying as necessity required. These visits are made unannounced, so that the usual conditions of the institutions may be observed, and at each visit a careful inspection is made of the institution.

A list of visits made will be found in the separate report for each institution.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

BIENNIAL SETTLEMENT.

The experience of the last biennial period convinces us of the wisdom of the recommendation in our first biennial report that the balances of all funds remaining unexpended at the close of each biennial period should be cancelled and returned to the state treasury. This, however, should not include the balance of appropriations for buildings or permanent repairs in cases where balances are needed to meet payments for work already under contract. Acting in accordance with this recommendation we returned to the treasury all such balances, and have therefore had available during the biennial period ending September 30, 1912, only the appropriations for that period, the amounts retained as above shown and the amounts collected from various other sources. In the financial report for each institution under our management will be

found a statement of the balances of all funds on the 30th day of September, 1910, and the amounts turned over to the state treasury out of such funds. It will be observed that there are a few slight discrepancies between the first and second biennial reports, as to actual amounts returned. These are due to errors in calculations in the former, and have been corrected in the latter.

We again recommend that the legislature in its bill making appropriations for the next biennial period cancel all such balances and provide that any amounts to be paid out of them before the next appropriations are available be charged to and deducted from the appropriations for like purposes made for the next succeeding fiscal year.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CHANGE OF END OF FISCAL YEAR.

We recommend that the law be amended so that the fiscal year for state purposes shall end June 30th instead of September 30th. By having the fiscal year end June 30th sufficient time would be allowed in which to prepare and have printed our biennial report, and placed in the hands of the Legislature before convening. The biennial report would not contain parts of four school years as is made necessary under the present law, from the fact that the school year ends June 30th and the state fiscal year September 30th. By changing the state fiscal year the transactions for two complete school years would be shown as well as the transactions for two years for all other institutions under the administration of the Board of Control. The Board would not be required once every two years to do business for a period of six months based on anticipated appropriations, but would know the amount appropriated before the money has been expended. The business of the schools closes in June, hence our Board would have more time to devote to the preparation of the biennial report than under the present law, the fiscal year ending just at the beginning of the new school year and at the time of buying or paying for winter supplies, required by other institutions.

If this change in the law is made, all reports of departments and boards should be made on the 1st day of July, instead of on the 1st day of October, as under the present law.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

We again recommend that the legislature in making appropriations classify them under the following heads:

FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1st. Current Expense.
2nd. Repairs and improvements.
3rd. Salaries and wages.
4th. Buildings and land.

FOR PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1st. Current Expense.
2nd. Repairs and improvements.
3rd. Buildings and land.

In the financial report of each institution will be found a classified list of expenditures from appropriations for current expenses.

PER CAPITA COST OF PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Schedule showing average number of inmates, average number of officers and other employees and per capita cost for the several penal and charitable institutions, the management of which is under the State Board of Control, for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912. The per capita cost includes all expenditures except for new buildings and repairs, and is based on average number of inmates.

Institution.	YEAR 1911.			YEAR 1912.		
	Average Number Employees.	Average Number Inmates.	Per Capita Cost Per Inmate.	Average Number Employees.	Average Number Inmates.	Per Capita Cost Per Inmate.
West Virginia Hospital for the Insane	136	1,031	$124.25	136	1,005	$126.39
Second Hospital for the Insane	63	517	141.36	69	500	126.43
West Virginia Asylum	49	482	139.67	50	525	127.52
Miners Hospital No. 1	20	50	616.67	21	62	591.99
Average Cost per Case		842	36.62		1,059	34.66
Miners Hospital No. 2	20	34	411.96	20	33	410.54
Average Cost Per Case		502	27.90		535	25.32
Miners Hospital No. 3	17	37	457.31	17	34	466.39
Average Cost per Case		323	52.39		312	50.82
West Virginia Penitentiary	59	1,146	113.05	60	1,153	122.68
West Virginia Reform School	29	284	152.91	35	283	139.46
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls	11	75	166.86	11	75	166.84
West Virginia Schools for Deaf and Blind	52	180	271.11	51	193	236.56

PER CAPITA COST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Schedule showing the average number of students, average number of officers, teachers and other employees and per capita cost of the several educational institutions, the financial management of which is under the State Board of Control, for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912. The per capita cost includes all expenditures except for new buildings and repairs, and is based on average number of students.

Institution.	YEAR 1911.			YEAR 1912.		
	Average Number Employees.	Average Number Students.	Per Capita Cost Per Student.	Average Number Employees.	Average Number Students.	Per Capita Cost Per Student.
West Virginia University	104	571	$335.77	104	537	389.80
Prep. Branch W. Va. University, Keyser	10	103	107.93	12	118	117.05
Prep. Branch W. Va. University, Montgomery	8	81	140.72	9	81	152.39
Marshall College State Normal School	30	630	62.57	41	744	62.72
Fairmont State Normal School	16	347	91.43	29	358	100.32
West Liberty State Normal School	9	138	88.76	10	136	87.80
Glenville State Normal School	10	226	57.17	13	242	89.30
Shepherd College State Normal School	9	187	72.74	10	180	78.36
Concord State Normal School	12	218	86.08	13	230	99.73
West Virginia Colored Institute	60	234	175.90	60	237	183.53
Bluefield Colored Institute	12	105	113.96	12	150	80.75

EXPENSES OF STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

In conformity with Section 14, Chapter 58, of the Acts of 1909, we submit the following list of members and employees, and statement of expenditures, of the State Board of Control for the biennial period ending September 30, 1912:

PAY ROLL.

Members.

James S. Lakin, salary	$5,000.00	per annum
John A. Sheppard, salary	5,000.00	per annum
E. B. Stephenson, salary	5,000.00	per annum

Employees.

Roy Reger, Secretary	$2,000.00	per annum
M. C. Morgan, Purchasing Clerk	2,000.00	per annum
J. D. Vickers, Bookkeeper	1,500.00	per annum
C. M. Haddox, Commodity Clerk	1,200.00	per annum
Wm. Warner, Jr., Stenographer	900.00	per annum
C. R. Sevy, Stenographer	840.00	per annum
Donald Wier, Assistant Bookkeeper	780.00	per annum
T. H. McRa, Stenographer	780.00	per annum
H. C. Peck, Stenographer	480.00	per annum

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds.	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Salaries of Members		15,000.00	15,000.00	14,444.50	555.50
Salaries of Clerical Force		11,300.00	11,300.00	7,380.02	3,919.98
Traveling Expenses		2,500.00	2,500.00	835.35	1,664.65
Contingent Expenses		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,429.19	70.81
Total		31,300.00	31,300.00	25,089.06	6,210.94

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Salaries of Members	555.50	15,000.00	15,555.50	14,610.70	944.80
Salaries of Clerical Force	3,919.98	11,300.00	15,219.98	8,219.54	7,000.44
Traveling Expenses	1,664.65	2,500.00	4,164.65	1,314.03	2,850.62
Contingent Expenses	70.81	*2,503.50	2,574.31	2,573.15	1.16
Total	6,210.94	31,303.50	37,514.44	26,717.42	10,797.02

* $3.50 of this amount is refund.

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 & 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 & 1912	Disbursements 1911 & 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Salaries of Members		30,000.00	30,000.000	29,055.20	944.80
Salaries of Clerical Force		22,600.00	22,600.00	15,599.56	7,000.44
Traveling Expenses		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,149.38	2,850.62
Contingent Expenses		5,003.50	5,003.50	5,002.34	1.16
Total		62,603.50	62,603.50	51,806.48	10,797.02

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be canceled:

Salaries of Members	$ 944.80
Salaries of Clerical Force	7,000.44
Traveling Expenses	2,850.62
Contingent Expenses	1.16
	$10,797.02

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections, which are asked to be cancelled.

NOTHING.

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balance of the above appropriations remaining unexpended on the 30th of September, 1912, as set forth in the foregoing table No. 4, be cancelled and forfeited to the state treasury, and that the auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the fund to be so cancelled and out of anticipated appropriations,

to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Salaries of Members	**$15,000.00**	**$15,000.00**
Salaries of Clerical Force	**15,000.00**	**15,000.00**
Traveling Expenses	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**
Current Expenses	**3,500.00**	**3,500.00**

Insurance on Public Buildings.

Insurance on Public Buildings.

When we came to work out the problem of insuring the public buildings, as provided in section 52 (chapter 2), Acts of 1911, we found it extremely difficult to determine what "buildings and property of the state are most liable to be destroyed by fire." For this reason we endeavored to secure such a reduction in the rate of insurance as would enable us to again cover all of the state's buildings with insurance. We found that agents selling insurance could reach no further than the office of the stamping clerk, whose decision seems to be final and binding upon all of the insurance companies, which it appears have adopted the stamping clerk scheme as a sort of pool for maintaining uniform rates and stifling competition. We continued our effort, however, and finally, by the adoption of different methods, did secure a material reduction in the rates by which we were able to cover at a fairly reasonable value all of the state's buildings and contents with the amount of the appropriation last made. To accomplish this the whole insurance was written on one blanket form, which has resulted in a very great saving to the state and relieved this board of endless detail work. The penitentiary is not included in this insurance for the reason that it has adequate protection from fire afforded by a first class sprinkling system.

Of course, this plan of having one underwriter cover all the state's buildings and contents with a blanket policy has brought forth criticism from a number of insurance agents in the state. We have no more energetic class of citizens in the prosecution of their business than the insurance agents, but of themselves they can afford us no competition whatever.

If left to this board to decide whether or not insurance should be carried on the state's buildings, we would answer in the negative. We are content, however, to report the facts and leave to the legislature the determination of the policy to be pursued.

Beginning with the year 1901 and extending to the present time the state has expended in insurance premiums $70,331.04, and has been repaid on account of fire losses a total of $23,238.73, so that in twelve years the state has paid $57,092.31 for fire protection by way of insurance, over and above all amounts collected for losses. These collections, in each instance, have been very much less than the value of the property destroyed.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing amounts recommended to be returned to the state treasury, 1910, which amounts were returned as recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

	Balance Sept. 30, 1910	Amounts returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance Oct. 1. 1910
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	$1,808.88	$1,808.88	$ .....

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Insurance on Public Buildings		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,425.60	2,574.40
Total		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,425.60	2,574.40

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Insurance on Public Buildings	2,574.40	5,000.00	7,574.40	7,533.29	41.11
Total	2,574.40	5,000.00	7,574.40	7,533.29	41.11

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 & 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 & 1912	Disbursements 1911 & 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Insurance on Public Buildings		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,958.89	41.11
Total		10,000.00	10,000.00	9,958.89	41.11

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Insurance on Public Buildings $41.11

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

NOTHING.

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing table, No. 5, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

If it be the policy of the legislature to continue the insurance on public buildings, as in the past biennial period, then it will be necessary to make the following appropriations therefor:

	1911	1912
Insurance on Public Buildings	**$7,500.00**	**$7,500.00**

Asylums for the Insane.

Asylums for the Insane.

We feel that some of the statements and recommendations contained in our first biennial report, and especially those touching the laws governing and the cost of maintaining patients, are of such importance as to justify their repetition in this report in part, as follows:

The State has three asylums for the treatment of the insane, namely: The West Virginia Hospital for the Insane at Weston, Second Hospital for Insane at Spencer, and the West Virginia Asylum at Huntington. The first two were created as asylums for the insane, and the last named as a home for incurables. Finally the demand for additional room to care for our insane became so much greater than for a home for incurables that the Legislature of 1907 so amended the law as to admit the insane to this asylum.

LAWS GOVERNING.

Separate laws have been written by the Legislature for the government of these institutions as they were created, which now appear in our code of 1906 in the several serial sections from 2636 to 2704 inclusive. These laws provide for the government of these institutions by Boards of Directors with their officers, and for admitting patients after examination by a committee composed of the Superintendent and a member of the Board of Directors, etc. Many of their provisions are nugatory, some inconsistent and others impractical. They should be amended so as to conform to the present system of government by the Board of Control.

COST OF MAINTAINING PATIENTS.

Under section 2662 the expense of removing a lunatic "to and from either hospital and of the maintenance and care of him therein," is paid out of the treasury of the hospital; expense while in jail out of the public treasury. "Such expense in either case to be refunded in the manner herein provided." Section 2666 provides for cost of keeping lunatics in jail to be paid out of county treasury. Section 2672 provides that the committee of an insane person shall take charge of his property, real and personal, and out of the personal property pay his debts and apply the remainder "to the maintenance of such insane person and his family, if any." Under section 2673 if the personal estate and rents, issues and profits "be insufficient for his maintenance and that of his family, if any, the committee of his estate may petition the circuit court," and have the real estate sold for that purpose. Under section 2676 the expense of maintaining a married insane woman shall be paid by her husband and of an insane infant by his guardian, if he have etsate, and if not by his father and mother. All these expenses, of course, are to be paid in the first instance out of the asylum treasury, and the theory is that they will be repaid as above indicated.

These provisions of law have never been enforced so far as we are able to ascertain. We have instituted a system of inquiry of the County Courts, and their clerks, of the various counties, to determine who of the patients, if any, at the three asylums have property out of which their maintenance should be paid, and find a considerable number having property and relatives required by the above law to pay for their maintenance. The statutory provisions for discovering this property and collecting the maintenance are inadequate. The information given by the local authorities to the superintendent is likewise wholly insufficient for this purpose.

If it is thought wise to do so, this could be remedied by requiring the officer committing the insane person to certify the fact to the County Court, and that body to pay out of the County Treasury a nominal sum, say $50.00 per year on the maintenance of each insane person and then collect from the estate of the insane person a fixed amount for maintenance deducting the $50.00 paid by the county and remitting the remainder to the Hospital treasury. The present law requires the counties to pay to the West Virginia Asylum $50.00 per year for each epileptic, idiot and other incurable defective. This is the system for the reform school, while the school for the deaf and blind is repaid by the counties the amount expended for clothing for the children. The plan works well as far as adopted and if extended to all patients at the three asylums would bring the County Courts to the aid of this Board in such way as to effect a material saving. We can see no reason why the counties should pay $50.00 per year for a mental defective at the West Virginia Asylum and nothing for the same class of persons called by the statute "lunatics" at the Weston and Spencer Asylums. All should stand alike before the law, whether they be of one class or another and the counties should share the burden of maintenance in the first instance as to all and secure the reimbursements from the patient's estate, or all should be admitted free.

We find a number of non-residents and alien lunatics in our asylums confined there for a number of years. We need a better method of ascertaining these facts and deporting the subjects.

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

There is one other subject which may be discussed under this heading, which has been receiving the attention of some of the most learned in the medical profession and which we deem our duty to bring to the attention of the legislature. Many persons committed to the asylums for the insane are discharged; some as harmless, some as cured and others on bond. Science and experience show that in a great majority of such cases the mental defect continues to exist. These mental defectives, however, still retain the power of producing their like, and in many instances we have seen, as a result of such discharges, the parent and the child afterwards returned to the asylum for the insane. We call it humane to assemble in our asylums and care for these people, but it is certainly the very antithesis of humanity to permit them to propagate their kind. In addition to the persons ordinarily termed insane, we have the idiot, the imbecile and the degenerate; many at large, some cared for in the county infirmaries and others sent to our state charitable and penal institutions. Research discloses the fact that their numbers are increasing. We know that

they are increasing in our own institutions and they will continue to increase unless a remedy is provided. One who stops to consider this subject seriously cannot help being impressed with the result upon society that is produced by race suicide at one end of the column, and the propagation of idiots, imbeciles, degenerates and lunatics at the other, to say nothing of the enormous cost to the state for maintaining these classes of people. The remedy is a proper sterilization law, so safeguarded as to inflict no wrong upon any person, but which will protect the race against such impurities. The superintendents of our charitable and penal institutions are in a better position than any other citizens of the state to know the necessity for such a law, and they strongly recommend its adoption. We call especial attention to their respective reports on this subject.

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane

S. M. STEELE, M. D , Superintendent.

WESTON.

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane.

West Virginia Hospital for the Insane.

HISTORICAL.

This is the oldest public institution of the state. It was established by the State of Virginia by an act of the legislature passed in 1858, the first appropriation being $25,000.00. The first building, a one story structure, was ready for occupancy in September, 1859, and the first patients were admitted in October, 1859. These were nine patients which had been maintained by Virginia in a hospital at Columbus, Ohio, pending the erection of the hospital at Weston.

Dr. R. Hills, of Columbus, Ohio, was the first superintendent, and the succeeding ones have been Dr. W. J. Bland in 1882, Dr. John H. Lewis in 1886, Dr. W. P. Crumbacker in 1892, Dr. W. E. Stathers in 1896, Dr. A. H. Kunst in 1900, and Dr. S. M. Steele in 1906.

The institution was taken over by the State of West Virginia upon its admission into the Union, and in 1866 a number of insane patients were removed to it from the hospitals at Williamsburg and Staunton, and the State of Virginia was paid $23,700.00 for their support while in those institutions.

GROUNDS.

The grounds belonging to the Hospital contain about 335 acres; the property fronts about 2,000 feet on the West Fork river opposite the town of Weston, and extends back over the hills to the north to a depth sufficient for this acreage. With the exception of the ground on which the buildings are located, extending back from the river about 800 feet, the land is very steep and entirely unsuitable for tillage. Some of it, a very small portion, is used for gardening, but in the main it is used only for grazing.

BUILDINGS.

The general Hospital building has a frontage of 1290 feet, consisting of a central portion—the Administration Building—with wings extending on either side north and south. The corridors connect all the wards with each other and with the central building. In the rear of the main building are the following:

(1). The Atkinson Building; erected in 1897, three stories, containing three wards, all used for male patients.

(2). Building for colored patients; three story brick building, containing two wards, one for male colored patients, the other for female colored patients.

(3). Laundry building; occupied by the laundry, with a plumbing shop and power in the basement.

(4). Electric Power House; one story brick building, containing the electric light machinery, ice plant and three cold storage rooms. These cold

storage rooms should be torn down and rebuilt at once as they are ill-smelling and unsanitary.

(5). Patients' Kitchen; 45x75, equipped with the necessary outfit for the cooking which must be done on a large scale for such an institution.

(6). Sick Patients' Kitchen.

(7). Bake Shop; one story brick building, containing oven, dough mixer, engine and other necessary utensils.

(8). Store Room; two story brick building, the lower floor containing the main store room, clothes cutting and sewing room; the upper floor is used as an attendants' dining room, with kitchen and dining room attached. This building is in rather bad condition.

9). Morgue; a stone building used to prepare for burial or shipment the bodies of patients who die in the hospital.

(10). Hose house; small frame building containing all the hose and fire-fighting apparatus.

(11). Greenhouses.

(12). Barn; a frame structure of which part is used for horses and part for cows. It falls far short of meeting the requirements of such a building.

VISITS.

December	16, 1910	Lakin and Stephenson.
March	9, 1911	Sheppard.
April	12, 1911	Lakin.
May	5, 1911	Lakin.
July	7, 1911	Stephenson.
August	3, 1911	Sheppard.
December	3, 1911	Lakin.
December	28, 1911	Sheppard.
February	8, 1912	Lakin.
September	5, 1912	Lakin.
July	18, 1912	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Names.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
S. M. Steele, M. D.	Superintendent	$250.00	Board and Room.
Cecil Denham, M. D.	Assistant	125.00	Board and Room.
J. G. Pettit, M. D.	Assistant	125.00	Board and Room.
Chas. B. Goodwin	Clerk	125.00	Board.
Mrs. Nora Fitzhugh	Matron	50.00	Board and Room.
N. B. Carpenter	Supervisor	50.00	Board and Room.
Jennie Sutton	Supervisor	50.00	Board and Room.
Gertrude McCoy	Stenographer	34.65	Board and Room.
N. F. Proudfoot	Engineer	82.50	Board.
Ralph Feagans	Assistant	45.00	Board and Room.
Chas. F. Elliott	Assistant	45.00	Board and Room.
John Twyman	Assistant	45.00	Board and Room.
Arthur Henry	Assistant	44.00	Board.
James Von Disson	Upholsterer	60.00	Board.
Jennings Skidmore	Baker	60.00	Board.
J. F. Furr	Storekeeper	49.00	Board.
Ernest Bailey	Farmer	40.00	Board and Room.
David Brown	Farmer	40.00	Board and Room.
John R. Steele	Florist	35.00	Board.
D. B. Wyckoff	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room

Names.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Thomas Alkire	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
A. O. Duncan	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
J. M. Corbett	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
Loy Crawford	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
N. J. Colvin	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
Rodney Steele	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
M. S. Fleming	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Chas. E. Williams	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
J. W. Walker	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
James Timms	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Wade Halterman	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
A. C. Beckley	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
A. F. Henry	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
J. T. Walker	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Wade Hardman	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
O. B. Stalnaker	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
F. A. Linger	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Martin Ratliff	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
John Ballard	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
Annie Rice	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
J. O. Williams	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
F. B. Combs	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Scott Kelley	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Claude Ballard	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
A. H. Mason	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
Warren Davis	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
W. E. Ward	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
W. B. Flint	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
E. L. Nickell	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Ray Stalnaker	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
B. F. Wilson	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
H. W. Parker	Attendant	34.65	Board and Room.
Avon Bailey	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
Bert Wilcox	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
Perry Kilcoyne	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
J. L. Kittle	Attendant	28.90	Board and Room.
Brown Johnson	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
N. A. Johnson	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
Robert S. Robertson	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
John N. Davis	Attendant	31.75	Board and Room.
Thos. Davis	Night Watch	34.65	Board and Room.
W. W. Oldaker	Night Watch	34.65	Board and Room.
Lovie Bailey	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Ella Jurray	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Ola Ankrom	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Ola Rohrbough	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Etta Haymond	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Gertrude Gafney	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Biddie Ryan	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Della Halterman	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Jessie Anthony	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Sarah Fallen	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Gertrude Clark	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Gertrude Hornor	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Daisy Turner	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Anna Mulcahey	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Eva Samples	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Dora Lamb	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Grace Ryan	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Mary Cummins	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Birdie Nichols	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Jennie Harris	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Lora Knotts	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Nina Berry	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Cora Kemper	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Gay Ford	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Mary Ware	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
May Bragg	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Mary McKinley	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Anna Murray	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Mary Davisson	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Genevieve Conley	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Ida Batten	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Bertha Bush	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Loda Law	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Mary Ryan	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Margaret Gafney	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Anna Pope	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Ella Yock	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Eva Maher	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.

Names.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Laura Wells	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Emma Barnett	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Alice Jordon	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Julia McDonald	Attendant	23.10	Board and Room.
Dora Manear	Night Watch	28.90	Board and Room.
Mary Hall	Seamstress	30.00	Board and Room.
Mrs. Clara Beamer	Cook	25.00	Board and Room.
Sarah Bowen	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Mary Bennett	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Mary Faley	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Alice Quinn	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Nellie Townsend	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Mary Burke	Cook	20.80	Board and Room.
Bertha Batten	Waitress	20.80	Board and Room.
Mary Hutchison	Waitress	20.80	Board and Room.
Maggie Williams	Waitress	20.80	Board and Room.
Bessie Ryan	Chambermaid	20.80	Board and Room.
Mrs. Mary Craig	Laundress	30.00	Board and Room.
Mamie Tracy	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Emma Wales	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Biddie Connell	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Mary Connell	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Mamie McCoy	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Ottie Flesher	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Laura Hall	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Mrs. Mary Owens	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Maude Rutherford	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Sylvia Ratliff	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
Mrs. Blanche Alkire	Laundress	20.80	Board and Room.
T. L. Egan	Tinner	45.00	Board and Room.
C. S. Bosworth	Painter	49.50	Board.
Samuel Fletcher	Carpenter	49.50	Board.

ENTRANCE TO MALE WARD, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of West Virginia Hospital for the Insane was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 90 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 1031, for 1912 was 1005. The average number of employees for 1911 was 136, for 1912 was 136. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $124.25, for 1912 was $126.50.

For What Expended	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 10,622.60	$ 10.30	$ 11,600.78	$ 11.54
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	2,571.37	2.49	1,365.05	1.36
Poultry and Game	702.12	68	811.95	81
Fish and Oysters	380.88	37	155.31	15
Canned Meats	35.70	.03	43.60	.04
All other Meats				
Eggs	538.84	.52	644.87	.64
Butter	1,378.23	1.34	1,682.41	1.67
Oleomargarine	3,437.85	3.33	2,666.08	2.65
Lard	1,508.79	1.46	740.61	.73
Milk and Cream	803.65	.78	762.79	.76
Cheese	1,419.72	1.38	1,994.40	1.98
Flour	8,602.46	8.34	6,825.11	6.79
Meal	403.85	.39	304.07	.30
Crackers and Bread	626.00	.61	778.34	.77
Macaroni	165.15	.16	200.83	.20
Cereals	242.49	.24	149.05	.15
Sugar	2,972.99	2.87	2,837.81	2.80
Yeast	307.00	.29	157.90	.15
Beans	2,201.76	2.13	1,944.31	1.90
Coffee and Tea	3,593.40	3.49	3,653.14	3.64
Potatoes	2,084.09	2.02	2,431.88	2.42
Canned Vegetables	1,787.51	1.73	1,984.35	1.95
Fresh Vegetables	653.23	.64	1,301.56	1.29
Canned Fruits	2,553.35	2.48	506.52	.51
Fresh Fruits	857.19	.83	1,306.98	1.30
Dried Fruits	2,520.16	2.45	1,903.48	1.89
Rice and Hominy	725.95	.70	732.90	.73
Syrup	643.13	.63	689.04	.68
Salt	115.13	.11	111.90	.11
Spices	73.34	.07	65.23	.06
Vinegar	71.18	.07	69.11	.07
Tobacco and Snuff	700.43	.68	772.21	.76
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	1,174.18	1.13	1,515.61	1.50
Other Laundry Supplies	416.20	.40	290.50	.29
Groceries Unclassified	104.83	.10	205.38	.20
Tableware	294.27	.29	437.76	.43
Kitchen Utensils	175.34	.17	774.86	.17
Furniture and Carpets	852.05	.83	837.31	.83
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	372.78	.36	362.75	.36
Toilet Paper	96.15	.09	105.00	.10
Disinfectants	129.30	.13	93.00	09
Other Janitor Supplies	88.15	.09	36.22	.04
Other Household Supplies	191.97	.19	351.59	.35
Bedding	1,209.39	1.17	681.13	.68
Shoes	1,240.85	1.20	1,267.83	1.25
Other Clothing	3,840.92	3.72	3,332.59	3.21
Sheeting	1,109.41	1.08	1,008.22	1.00
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	413.82	.40	572.95	.57
Coal			43.40	.04
Gas	164.00	.16	1,583.94	1.58
Electricity				
Oil	368.82	.36	481.25	.48
Water	27.80	.03	53.82	.05
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	289.72	.28	268.18	.26
Postage	275.52	.27	196.96	.19
Stationery and Office Supplies	138.47	.13	161.72	.16

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.—(Continued.)

For What Expended	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Reading Matter	$ 6.00	$ .01	$ 19.00	$ .02
Freight, Expressage & Drayage	497.89	.45	537.69	.53
Horses				
Cattle				
Hogs	100.80	.10	115.00	.11
All Other Live Stock				
Hay and Straw	1,676.46	1.63	2,058.73	2.05
Grain	1,842.14	1.79	1,101.29	1.09
All Other Feed for Live Stock			2,013.35	2.01
Seeds and Plants	67.89	.06	151.15	.15
Fertilizer	106.50	.10		
Other Supplies for Farm	50.00	.05		
Agricultural Implements and Tools	56.60	.05	24.70	.02
Vehicles				
Harness and Stable Supplies	129.38	.12	166.85	.16
Work Shop Supplies			226.63	.22
Machinery and Tools	15.50	.01	270.89	.27
Gas and Electric Supplies	84.75	.08	415.90	.41
Engine Room Supplies	559.23	.54	469.21	.46
Plumbing Supplies	183.49	.18	300.21	.30
Sewer Supplies			2.24	
Repairs to Buildings & Fences	283.02	.27	164.44	.16
Salaries (Regular)	51,233.25	49.69	51,292.97	51.04
Labor (Extra)	4.85		25.46	.02
Traveling Expenses	2,013.39	1.95	1,725.52	1.72
Drugs	497.32	.48	307.66	.30
Pharmaceuticals	385.65	.38	296.68	.29
Surgical Instruments			28.16	.03
Surgical Supplies	81.85	.08	8.00	.01
Amusements and Religious Services	394.50	.38	411.70	.41
Funeral Expenses	344.60	.33	160.15	.16
Miscellaneous Hardware	125.55	.12	115.28	.11
Miscellaneous	37.79	.04	260.84	.26
Average Number Inmates		1,031		1,005
Average Number Employes		136		136
Less Freight Deducted			162.25	.16
Less Discount Deducted	778.76	.76	678.48	.68
Total Expenditures	$ 123,102.61	$ 124.25	$ 127,134.48	$ 126.50

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Owing to the misconception that insanity is a disgrace and the popular attitude toward commitment to an Insane Hospital, our case records show in a large per cent of cases, that before admission there has been evidence of insanity for months and even years, and it is evident that in most cases commitment to the Insane Hospital was considered only as a means of last resort. This prejudice should be overcome so as to bring about early commitment when there would be a probability of improvement under proper management of the case.

Much damage is done to patients during the early stages of insanity through mismanagement at home, and the administration of nostrums and narcotics. As a result of this, on admission their mental condition is worse and they are often in a very poor condition physically.

We have tried to overcome this prejudice and with this in view have kept the hospital open to visitors every day in the week, except on Sunday. This publicity, I am certain, has contributed much toward the enlightenment of

the public; that the prejudice against Insane Hospitals is giving way to an intelligent understanding is evident to me from the many favorable expressions from those who visit our wards. Not infrequently are we assured by relatives that had they not been influenced by the popular misconception as to conditions as they exist in hospitals for the insane, they would have sent their friends to us earlier.

Realizing that there is no man in a community in a better position to instruct the public as to the advisability of early commitment than the physician, we have taken particular pains to acquaint visiting physicians with our facilities for handling the insane.

PELLAGRA.

Pellagra may be defined as an endemic malady characterized by erythemia (generally symmetrical) upon the exposed surfaces of the body, by gastro-intestinal disturbances, and by nervous and psychic phenomena.

Pellagra has been known since the middle of the 18th century, but not until in 1902 was its existence recognized in the United States.

In 1902, a case of Pellagra was reported from Georgia, and in 1907, numerous cases were reported from Alabama and other southern states.

Having received many inquiries from southern investigators as to the presence of this disease in this Institution, we were on the alert, though laboring under a false sense of security believing that the disease would be limited to the south for climatic reasons. However, in March, 1911, one of the patients developed a symmetrical erythemitous lesion involving the backs of the hands and extending from the wrists to the junction of the second and third phalangeal joints. The lesion resembled a slight scald, and as the look-stop to the hot water spigot was discovered to be loose, it was thought he had scalded his hands. However, they refused to respond to ordinary treatment for burns and he developed so severe a cachexia with such persistent diarrhoea and extreme prostration that for a time his life was despaired of. About the same time another patient developed a similar eruption on his hands and exhibited the same constitutional symptoms, then the fact dawned upon us that we had an epidemic of Pellagra. Both of these men were physically strong at the outset of the disease and both recovered.

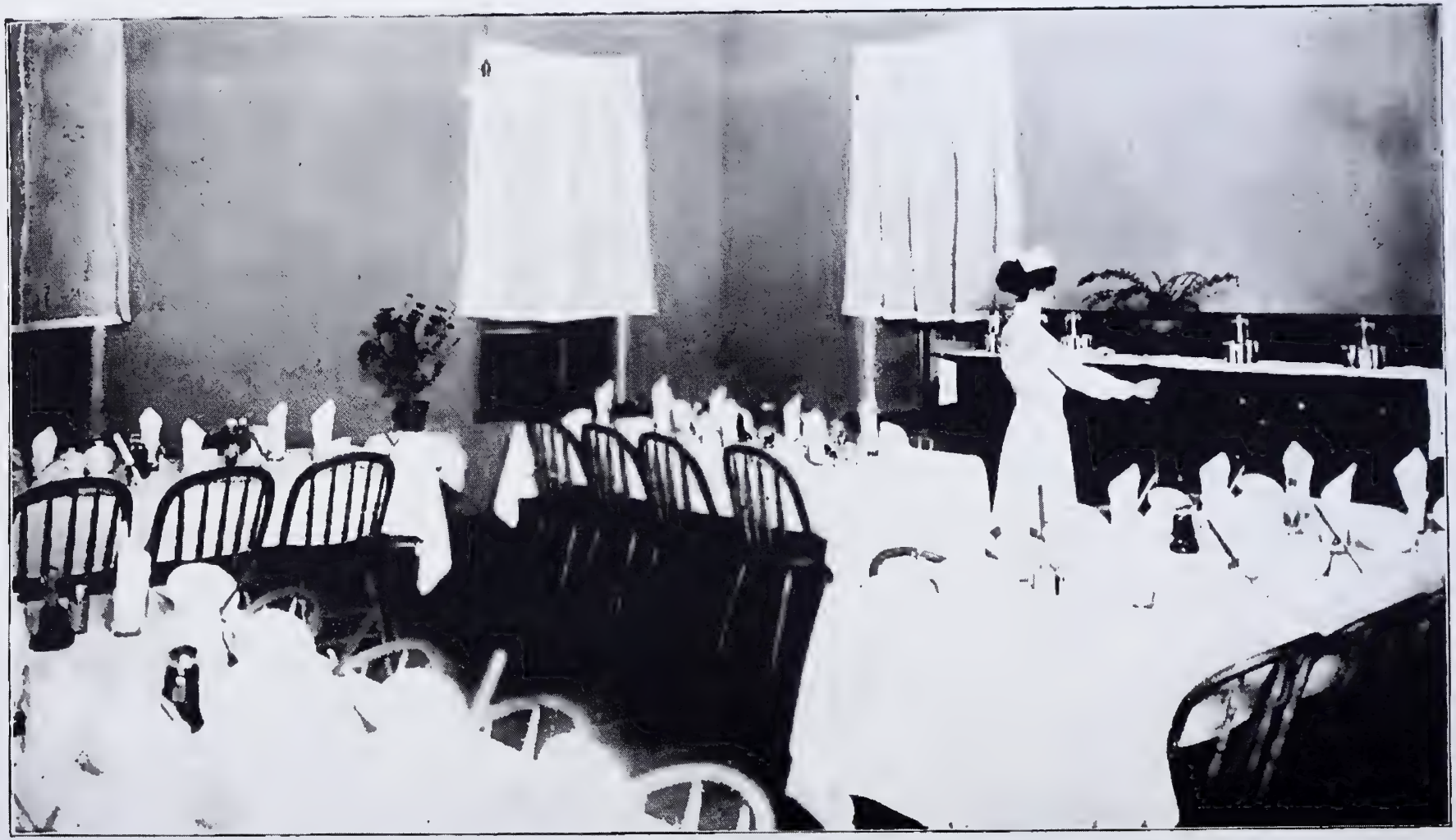
In the years of 1911 and 1912, twenty of our patients have developed Pellagra. Of these, six men and seven women have died, and one woman and five men recovered, and one man who developed Pellagra about a month ago, while out of the Institution, is at present improving.

There has been a great deal of controversy in regard to the etiology of Pellagra, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of Lomboso's theory that, "In Pellagra we are dealing with an intoxication produced by poisons developed in spoiled corn through the action of certain micro-organisms in themselves harmless to man."

We have endeavored to take all precautionary measures possible to prevent any further outbreak of the disease, and have eliminated as much as possible corn and corn products from our bill of fare, but we recognize in the presence of this disease in our Institution a very grave danger.

HEREDITY.

During the years 1911 and 1912 four hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted and of this number one hundred and thirty-nine, or a little over thirty per cent, gave a history of hereditary insanity. Beside these there are many other cases in which no history of heredity was given, but in which we know from personal knowledge that hereditary influences exist. With these figures in mind the outlook for coming generations is appalling, and it seems to us that some radical measures should be taken to prevent procreation of defectives and imbeciles and the mentally unsound. This could in a measure be accomplished by passing a law preventing the marriage of persons who have been insane, and by the sterilization of all habitual criminals and all persons committed to the hospitals for the insane. If such a plan were carried out, we believe, that in two generations instead of an increase, a decrease of probably half the number of insane would result.



One of the Dining Rooms, West Virginia Hospital for Insane.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Male	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number in Hospital Sept. 30	530	493	1,023	502	504	1,006
Number transferred from other institutions for the insane						
Number transferred from the Penitentiary	2		2	3		3
Number first admissions	98	94	192	103	86	189
Number readmissions	15	28	43	23	14	37
Number returned from bond	19	34	53	31	32	63
Number returned from elopement	5		5	9		9
Whole number under treatment	669	649	1,318	671	636	1,307
Discharged as recovered	54	39	93	37	35	72
Discharged as harmless and incurable					1	1
Discharged on bond	37	46	83	33	59	92
Delivered to courts						
Number eloped	6		6	12		12
Number transferred to other institutions				2		2
Died	70	60	130	70	56	126
TOTAL,	167	145	312	154	151	305
Number remaining in Hospital Sept. 30, 1911—'12	502	504	1,006	517	485	1,002
TOTAL	669	649	1,318	671	636	1,307
Highest number under treatment at one time	538	505	1,043	522	502	1,024
Lowest number under treatment at one time	499	504	1,003	497	489	986
Daily average under treatment	521	507	1,028	513	495	1,008
Mortality rate on number treated			9.8%			9.6%
Rate of capacity of Institution	98.8	98.2		87.3	95.9	

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Between 1 and 5 years of age						
Between 5 and 10 years of age				1		1
Between 10 and 20 years of age	11	5	16	1	5	6
Between 20 and 30 years of age	21	23	44	25	26	51
Between 30 and 40 years of age	25	35	60	27	18	45
Between 40 and 50 years of age	15	20	35	27	20	47
Between 50 and 60 years of age	15	12	27	17	11	28
Between 60 and 70 years of age	7	7	14	13	6	19
Between 70 and 80 years of age	4	6	10	8	5	13
Between 80 and 90 years of age		4	4			
Between 90 and 100 years of age		1	1	1		1
Unknown	17	9	26	9	9	18
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Married	49	79	128	75	65	140
Single	46	28	74	39	24	63
Widowed	7	13	20	9	11	20
Unknown	13	2	15	6	.....	6
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.						From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Collegiate	2	2	4	2.	1.6	1.6	3	1	4	2.3	1.	1.7
High School	4	2	6	3.4	1.6	2.5	4	2	6	3.	2.	2.6
Common School	34	25	59	29.5	20.5	24.8	81	10	91	66.7	10.	39.7
Read or write	51	46	97	44.3	38.	41.3	26	61	87	20.	61.	38.
None	11	15	26	9.5	12.3	10.9	10	18	28	7.7	18.	12.2
Unascertained	13	32	45	11.3	26.1	18.9	5	8	13	.3	8.	5.6
TOTAL	115	122	237	100.0	100.0	100.0	129	100	229	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Austria-Hungary	3	.....	3	3	1	4
Bohemia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
France	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Indiana	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italy	2	1	3	4	1	5
Kentucky	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	2	2	4	.....	1	1
New York	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Ohio	4	1	5	3	5	8
Pennsylvania	5	7	12	4	3	7
Russia	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Saxony	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Virginia	18	9	27	11	6	17
West Virginia	52	75	127	70	63	133
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	23	24	47	23	17	40
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

COUNTIES.	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Barbour	5	6	11		3	3
Berkeley	6	7	13	3		3
Boone						
Braxton	5	8	13	4	6	10
Brooke		4	4	1	3	4
Cabell	1		1			
Calhoun					1	1
Clay						
Doddridge	2	3	5	3	3	6
Fayette	2	2	4	3		3
Gilmer	2	2	4		1	1
Grant	1	3	4			
Greenbrier				1		1
Hampshire		3	3	1	4	5
Hancock		2	2		1	1
Hardy		1	1	2	2	4
Harrison	5	6	11	12	12	24
Jackson						
Jefferson	3	3	6	1	3	4
Kanawha		2	2	6	1	7
Lewis	5	7	12	12	5	17
Lincoln						
Logan				1		1
Marion	9	7	16	11	2	13
Marshall	12	2	14	7	4	11
Mason						
Mercer		1	1		1	1
Mineral	2	4	6	3	3	6
Mingo	2		2			
Monongalia		2	2	9	7	16
Monroe						
Morgan		1	1		1	1
McDowell	2	4	6	6	1	7
Nicholas	3	3	6	1	1	2
Ohio	12	8	0	11	8	19
Pendleton	2	4	6		2	2
Pleasants						
Pocahontas	5	1	6	5	4	9
Preston	8	3	11	4	3	7
Putman						
Raleigh				2		2
Randolph	3	2	5	3	1	4
Ritchie	1	3	4	3	4	7
Roane						
Summers		1	1			
Taylor	5		5	3	1	4
Tucker	2	2	4		2	2
Tyler	2		2	2	1	3
Upshur	1	9	10	5		5
Wayne						
Webster	1		1	1	4	5
Wetzel	4	6	10	2	5	7
Wirt						
Wood	1		1	1		1
Wyoming	1		1			
Total	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.						From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City	45	40	85	39.1	32.7	36.	69	28	97	53.	28.	42.4
Village	40	36	76	34.7	29.5	32.	35	32	67	27.	32.	28.3
Rural	30	46	76	26.	37.7	32.	25	40	65	20.	40.	29.2
TOTAL	115	122	237	100.0	100.0	100.0	129	100	229	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Barber	1		1	2		2
Bank Clerk	1		1			
Blacksmith				1		1
Bookkeeper	1		1			
Bricklayer				1		1
Butcher				1		1
Carpenter				4		4
Chauffeur				1		1
Coal Miner	9		9	13		13
Cook	1		1		1	1
Cooper				1		1
Domestic		9	9		5	5
Electrician	1		1			
Enamel Worker		1	1			
Factory employee				1	1	2
Farmer	24		24	29		29
Fireman	1		1			
Gambler				1		1
Gas Fitter	1		1			
Glassworker	2		2	1		1
Harnessmaker				1		1
Housekeeper		65	65		65	65
Insurance Agent	1		1			
Jeweler				1		1
Laborer	19		19	21		21
Lumberman	1		1	1		1
Mail Carrier	1		1			
Mechanic	1		1			
Merchant				2		2
Mill Worker				2		2
Musician				1		1
Night Watchman				1		1
None	13	12	25	5	10	15
Nurse		1	1			
Oil Field Worker	1		1	1		1
Photographer				1		1
Physician	1		1	1		1
Porter	2		2			
Potter				1		1
Preacher	1		1			
Railroader	1		1	3		3
Salesamn	2		2			
Sawyer				1		1
Seamstress		1	1			
Shoemaker	2		2	1		1
Stove Fitter				1		1
Student				2		2
Teacher					1	1
Teamster				1		1
Tinner	1		1			
Waiter				1		1
Woodsman	2		2			
Unknown	24	33	57	24	17	41
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1. 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dementia, organic	2	2	4	1	2	3
Dementia, senile	10	18	28	18	7	25
Dementia, terminal						
Dementia, precox	4	10	14	12	8	20
Epileptical insanity	1	2	3	5	1	6
Epochal insanity					2	2
Hypochondrical insanity	1	1	2			
Hysterical insanity		1	1		1	1
Imbecile		1	1		2	2
Involution psychosis		4	4		1	1
Manic depressive:						
Depressed form	22	36	58	41	30	71
Maniacal	27	22	49	16	20	36
Mixed	2	11	13	8	11	19
Mental deficiency	6	1	7		1	1
Neurasthenia insanity		1	1			
Not insane	5		5			
Paranoia	4	5	9	1	4	5
Paresis	8		8	13		13
Pellagra		3	3			
Puerperal insanity		1	1		5	5
Toxic psychosis:						
Alcohol	14	1	15	10	3	13
Cocaine	4		4	2		2
Chronic nephritis	2		2			
Measles		1	1			
Morphine				2	1	3
Speticemia		1	1			
Syphilis	2		2		1	1
Typhoid fever	1		1			
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Disorder of Those Discharged as Recovered During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dementia, organic						
Dementia, senile					1	1
Dementia, terminal						
Dementia, precox					1	1
Epileptical insanity					1	1
Epochal insanity					1	1
Involution psychosis		2	2			
Hypochondrical insanity	1		1			
Manic depressive:						
Depressed form	20	17	37	15	6	21
Maniacal	16	16	32	14	5	19
Mixed	1	1	2		11	11
Mental deficiency	1		1			
Not insane	3		3			
Paranoia					1	1
Paresis	1		1			
Pellagra		1	1		4	4
Puerperal insanity					4	4
Toxic psychosis:						
Alcohol	10		10	5	3	8
Cocaine				3		3
Measles		1	1			
Morphine					1	1
Septicemia		1	1			
Typhoid fever	1		1			
TOTAL	54	39	93	37	35	72

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Alcohol	15	2	17	13	2	15
Asthma	1		1			
Bad treatment		2	2			
Brain tumor		2	2	1		1
Bright's disease					1	1
Catarrh of head		1	1			
Chorea	1		1			
Cigarettes				1		1
Cocaine	1		1	2		2
Confinement	1		1	1		1
Congestion of brain				1		1
Death of child		1	1	1	2	3
Death of husband		1	1			
Death of brother					1	1
Death of sister		1	1			
Death of relative				1		1
Death of sweetheart				1		1
Degenerate	1		1			
Dementia	4	6	10			
Diabetes				1		1
Diphtheria	1		1			
Disease of brain		1	1			
Disease of spine					1	1
Domestic trouble	1	1	2	2	3	5
Ear trouble	1		1			
Electric shock				1		1
Epilepsy	1		1	1		1
Exposure		1	1	1		1
Female trouble		6	6		3	3
Fistula				1		1
Fracture	1		1			
Hereditary	6	14	20	22	19	41
Ill health	1	5	6		8	8
Imbecile	1	1	2			
Immoral life					1	1
Indebtedness	1		1			
Injury	1	2	3	3	1	4
Injury to head	5		5	4		4
Injury to spine					2	2
Loss of eye				1		1
Loss of property	1		1	1	1	2
Love affair	1	2	3			
Mastoiditis	1		1			
Masturbation	3	1	4			
Measles		1	1	1		1
Menopause		5	5		6	6
Mental deficiency					1	1
Nervous breakdown	3	2	5	1		1
Neurasthenia		1	1			
Operation		1	1		1	1
Overstudy	2		2	1		1
Overwork	3	1	4	1	3	4
Paralysis		1	1	4	1	5
Puerperal		5	5		3	3
Religion	6	1	7	2	1	3
Removal of ovaries					1	1
Secluded life				1		1
Senility				4	1	5
Stomach trouble	2	1	3			
Sunstroke	1		1	1		1
Suppressed menstruation		3	3			
Syphilis	4	1	5	10	1	11
Tuberculosis				1	1	2
Typhoid fever	2	3	5	2	1	3
Uterine trouble		3	3			
Violent temper		1	1			
Worry	3	2	5	1	4	5
Unknown	39	40	79	39	30	69
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total
Hereditary taint denied	51	57	108	54	48	102
Father or Mother insane	8	16	24	12	12	24
Grandfather or Grandmother insane	1	2	3	1	3	4
Aunts, uncles or cousins insane	14	11	25	10	15	25
Brothers or sisters insane	3	11	14	14	6	20
Unknown	38	25	63	38	16	54
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. , 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	74	77	151	85	62	147
From 1 to 5 years	20	18	38	17	20	37
From 5 to 10 years	5	13	18	10	6	16
From 10 to 20 years	5	6	11	6	6	12
From 20 to 30 years		4	4		3	3
From 30 to 40 years						
From 40 to 50 years				1		1
From 50 to 55 years						
Unknown	11	4	15	10	3	13
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Cause of Death.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 191 .			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 19 2.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania, Exhaustion of	1	5	6	4	6	10
Apoplexy	6		6	9	1	10
Bright's Disease	1		1	1		1
Bronchitis	2		2	11	1	12
Cancer		2	2		1	1
Cancer of stomach					1	1
Chronic mania, Exhaustion of				1		1
Cirrhosis of liver				1		1
Dementia, senile Ex. of	2	4	6		3	3
Dementia, terminal Ex. of	5	15	20	3	12	15
Dysentery	6	9	15	1	2	
Entero-colitis, acute	1		1	2		2
Erysipelas					1	1
Epilepsy	2	7	9	5	4	9
Gastro-enteritis				1		1
Gastritis					2	2
Gastritis, acute					1	1
Gastritis, chronic	2		2			
Gastric ulcer	1		1			
Gangrene of lungs	1		1			
General arterio-sclerosis	1		1			
Heart disease:						
Aortic regurgitation				1		1
Mitral regurgitation	8	5	13	2	9	11
Indigestion, acute				1		1
Measles	1	1	2			
Nephritis				3		3
Nephritis, chronic				1		1
Ovarian cyst		1	1			
Paresis	19		19	7		7
Pellagra	2	3	5	3	4	7
Pneumonia				2	2	4
Pneumonia, septic infection	1		1	1		1
Pernicious anemia				1		1
Uremia				1		1
Ulcer of stomach				1		1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	8	8	16	5	6	11
Suicide by hanging				1		1
Septicemia				1		1
TOTAL	70	60	130	70	56	126

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania				1	1	2
Chronic mania				1		1
Dementia, organic		1	1			
Dementia, senile	9	10	19	8	1	9
Dementia, terminal		29	29		35	35
Dementia precox	2	3	5	7		7
Epileptical insanity	5	3	8	4	4	8
Imbecile	1	1	2			
Involution psychosis		1	1			
Manic depressive:						
Depressed form	18	2	20	22	5	27
Maniacal	14	6	20	11	6	17
Mixed				5	1	6
Mental deficiency		1	1			
Paresis	20		20	10		10
Pellagra		3	3	1	3	4
Toxic psychosis:						
Chronic nephritis	1		1			
TOTAL	70	60	130	70	56	126

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Hospital of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Less than 1 month	3	6	9	11	6	17
From 1 to 2 months		2	2	2	6	8
From 2 to 6 months		7	7	5	3	8
From 6 to 12 months	8	10	18	9	6	15
From 1 to 2 years	25	5	30	10		10
From 2 to 5 years	15	8	23	10	6	16
From 5 to 10 years	1	5	6	8	7	15
From 10 to 20 years	14	4	18	6	11	17
From 20 to 30 years	2	10	12	6	7	13
From 30 to 40 years	1	1	2	3	2	5
From 40 to 50 years	1	2	3		2	2
TOTAL	70	60	130	70	56	126

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Number of Patients Clothed By State and Number Clothed By Relatives.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total
Furnished by State	86	80	166	86	70	156
Furnished by relatives	29	42	71	43	30	73
TOTAL	115	122	237	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing Admissions Since September 30, 1900.

	Males	Females	Total
1900	38	31	69
1901	117	112	229
1902	126	116	242
1903	29	32	61
1904	128	100	228
1905	106	82	188
1906	124	92	216
1907	132	113	245
1908	144	111	255
1909	133	110	243
1910	132	102	234
1911	115	122	237
1912	129	100	229

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing Discharges Since September 30, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Not Insane			Died		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1900	43	44	87	17	29	46				1	1	2	38	31	69
1901	56	38	94	9	18	27	5	14	19				27	37	64
1902	45	49	94	11	28	39	7	8	15		1	1	51	40	91
1903	62	33	95	19	33	52	6	7	13				29	32	61
1904	61	41	102	15	32	47	11	6	17	1		1	41	34	75
1905	57	37	94	20	29	49	6	13	19				35	41	76
1906	86	77	163	20	19	39	5	15	20				27	17	44
1907	54	45	99	32	29	61	9	15	24				44	31	75
1908	78	57	135	9	33	42	18	22	40				47	35	82
1909	70	51	121	11	33	44	10	12	22				46	38	84
1910	54	35	89	18	37	55	14	13	27		1	1	60	45	105
1911	51	39	90	29	33	62	8	13	21	3		3	70	60	130
1912	37	35	72	28	40	68	5	19	24				70	56	126

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing Relation to Pauper, Criminal and Inebriate Class of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Inebriate	20	1	21	31	4	35
Pauper	5	5	10	3	3	6
Relation denied	75	76	151	40	58	98
Unknown	15	40	55	55	35	90
Total	115	122	237	129	100	229

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Our system for making case records is the same as has been in use for years and is inadequate. At present it is made up from the evidence adduced before the Justice of the Peace making the commitment, and consists mostly of "yeses" and "noes" on blank forms. Such records are of little value. We should know more of the patient's family and personal history. With this at hand a careful examination as to his mental and physical condition should be made at the time of admission and record made of this. To this notes could be added as development in the case would warrant. In many cases of insanity developments in the later stages would make the early notes extremely interesting.

As it is a very difficult matter to buy good cows for our purposes, in this community, I have been improving our herd of cows by raising our own calves, which is much cheaper and insures us a good quality. We now have on the farm over forty cows and calves of our own raising and in a very few years we will have a dairy that will compare favorably with any in the State, for its size.

A porch for tubercular patients has been added to Ward No. 10, known as the Male Sick Ward. This porch accommodates fifteen patients.

The hall in female ward D has been painted and also the dining room in the same ward. A new floor has been put in the alcove of said ward.

There have been new floors placed in the dining rooms of wards E and F of the female department. The dining rooms in each of these wards have been painted.

The back halls of wing wards G, H, I and K, were wainscoated. The wing dormitory in wards G and I was painted.

New floors have been placed in six rooms in ward I.

A new floor has been placed in the dining room of ward M, which is the female sick ward.

The hall and rooms in ward No. 10, or male sick ward, have been painted.

The wing wards 7 and 8 on the male side were wainscoated.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Fruit Put Up.	Fiscal Year 1910-1911.	Fiscal Year. 1911-1912.
Apple butter	632 Gals.	1,077 Gals.
Apples, canned	443 Gals.	1,890 Gals.
Apple jelly	36 Gals.	
Blackberry jam	15½ Gals.	18½ Gals.
Blackberries, canned		51½ Gals.
Cherries, canned		205 Gals.
Cherries, preserved	11½ Gals.	19 Gals.
Crab apple preserves	16 Gals.	
Crab apple jelly	25 Gals.	1½ Gals.
Currant jelly	15 Gals.	10 Gals.
Currant butter		25 Gals.

Currant preserves		13 Gals.
Curranta, canned		28½ Gals.
Cucumber pickles		19½ Gals.
Gooseberry preserves		11 Gals.
Grape jelly		23 Gals.
Grape preserves	18 Gals.	57 Gals.
Grapes, canned		10½ Gals.
Grape butter	393 Gals.	334 Gals.
Grape juice		5½ Gals.
Green tomato pickles, chopped	57 Gals.	45 Gals.
Green tomato pickles, sliced	54 Gals.	200 Gals.
Peach butter		66 Gals.
Pears, canned		8½ Gals.
Pear butter		14 Gals.
Plums, blue gage, canned		11½ Gals.
Plums, green gage, canned		70 Gals.
Plums, blue gage, preserved		8 Gals.
Plums, green gage, prescrved		43½ Gals.
Quinces, canned		6½ Gals.
Quince butter		33 Gals.
Quince honey		3 Gals.
Raspberry jam	75 Gals.	27 Gals.
Raspberries, canned	16½ Gals.	51 Gals.
Rhubarb, canned	12 Gals.	
Strawberries, preserved	61 Gals.	39 Gals.
Tomatoes, canned	2,010 Gals.	3,800 Gals.
Tomatoes and corn, canned		48 Gals.
Tomatoes, preserved		24 Gals.
Tomato Catsup	17 Gals.	55 Gals.
Water melon pickles	14 Gals.	4 Gals.
Total	3,942½ Gals.	8,356½ Gals.

Fruit Put Up.	Fiscal Year 1910-1911.	Fiscal Year. 1911-1912.
Apple jelly	90 Glasses	
Currant jelly	59 Glasses	135 Glasses
Crab apple jelly	70 Glasses	59 Glasses
Grape jelly	25 Glasses	43 Glasses
Plum jelly		32 Glasses
Raspberry jelly	72 Glasses	
Quince jelly		50 Glasses
Total	316 Glasses	319 Glasses
Kraut	5 Bbl.	15 Bbl.
Lard rendered	626 Lbs.	348 Lbs.
Mince meat	861 Lbs.	860 Lbs.

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

	Fiscal Year 1910-1911.	Fiscal Year 1911-1912.
Aprons, kitchen	70	58
Awnings	21	12
Bread bags	10	12
Burial suits	55	45
Curtains	44 Prs.	27 Prs.
Curtains, calico		15 Prs.
Couch covers	4	
Cushion ticks	47	24
Cushion covers	47	51

Drawers, men's	370 Prs.	358 Prs.
Dresser scarfs		14
Jelly bags		5
Mattresses	112	126
Mattresses repaired	269	411
Mangle sheets	2	4
Napkins	3	36
Overalls	189	280
Pillow ticks	194	84
Pillow cases	990	945
Pillow cases (Center Building)	18	44
Pillow ticks repaired	32	
Rugs hemmed	50	17
Sideboard covers	14	
Stand covers		10
Sleeves strong	16	17
Shirts	949	1,015
Sheets	1,488	1,430
Screens	20	
Towels, single	2,075	1,571
Towels, double	49	87
Table cloths	48	36
Tray cloths	11	20
Undershirts, men's	386	458
Window shades	184	210
TOTAL	7,767	7,422
Bandage Muslin	238 Yds.	360 Yds.

CUT FOR FEMALE WARDS AND MADE BY THE ATTENDANTS IN THE WARDS.

	Fiscal Year 1910-1911	Fiscal Year 1911-1912
Aprons, gingham	824	593
Aprons, calico	448	606
Aprons, kitchen		18
Bonnets	64	84
Bread bags	3	11
Bloomers	9	9
Cushion ticks	4	12
Cushion covers	63	51
Curtains, lace		30 Prs.
Curtains, swiss	75 Prs.	49 Prs.
Chemise	450	674
Dresses, calico	173	376
Dresses, S. B. calico	508	570
Dresser scarfs	44	12
Drawers	258 Prs.	270 Prs.
Gowns	357	402
Sideboard covers	36	15
Stand covers	34	26
Sleeves, strong	24	44
Shirtwaist suits		19
Underskirts	132	292
Wrappers		38
TOTAL	3,476	4,201

The report of the farm for the last year is as follows:

Stock Sold.

Cows	4, valued at	$110.00
Calves	8, valued at	37.00
Calves butchered for Hospital purposes		8
Hogs butchered for Hospital purposes		29
Cows died		1
Hogs died		24

Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1912:

Cows on hand	35
Heifers, 2 years old	1
Heifers, yearlings	7
Calves	20
Bulls	1
Horses	4
Mules	2
Hogs	95
Pigs	19

The fruit and vegetables taken from the farm for the year:

Apples	1,385	Bu., value	$339.25
Beans	491	Bu., value	196.40
Beets	4	Bu., value	1.60
Cabbage	12,177	Lbs., value	243.53
Cherries	26½	Gals., value	7.95
Corn	1,815	Doz., value	181.50
Grapes	153	Bu., value	114.75
Lettuce	18	Bbl., value	54.00
Onions	1,250	Doz., value	200.00
Peaches	12	Bu., value	12.00
Potatoes	510	Bu., value	306.00
Tomatoes	1,738	Bu., value	869.00
Turnips	365	Bu., value	146.00
TOTAL			$2,671.98

Number of gallons of milk received for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1911, 19,953 gallons, or a daily average of 54.66 gallons. For the year beginning Oct. 1, 1911, and ending September 30, 1912, 19,036 gallons, or a daily average of 52.15 gallons.

The upholsterer has made during the past two years 1065 mattresses, 497 pillows, 160 cushions, 481 blinds and 18 awnings. He has upholstered 131 couches, 57 rockers, 10 chairs and 18 settees. Beside doing the above mentioned work he is kept busy doing repair work and various other duties connected with his line of work.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912 TO 1914.

As our building in which we keep all the colored insane of the State, is entirely too small and inadequate for our needs and is getting old and unsuited for such purposes, I would recommend that a new building be built in the southern part of the state, either in connection with some other state institution, or a new institution for that purpose be established.

FARM.

The need of a good farm of from one hundred to two hundred acres for this Institution is an absolute necessity, not only as a source of revenue but for the benefit of the health and mental condition of the patients. As a matter of economy, it would pay for itself in a very few years, besides furnishing all the vegetables necessary to run the institution.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY AND HYDROTHERAPY.

A well equipped pathological laboratory should be added and the pathological findings in all cases recorded.

We should have a complete hydrotherapeutic equipment. Its value is obvious to any one acquainted in the least with the work that ought to be done in every insane institution, and evidenced by its installation in nearly all insane hospitals.

WARDS.

When this institution was built the needs of an insane hospital were not recognized as they are today. The evils of misconstruction are not so great but that they can be easily eradicated. However, this would require a special appropriation and the assistance of an architect.

The grouping of the wards should be so changed as to bring in one group the receiving, sick and infirm wards. Easily accessible to all these wards should be located the hydrotherapy, diet kitchen, sun parlors, operating and treatment room, and plenty of facilities for the diversion of patients.

Here the ward physician should have his office and spend most of his time personally directing the treatment and management of cases.

With these improvements, I am certain, we would have an institution that would compare favorably with the best equipped sanitarium in the country.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Farm:—Of all the land owned at this institution only about twelve acres can be used for trucking; the remainder is hillside grazing land. If good trucking land can be obtained in easy reach of the hospital, it would be very wise to secure a tract of about one hundred acres.

Colored Patients:—In lieu of the superintendent's recommendation on this subject, and inasmuch as there is now a large colored population at this insti-

ONE OF THE WARDS, WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

tution, we would advise the enlargement of the West Virginia Asylum for the purpose of taking care of the increase in the white population, and that the policy of caring for the colored population at one institution be continued as in the past.

Repairs:—This is treated by the superintendent under the heading wards. The arrangement of the wards is not the best. Much of the interior wood work is in a state of decay. The stone walls of the main building, however, are in a fine state of preservation. When the state revenues will justify it the interior of these buildings should be rebuilt and fire proofed.

New Buildings Needed:—The kitchen, cold storage, store room and the electrical power house are inadequate and in bad condition. Each ward has its own dining room, so that there are as many dining rooms as there are wards, and located all over the place. We have very thoroughly considered the scheme of building a congregate dining hall, and are very decidedly of the opinion that for this institution a congregate dining hall is the proper plan. At other institutions built upon the cottage plan separate dining room may be all right but this institution is not so built. The buildings at this institution are so located as that a congregate dining hall can be so centrally located as to be convenient to each ward, and afford an easy way of assembling the patients. Such a building should be so constructed as to afford room on the first floor for the kitchen, cold storage and store room, with the dining room on the second floor. We have given very careful study to such a plan and find that this building can be so constructed as to afford great ease and comfort to the patients and employes.

Gas Supply:—There are two producing gas wells on the property, which in the past have furnished an abundant supply of gas for the institution. During the past year, however, this supply has been reduced to such an extent that we have been compelled to purchase gas.

Water Supply:—This is our most vexatious problem at the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane. The geological formation is practically dry. Ample proof of this is afforded by the drilling of a great number of oil and gas wells throughout the section The supply of water is taken from the West Fork river, a small stream which, during the dry season, stands in stagnant pools along its bed. When it is pumped into the reservoir a thick filthy scum, or crust, gathers on top of it. The impurities are partially removed by filtration. This filtration, however, is inadequate. A proper filtration plant should by all means, be installed at this institution. This will cost considerable money, but it should be done nevertheless.

For the solution of this problem we refer to our treatment of this question as set forth in our report on the Second Hospital for the Insane.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, Which Amounts Were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30'10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-'10
Current Expense, Salaries and Drugs	$ 27,151.36	$ 27,151.36	
Transportation of Patients	1,925.70	1,925.70	
Painting and Repairs	7,908.96	7,908.96	
Cleaning and re-casing old Gas Wells	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Repairing and Rebuilding Side Walks	2,995.00	2,995.00	
Purchasing Carpet and Furniture	3,570.38	3,570.38	
Fancy Articles for Female Patients	200.00	200.00	
Erecting Dining Room	30,000.00	30,000.00	
TOTAL	$ 76,251.40	$ 76,251.40	

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS

	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-10
Lock and Key	$ 103.52	$ 103.52	
Completing Water Works	1,931.12	1,931.12	
Miscellaneous Fund	3,469.55	3,469.55	
Cemetery for Patients	200.00	200.00	
Dough Mixer and Engine	132.09	132.09	
Water Supply	50.11	50.11	
Water Supply and Drilling Wells	43.11	43.11	
Water Tank and Fire Equipment	801.78	801.78	
Drilling Gas Well	467.66	467.66	
Rebuilding Morgue	115.74	115.74	
Insurance	918.73	918.73	
TOTAL	$ 8,232.41	$ 8,232.41	
Grand Total	$ 84,484.81	$ 84,484.81	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 128,102.61	$ 21,897.39
Repairs and Improvements		10,000.00	10,000.00	1,205.20	8,794.80
Buildings and Land		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
TOTAL		$ 165,000.00	$ 165,000.00	$ 129,307.81	$ 35,692.19

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 615.96	$ 615.96		$ 615.96
TOTAL		$ 615.96	$ 615.96		$ 615.96

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUND	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense	$ 21,897.39	$ 150,000.00	$ 171,897.39	$ 127,115.04	$ 44,782.35
Repairs and Improvements	8,794.80	10,000.00	18,794.80	2,598.97	16,195.83
Buildings and Land	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
TOTAL	$ 35,692.19	$ 165,000.00	$ 200,692.19	$ 129,714.01	$ 70,978.18

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	$ 615.96	$ 462.14	$ 1,078.10		$ 1,078.10
TOTAL	$ 615.96	$ 462.14	$ 1,078.10		$ 1,078.10

TABLE No. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense		$ 300,000.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 255,217.65	$ 44,782.35
Repairs and Improvements		20,000.00	20,000.00	3,804.17	16,195.83
Buildings and Land		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
TOTAL		$ 330,000.00	$ 330,000.00	$ 259,021.82	$ 70,978.18

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous		$ 1,078.10	$ 1,078.10		$ 1,078.10
TOTAL		$ 1,078.10	$ 1,078.10		$ 1,078.10

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current expense	$ 44,782.35
Repairs and improvements	16,195.83
Buildings and land	10,000.00
Total	$ 70,978.18

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous fund	$ 1,078.10

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$150,000.00**	**$150,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**10,000.00**	**10,000.00**

Second Hospital for the Insane.

C. A. BARLOW, M. D., Superintendent.

SPENCER.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Second Hospital for the Insane.

HISTORICAL.

In 1885 the Legislature became convinced that the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane at Weston had reached its capacity, and that there was imperative and immediate necessity to provide room for more patients. Accordingly a resolution adopted in February of that year appointed a committee of four to recommend to the governor three locations for a new hospital for the insane.

The committee recommended Alderson, in Monroe County; Mason City in Mason county; and Charles Town, in Jefferson county. The Legislature, however, disregarding these recommendations, by an act passed May 7, 1887, located the institution at Spencer in Roane county. An appropriation of $10,000.00 was made, to be expended on the hospital by the Board of Public Works as soon as the county court of Roane county should execute deeds to the State for certain lands near Spencer.

In 1891 appropriations of $48,393.70 and $45,000.00 were made for the two ensuing fiscal years, the construction of buildings was pushed rapidly and the institution opened for reception of patients as soon as possible.

GROUNDS.

A tract of 184 acres of land was purchased by the county court of Roane county and donated to the state. It is just outside the town of Spencer, Spring Creek being the dividing line between the farm and the municipal corporation.

Twenty or more acres in the creek bottom are used for truck gardening, about fifteen acres of wood land is used for raising and fattening several hundred hogs yearly, several acres are used for raising poultry, about twenty acres are contained in the front lawn, and the remainder of the farm is too hilly for any other use than grazing. The front lawn is decorated with flowers, shubbery, shade trees, and fountain, and on it is a green house, all of which are cared for by the patients.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this institution are as follows:

(1). Administration Building, a four story brick trimmed with stone, with slate roof and basement. This building contains offices, reception room, chapel, and quarters for superintendent and part of the employees.

(2). Ward Buildings, three story, of same construction as above, two on each side of the administration building, and with the latter forming practically one building.

(3).. Laundry, one story brick and stone structure, well equipped for its purpose.

(4). Power House, two story brick and stone building, first story used as power house, and second story as carpenter and upholstery shop.

(5). Congregate Dining Room, three story brick with stone foundation and trimmings, in rear of administration building, containing ice and refrigerating plants, bakery, kitchen, and store rooms on first floor, dining rooms on second floor, and sleeping quarters for employees on third floor.

(6). Morgue, one story brick, in rear of main building.

(7). Isolated Ward, wooden building with two rooms and bath.

(8). Farm House, two story frame, near female ward buildings, used for storage.

(9). Barn, poultry houses, and paint house.

VISITS.

January	5, 1911	Sheppard.
April	27, 1911	Sheppard.
June	17, 1911	Lakin.
July	8, 1911	Lakin.
December	30, 1911	Lakin.
August	2, 1911	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Chas. A. Barlow, M. D.	Superintendent	$208.33	Board, laundry and quarters for self and family.
Ross Dodson, M. D.	Physician	100.00	Board, room and laundry.
A. W. Brown	Clerk and Store Keeper	100.00	Board, room and laundry.
Nelle C. Schaffer	Stenographer	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. W. Simon	Male Supervisor	50.00	Board, laundry, house rent and garden.
J. N. Booth	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board and laundry.
R. O. Jones	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. E. Corbet	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board and laundry.
Ross Raynes	Male Night Watch	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
J. E. Thomas	Male Attendant	37.50	Board and laundry.
Irvin Keenan	Male Attendant	37.50	Board and laundry.
J. H. Jones	Male Attendant	37.50	Board and laundry.
O. B. Arnett	Male Attendant	37.50	Board and laundry.
Leslie Conley	Male Attendant	37.50	Board and laundry.
O. M. Lowe	Male Attendant	37.50	Board, room and laundry.
S. R. Williams	Male Attendant	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. C Higginbotham	Male Attendant	35.00	Board and laundry.
N. B. Cobb	Male Attendant	35.00	Board and laundry.
Nathan Curtis	Male Attendant	35.00	Board and laundry.
D. O. Booth	Male Attendant	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. H. Perkins	Male Attendant	35.00	Board and laundry.
O. C. Beckley	Supt. Gen. D. Room	35.00	Board and laundry.
Lillie Roberts	Female Supervisor	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
Anna Caldwell	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Irene Linville	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Laura Farrell	Female Night Watch	26.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bertha Fry	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Bertha Braley	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Hallie Driscoll	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Clara Samples	Female Attendant	24.00	Board, room and laundry.
Isa Hoff	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Fannie Crislip	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Sadie Bailey	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Mrs. Arnetta Barlow	Matron	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Amanda Blaine	Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Minnie Crislip	Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Annie Monroe	Diningroom girl	16.00	Board, room and laundry.
H. L. Yates	Baker	45.00	Board, room and laundry.
Lucy Wright	Seamstress	25.00	Board, room and laundry.
Wm. Whiteside	Supt. Grounds	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Rev. Wm. Fallen	Chaplain	12.50	
Mabel Fields	Musician	1.00	per Sunday.
James Campbell	Laundry Foreman	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Stella Davis	Laundry Assistant	18.50	Board and laundry.
E. K. Holland	Chief Engineer	100.00	Board and laundry.
J. T. Reynolds	Night Electrician	50.00	Board and laundry.
Druet Thompson	Day Fireman	45.00	One meal per day and laundry.
George Smith	Night Fireman	40.00	Board and laundry.
Deat Smith	Carpenter	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
W. H. Boggs	Farmer	40.00	Board and laundry.
S. N. Hunter	Farm Help	35.00	Board, room and laundry.
J. H. Lukins	Farm Help	30.00	Board, room and laundry.
Leota Imgram	Female Attendant	23.00	Board, room and laundry.
Esta Chancey	Cook	18.00	Board, room and laundry.
Gae Edgell	House Girl	16.00	Board, room and laundry.
Cupit Veneman	Painter	40.00	Board, room and laundry.
Dora Santee	Repairing Windows	40.00	Board, room and laundry.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of Second Hospital for the Insane was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 90 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 517, for 1912 was 500. The average number of employees for 1911 was 63, for 1912 was 69. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $141.36, for 1912 was $126.43.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef, (Fresh)	$ 3,231.69	$ 6.25	$ 2,994.35	$ 6.00
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	1,377.64	2.67	1,189.85	2.38
Poultry and Game	332.98	.65	98.95	.20
Fish and Oysters	213.30	.41	119.75	.25
Canned Meats	1.70			
All other Meats			141.42	.28
Eggs	799.41	1.55	536.54	1.07
Butter	347.00	.67	330.30	.66
Oleomargarine	1,226.98	2.38	894.62	1.79
Lard	857.88	1.67	521.17	1.04
Milk and Cream	398.25	.77	478.86	.96
Cheese	259.42	.50	235.42	.47
Flour	3,112.12	6.03	2,531.10	5.06
Meal	6.55	.01	14.43	.03
Crackers and Bread	696.69	1.36	185.42	.37
Macaroni	234.11	.45	153.85	.31
Cereals	265.55	.52	602.95	1.20
Sugar	1,680.84	3.25	1,835.53	3.67
Yeast	117.88	.23	75.70	.15
Beans	728.89	1.42	786.57	1.57
Coffee and Tea	1,553.84	3.02	1,584.92	3.17
Potatoes	603.28	1.17	684.56	1.37
Canned Vegetables	1,630.42	3.16	1,098.28	2.20
Fresh Vegetables	299.47	.58	214.26	.43
Canned Fruits	1,223.65	2.39	473.65	.95
Fresh Fruits	285.94	.56	503.80	1.00
Dried Fruits	2,096.86	4.06	1,391.55	2.78
Rice and Hominy	763.70	1.48	903.00	1.80
Syrup	481.94	.93	588.59	1.18
Salt	55.32	.11	46.70	.09
Spices	35.58	.07	29.30	.06
Vinegar	30.26	.06	17.35	.03
Tobacco and Snuff	416.56	.81	395.95	.79
Soap, Gold Dust and other Cleansers	587.08	1.15	348.82	.69
Other Laundry Supplies	377.82	.73	255.39	.51
Groceries unc	38.07	.08	23.20	.05
Tableware	320.81	.62	74.03	.15
Kitchen Utensils	376.81	.73	38.92	.08
Furniture and Carpets	531.21	1.03	367.10	.73
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	327.17	.63	232.47	.46
Toilet Paper	77.50	.15	62.50	.12
Disinfectants	113.78	.22	7.50	.02
Other Janitor Supplies	51.40	.10		
Other Household Supplies	72.30	.14	281.69	.56
Bedding	623.69	1.22	530.50	1.06
Shoes	561.53	1.08	374.29	.75
Other Clothing	1,847.89	3.57	820.73	1.64
Sheeting	635.56	1.23	208.52	.42
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	636.79	1.23	177.81	.35
Coal				
Gas	4,500.00	8.70	4,500.00	9.00
Electricity				
Oil	167.66	.32	357.30	.71
Water	16.85	.03	107.38	.21
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	137.72	.26	189.67	.38
Postage	233.34	.46	178.60	.36
Stationery and Office Supplies	273.43	.53	271.30	.54
Reading Matter	78.91	.15	34.20	.07
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	506.75	.98	484.78	.97
Horses				

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.—Continued.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Cattle	220.00	.42		
Hogs	49.00	.10		
All Other Live Stock	21.10	.04	10.00	.02
Hay and Straw	1,683.84	3.26	742.34	1.48
Grain	1,269.49	2.46	1,152.18	2.30
All Other Feed for Live Stock	34.10	.07	576.55	1.15
Seeds and Plants	100.16	.19	168.10	.34
Fertilizer	124.38	.24	38.85	.08
Other Supplies for Farm			24.55	.05
Agricultural Implements and Tools	71.05	.14	18.58	.04
Vehicles	9.00	.02	3,18	.02
Harness and Stable Supplies	108.60	.21	95.88	.19
Work Shop Supplies			5.85	.01
Machinery and Tools	35.23	.07	16.57	.03
Gas and Electric Supplies	248.93	.48	228.47	.46
Engine Room Supplies	461.28	.89	172.51	.35
Plumbing Supplies	87.90	.17	107.15	.21
Sewer Supplies				
Repairs to buildings and Fences	308.59	.60	41.60	.08
Salaries(Regular)	25,149.73	48.65	25,441.21	50.88
Labor (Extra)	951.10	1.86	300.71	.60
Traveling Expenses	2,378.47	4.60	1,576.88	3.15
Drugs	106.50	.21	137.64	.27
Pharmaceuticals	617.08	1.02	253.45	.50
Surgical Instruments	95.05	.18	6.20	.01
Surgical Supplies	53.85	.11	13.55	.03
Amusements and Religious Services	130.05	.24	288.59	.58
Funeral Expenses	712.18	1.38	303.51	.60
Misc. Hardware	89.55	.17	54.20	.11
Miscellaneous	237.56	.46	292.01	.58
Average No. Inmates		517		500
Average Number Employes		63		69
Less Freight Deducted			104.59	.21
Less Discount Deducted	460.42	.89	335.66	.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 73,087.35	$ 141.36	$ 63.215,01	$ 126.43

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

This report will include the operations of this hospital during the last eight months of service rendered by my worthy predecessor, Dr. A. J. Lyons, who was removed by death on June 1, 1911.

The first great shock to this institution during the biennial period, was the sudden death on February 22, 1911, of Dr. E. H. Dodson, who so successfully fulfilled the duties of Assistant Physician for fourteen years. Following closely a second shock came in the death of Dr. A. J. Lyons, who had carefully and attentively managed its affairs for ten years. These two men were untiring in their work for the relief of human suffering and unwavering in their efforts to maintain a high standard of care of those committed to their charge. They exhibited the traits of an ideal superintendent, and wise and efficient physician. Their departure was mourned by employees and patients alike, who had learned to love and honor them.

The population has remained practically the same during the entire period, due to our Institution's having reached its capacity, and the opening of the new buildings at the West Virginia Asylum. During the first year there were 199 admissions, and during the last year 155, a difference of forty-four. This

is partially caused by the reduction of the number of curable cases in the Institution, or in other words, our Institution is practically full of chronic and incurable cases. Unless a case recovers within the first year, there is not much hope for it. You will also note a great difference in the number of discharges for 1910 and 1911. It would seem at first glance that we are not curing as many cases as our predecessors, yet we find that our average in proportion to the admissions compares very favorably with all of the better Institutions of this kind. For years it has been the custom to discharge recurrent and periodical cases, and then readmit them within a short period. This we have tried to avoid as much as possible, as you will note by the number of our readmissions as compared with the previous year.

There is a certain proportion of cases who might be discharged if suitable environments were available. Dr. Adolph Myer has well said that "Environment is often in need of treatment as well as the patient." There are others who might be discharged, were they sterilized, but sending them home only means the creation of more insane to become a burden on the state and humanity.

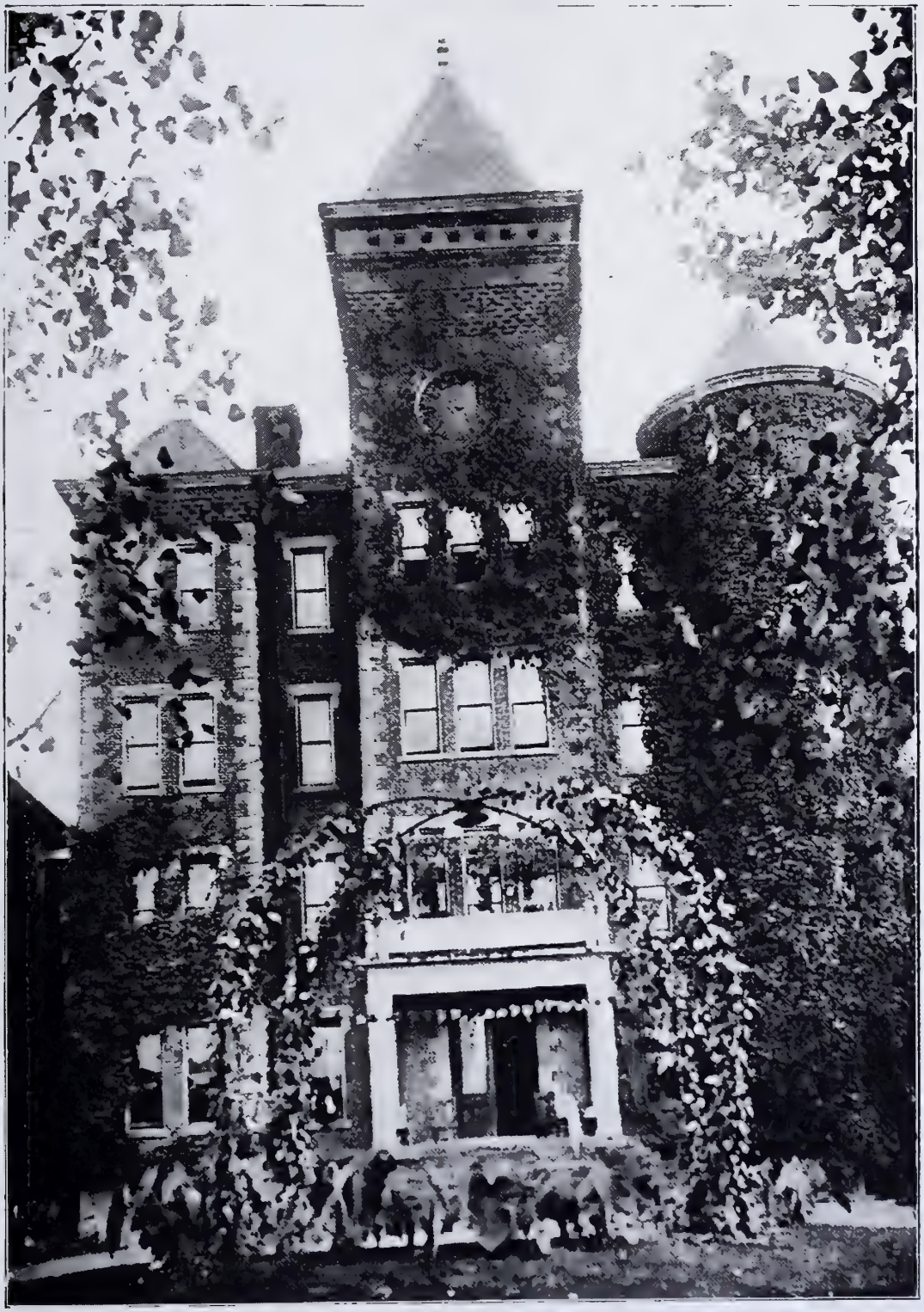
There is another class known as the alien insane, who are crowding our institutions, and some provision should be made for their deportation. They come to our institutions not able to speak or understand English, and it is very difficult many times for us to get even the name of their mother country, let alone a history of their cases. Often our only means of diagnosis is taken from their actions, which might be normal were we familiar with their language.

There is a general tendency towards sending senile and infirm patients to these institutions, and some provision should be made, guarding against such commitments. During the last biennial period, seventy patients over sixty years of age were admitted, out of a total of three hundred and fifty-four. Many of them were helpless, therefore harmless, and some died shortly after admission. While it is true we cannot refuse them admittance, yet it is often inhuman that they be conveyed two or three hundred miles to an institution. This institution is not the proper place for such cases, and the authorities should use greater care in committing them. In the event of their families not being able to properly care for them, the counties should do so.

If more attention were given the infirmaries by the county authorities, making them suitable places to care for the infirm and helpless citizens, the state could well afford to contribute to the support of these cases in order to keep them out of the hospitals. If the counties do not do this, they should at least be made to pay a cetain sum to the state each year for the maintenance of their insane.

HEALTH.

The health of our institution continues to be excellent. There were no epidemics, and only two cases of typhoid fever during the past two years. During the past year we had an unusually large number of deaths from tuberculosis, there being twenty, or one-fourth of the total number; from the infirmities due to old age, ten; dysentery, ten; exhaustion from mental diseases, seventeen. As the institution gets older, our death rate from exhaustion will increase, on account of the large number of chronics. We had only one case



MAIN ENTRANCE, SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

of pellagra during the period. There has been very little sickness among our employees. One of the female attendants had a severe attack of appendicitis which was relieved by us removing the appendix. Her recovery was speedy and complete.

We are somewhat handicapped in the treatment of our sick, as well as insane patients, by having our sick wards over crowded, and located in close proximity to the other wards; besides we have a large number of idiots, imbeciles and epileptics mixed in with the insane. The sick should be isolated from the physically well patients, for the benefit of both. The idiots, imbeciles and epileptics should all be transferred to one institution, and kept separate from the insane. The acute and curable insane should be separated from the chronic and incurable, which we cannot do in our present crowded condition. The erection of a suitable hospital building and the transfer of the feeble minded, would give us room for the proper classification of our cases, which will aid us very materially in our care of these poor unfortunates. We could have trained nurses to care for the sick, besides giving them all the advantages of hospital treatment. The tubercular cases can be isolated and cared for in especially constructed wards. This building can be constructed without additional cost to the state, by having same erected instead of regular ward buildings, when in need of more room. For several months our male department has been crowded, and patients awaiting admission. We sincerely hope it will be the pleasure of your honorable body to adopt this method, which has proven such a success in many other states.

Each year our state is spending over a quarter million dollars for the care of our insane, which amount will continue to increase unless some steps are taken looking to the prevention of insanity. In thirty years our insane have increased from 491, to 2593, more than five times, while the population barely doubled in the same period. We realize that insanity statistics are far from accurate, also that the public has more confidence in insane hospitals and are sending more of their insane than in former years, yet suffice it to say that insanity is rapidly increasing. Other states have taken up the question of prophylaxis, and the time has come when West Virginia should do the same. This can be solved by the prevention of more defectives, and the segregation and custodial care of those already in existence. The greatest asset of a state is a normal, healthy citizen. Laws should be enacted, calling for stricter qualifications of those who enter matrimony. Bar the insane, mental defectives, chronic alcoholics, syphilitics, and the like. Laws should be enacted, requiring the epileptics, imbeciles, habitual criminals and persons suffering from recurrent and incurable forms of insanity to be sterilized. This may seem a little advanced, but when you come to consider the simplicity of the operation and the great advantage to society, it is bound to appeal to the better judgment of our law makers. I can cite you to several cases of recurrent mania which have been discharged at different times from this institution, and from the beginning of their insanity up to the present time they have become the parents of several children, who sooner or later will become a burden to our state, which likewise can be said of their progeny. While heredity is the chief cause of insanity, there are others of which the laity should be informed. Alcohol, drugs, syphilis, improper living and other preventable causes contribute cases to our asylums. Our people should be taught to live better, and avoid those

things which produce insanity. Every endeavor should be made to segregate the insane, and feeble minded. The segregation of a single case today may save one hundred in the future.

MEDICAL SERVICE, CARE AND TREATMENT.

This department is under the direct control of Dr. Ross Dodson, the efficient Assistant Physician, who is untiring in his efforts for the relief of these unfortunates.

Each patient on admission is examined, physically and mentally, and a record made and filed. For one year each patient is followed individually and given whatever treatment his condition suggests. Daily, and oftener when necessary, the assistant physician visits all wards and renders the necessary medical aid. The Superintendent accompanies the assistant physician once each week on his rounds, and is called into consultation at any time the physician deems it necessary. Our clinical work has been kept up to the usual standard, but we find it almost impossible to keep up our work along the lines of research and clinical study with only one assistant physician. If we had another assistant physician or interne, more attention could be given to research and scientific study, and a first class training school for our nurses and attendants could be maintained.

Occupation and amusement of the patients are among the first requisites in their care and treatment. Employment of the insane has often been classed the re-education of them. We find that some simple work given our patients has a most excellent effect. The mental rest brought about by physical tire is far more beneficial than that of the drug, which is often injurious to the patient. Having his mind more or less centered upon the work in hand, the long dreary day passes with less monotony, and the patient forgets his affliction. We have given considerable study to these forms of treatment, and find them the most valuable at our command. Great care is exercised in the selection of our patients and the work they are physically able to perform. During the spring, summer and fall, we can find employment in the fields and lawn, but for the winter season we can only have the wards, dining rooms, sewing room, laundry, carpenter shop, stables, upholstery shop and the like, which do not afford enough employment for our patients. At the present time we are giving employment to over fifty per cent of the inmates, and this should be increased to sixty-five or seventy per cent. The addition of a suitable work shop would aid us very materially.

In the way of amusements, we have our weekly dances, during nine months in the year, moving pictures, concerts, dominoes and the like. Each holiday is fittingly celebrated: Thanksgiving with turkey dinner, Christmas with Christmas tree and presents. The patients are taken to the circuses, vaudeville shows, county fair, and such other places of amusement as we think will benefit them. In so far as possible, every freedom is given and all forms of constraint and all appearance of confinement are removed, as the welfare of the patients and the safety of the institution will permit.

The patients are bathed weekly or oftener and kept clean and tidy at all times. Twice daily, when the weather will permit, they are taken out on the

lawn for exercise. Chapel exercises are held each Sunday morning, and these are plain, easily understood, and appreciated by the patients.

In fact everything possible is done to make our patients comfortable and happy, and to restore them to their normal mental condition.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number in Hospital Sept. 30th	273	237	510	284	226	510
Number transferred from institutions for Insane	1	1	2	1		1
Number transferred from penitentiary						
Number of first admissions	77	58	135	59	51	110
Number of readmissions	43	21	64	29	16	45
Number returned form bond	8	11	19	7	8	15
Number returned from elopement	9		9	8		8
Whole number under treatment	411	328	739	388	301	689
Number discharged as improved	53	27	88	25	8	33
Number discharged as harmless and incurable	13	6	19	6	3	9
Number discharged on bond	12	25	37	20	36	56
Number delivered to county courts						
Number eloped	9		9	13		13
Number transferred to other institutions	1		1	1	2	3
Died	42	42	84	44	31	75
Whole number remaining in hospital Sept. 30th	284	226	510	277	223	500
Highest number under treatment at one time	293	244	537	289	227	516
Lowest number under treatment at one time	270	219	489	273	209	482
Daily average number under treatment	279	228	507	281	219	500
Mortality rate on number treated	10.2	12.8	11.5	11.3	10.3	10.8

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
Under fifteen years of age		1	1			
Fifteen to twenty years	5	2	7	3	4	7
Twenty to thirty years	21	17	38	23	8	31
Thirty to forty years	27	18	45	23	17	40
Forty to fifty years	28	18	46	11	13	24
Fifty to sixty years	18	10	28	9	5	14
Sixty to seventy years	11	8	19	12	14	26
Seventy to eighty years	7	5	12	6	5	11
Eighty to ninety years	3		3		1	1
Ninety to one hundred years				1		1
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Civil Condition of those Admitted During the Year.

	From October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1911			From October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Single	39	16	55	37	19	56
Married	72	54	126	46	41	87
Widowed	9	7	16	5	5	10
Unknown		2	2		2	2
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Degree of Education of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911						From Oct 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.					
	M.	F.	T.	Percentage			M.	F.	T.	Percentage		
				M.	F.	T.				M	F.	T.
Collegiate	2		2	1.6		1.6	2		2	2.3		2.3
High School	7	2	9	5.8	2.5	4.1	5	4	9	5.8	6.4	6.1
Common School	37	24	61	30.8	30.4	30.6	23	20	43	26.7	30.6	28.7
Read or Write	41	33	74	34.2	41.8	38.0	33	23	56	36.4	30.6	33.5
None	27	16	43	22.5	20.2	21.3	21	11	32	24.2	17.7	20.9
Unascertained	6	4	10	5.0	5.0	5.0	4	9	13	4.4	14.5	9.4
TOTAL	120	79	199				88	67	155			

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
West Virginia	73	61	134	51	49	100
Ohio	8	4	12	3	4	7
Germany	2		2		1	1
Pennsylvania	5	1	6	5	2	7
Virginia	13	7	20	13	7	20
Minnesota	1		1			
Italy	2		2	2		2
Hungary	4	1	5		1	1
England	2	1	3			
Russia	3		3		1	1
Austria	1		1	1		1
Kentucky	2	3	5	4	2	6
Ireland	1		1			
Massassachusetts	1		1			
Maine	1		1			
Michigan	1		1			
New York		1	1			
Poland				2		2
Illinois				1		1
Washington, D. C.				1		1
Georgia				1		1
South Carolina				1		1
Maryland				1		1
North Carolina				2		2
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From Oct 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Cabell	2	1	3	5	2	7
Calhoun	5	1	6	1	2	3
Clay	1	2	3	3	1	4
Fayette	6	1	7	6	4	10
Greenbrier	5	5	10	3	5	8
Hancock	1	1	2	1		1
Jackson	7	6	13	9	2	11
Kanawha	21	13	34	6	8	14
Lincoln	1	4	5	4	0	4
Logan					1	1
McDowell	3	3	6	7	3	10
Marshall				4	2	6
Mason	1	3	4	2	3	5
Mercer	11	4	15	5	1	6
Mingo	4	2	6	3	5	8
Monroe	1	1	2	1	4	5
Ohio	4		4	1	1	2
Pleasants	1	2	3	1		1
Preston				1		1
Putman	3	1	4	2	1	3
Raleigh	4	5	9	1	5	6
Ritchie		1	1	1		1
Roane	16	8	24	5	10	15
Summers	1	1	2			
Tyler	1	1	2	3		3
Wayne		1	1			
Wetzel	1		1		2	2
Wirt	3	2	5	3		3
Wood	14	11	25	10	5	15
Wyoming	2		2			
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 7.

Previous Residence of those Admitted During the Year, Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.						From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City	19	12	31	15.8	15.2	15.5	12	7	19	13.6	10.4	12.
Village	41	24	65	34.2	30.4	32.3	35	26	61	39.7	38.7	39.2
Rural	55	37	92	45.8	46.8	46.3	38	29	67	43.2	43.3	43.2
Unascertained	5	6	11	4.2	7.6	5.9	3	5	8	3.4	7.4	5.4
TOTAL	120	79	199				88	67	155			

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Occupation of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Farmer	37		37	27		27
Laborer	12		12	17		17
Miner	10		10	9		9
R. R. Engineer	1		1			
Merchant	1		1	1		1
Unknown	1	6	7		5	5
Painter	1		1	1		1
Jeweler				1		1
Minister	1		1			
Minister	1		1			
Lumberman	1		1			
Bartender	2		2			
Oil Well Worker	6		6	1		1
Salesman	2		2			
Farmer's Wife		8	8		8	8
Domestic		9	9		3	3
Housewife		24	24		21	21
Miner's Wife		4	4		7	7
Housekeeper		7	7		7	7
In School		5	5		2	2
Teacher	4		4		1	1
Bookkeeper	2		2	2	2	4
Watchman				1		1
Banker	1		1			
Carpenter	4		4	2		2
Plumber	1		1	1		1
Retired	1		1	1		1
Barber	2		2			
Plasterer	2		2	1		1
Mail Carrier	1		1			
Sailor	1		1			
Civil Engineer	1		1	1		1
Railroad Man	1		1	5		5
Jockey	1		1	1		1
Contractor				1		1
Bricklayer				2		2
Electrician				1		1
Glass Blower				1		1
Blacksmith				1		1
Cigar Maker				1		1
None	23	16	39	9	11	20
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dementia	33	19	52	26	19	45
Epileptic Dementia	5	2	7	9	2	11
Maniac Depressive Insanity	12	12	24			
Recurrent Mania	16	7	23	7	9	16
Melancholia of Involution	3	1	4	1	3	4
Chronic Melancholia	21	16	37	14	11	25
Chronic Alcoholism	4		4	3		3
Paresis	5	2	7	6	2	8
Dipsomania	5		5	5		5
Paranoia	4	1	5	2		2
Morphinomania	1	1	2	1		1
Dementia Precox	2		2			
Circular Insanity	3	3	6		2	2
Idiots	2	2	4			
Imbeciles	4	4	8			
Neurasthenia		3	3		2	2
Hysterical Insanity		2	2		1	1
Puerperal Insanity		2	2		2	2
Acute Mania		2	2	5	7	12
Acute Melancholia				5	5	10
Locomotor Ataxia				1		1
Chronic Mania				3	2	5
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Disorder of those Discharged as Recovered During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Imbecile	5	2	7			
Paranoia	2		2	1		1
Recurrent Mania	11	6	17	3	1	4
Melancholia	15	7	22	3	3	6
Dementia	13	5	18	10	6	16
Alcoholism	12	1	13	2		2
Morphinomania	1	1	2	2		2
Epilepsy	3		3	1		1
Delusional Insanity	2	2	4	2		2
Dipsomania	2		2	3		3
Mania Acute		6	6	3		3
Neurasthania		2	2		1	1
Puerperal		1	1			
Paresis				1		1
TOTAL	66	33	99	31	11	42

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing alleged cause of disorder of those admitted during the year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Epilepsy	3	1	4	1	1	2
Alcohol	13		13	12		12
Senility	10	4	14	7	5	12
Injury to head	5		5	5	2	7
Hereditary	31	23	54	23	13	36
Stress and Strain	6	4	10	4	4	8
Specific	8	3	11	7	3	10
Overwork	3		3			
Injury	3		3			
Worry	4	5	9	5	5	10
Cocaine	1		1			
Morphia	3	1	4	2		2
Arrested Development	1		1			
Brain Tumor	2	1	3		1	1
Toxic	1		1	3	3	6
Paralysis	3		3	2		2
Unknown	23	24	47	10	9	19
Puerperal		3	3		4	4
Pneumonia		1	1			
Ill Health		4	4	4	12	16
Bereavement		1	1	2	2	4
Menopause		3	3		3	3
Exposure				1		1
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Hereditary Taint Denied	47	32	79	39	35	74
Father or Mother Insane	12	14	26	9	9	18
Grand Parents Insane	18	12	30	7	3	10
Uncles, Aunts or Cousins Insane	5	1	6	14	6	20
Brothers or Sisters Insane	9	7	16	3	8	11
Unknown	29	13	42	16	6	22
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	44	33	77	37	30	67
From 1 to 5 years	43	32	75	30	24	54
From 5 to 10 years	6	7	13	7	5	12
From 10 to 15 years	21	5	26	11	4	15
Unknown	6	2	8	3	4	7
TOTAL	120	79	199	88	67	155

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Cause of Death.

	From Oct. 1, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Infirmities incident to old age	4	3	7	5	5	10
Typhoid Fever		1	1			
Tuberculosis	4	5	9	12	8	20
Dysentery	4	4	8	6	4	10
Apoplexy	1	1	2			
Exhaustion from mania		1	1			
Exhaustion from Melancholia	4	5	9	2	1	3
Pneumonia	1	1	2			
Exhaustion from Demeotia	10	9	19	7	5	12
Organic heart Disease	4	5	9	4	4	8
Exhaustion from Epilepsy	3	3	6		2	2
Nephritis	2	1	3	2		2
Pellagra					1	1
Carcinoma				1	1	2
Shock from Injuries	1		1			
Erysipelas	1		1			
Paresis	2	2	4	3		3
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1		1			
Abscess of the Liver		1	1			
Diabetic Coma				1		1
Abscess of the Brain				1		1
TOTAL	42	42	84	44	31	75

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Form of Disorder of those who Died During the Year.

	From Oct. 1 .1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Demeotia	9	15	24	18	13	31
Melancholia of Involution	1	5	6			
Demeotia Precox	3	2	5	1	1	2
Epilepsy	3	2	5	3	2	5
Manic Depressive Insanity	7	3	10		4	4
Chronic Melancholia	5	4	9	6	2	8
Chorea	1		1			
Paresis	2	2	4	4	1	5
Imbecility	4	2	6	2	1	3
Recurrent Mania	2	5	7	5	4	9
Dipsomania	1		1			
Melancholia Acute	2	1	3	1		1
Paranoia	2	1	3			
Acute Mania				4	2	6
Idiot					1	1
TOTAL	42	42	84	44	31	75

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Hospital of those who Died during the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Less than one month	2		2	1		1
From 1 to 2 months	2		2	2	2	4
2 to 6 months	6	5	11	6	6	12
6 to 12 months	8	3	11	5	1	6
1 to 2 years	9	8	17	9	3	12
2 to 5 years	2	12	14	6	5	11
5 to 10 years	5	9	14	5	9	14
10 to 15 years	6	4	10	7	4	11
15 to 20 years	2	1	3	3	1	4
TOTAL	42	42	84	44	31	75

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Number of Patients Clothed by State and Number Clothed by Relatives.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By State	381	283	664	361	261	622
By Relatives	30	45	75	27	40	67
TOTAL	411	328	739	388	301	689

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing Admissions Since September 30, 1900.

	Males	Females	Total
1900	133	83	216
1901	103	59	162
1902	87	81	168
1903	107	75	182
1904	103	60	163
1905	110	58	168
1906	100	65	165
1907	90	66	156
1908	102	70	172
1909	136	79	215
1910	101	65	166
1911	121	80	201
1912	89	67	156

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing Discharges Since September 30, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Transferred to W. Va. Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1900	55	35	90	27	30	57				35	18	53			
1901	39	23	62	15	32	47				28	23	51	39	6	45
1902	49	39	88	41	27	68				36	27	63			
1903	53	50	103	24	13	37				26	23	49	34	24	58
1904	36	16	52	23	24	47				24	14	38	2	4	6
1905	64	26	90	26	19	45	3		3	27	9	36	1	4	5
1906	70	29	99	9	19	28	3		3	22	12	34	1	2	3
1907	42	28	70	17	19	36				27	12	39	4	4	8
1908	62	37	99	13	22	35				21	27	48	5		5
1909	62	41	103	15	19	34				39	25	64			
1910	71	40	111	8	16	24				20	21	41	1		1
1911	17	5	22	37	23	60	12	5	17	42	42	84			
1912	3	1	4	22	8	30	6	2	8	44	31	75	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing Ages of those Discharged During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
10 to 20 years	2	2	4	1	1	2
20 to 30 years	14	5	19	2	1	3
30 to 40 years	18	15	33	6	3	9
40 to 50 years	12	6	18	12	2	14
50 to 60 years	14	4	18	6	3	9
60 to 70 years	3	1	4	2		2
70 to 80 years	3		3	2	1	3
TOTAL	66	33	99	31	11	42

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Our wards are kept clean and tidy, but through twenty years of occupancy the walls have become very unsightly. During the past year we painted wards, A, B, C, 1, 2 and 3, and hope to complete the other six by next spring. Many of the furnishings are showing the wear and tear of usage, and must soon be replaced. During the year we placed hand chemical fire extinguishers in the wards.

DINING ROOMS.

Our congregate dining rooms are not only a great convenience, but result in a large saving to the state. In these we feed all of our inmates, except those sick in bed. Last winter we placed gas lights in all our dining rooms,

same to be used in the event of an accident to our electrical department. Last spring we had all of the windows screened against flies.

KITCHEN.

Our modern kitchens are convenient, well arranged, and neatly kept. We just recently added a large, three oven gas range. Through the efficiency of our baker, a large saving has been effected in his department.

STORE.

Two large rooms are used for storing the supplies for the Institution. We close this year with 1700 gallons of beans, 1700 gallons of tomatoes, 700 gallons of pickles, and several gallons of fruit on hand, all of which was put up by our force, and was raised on the State farm.

LAUNDRY.

Having secured an excellent foreman for this department, the running expenses have been reduced over fifty per cent. Our laundry is turned out in better shape in five days out of each week, than was formerly done in six.

POWER HOUSE.

During the past year our power plant has undergone a decided change. The four old fire tube boilers were removed, a concrete floor laid, and the machinery rearranged. The installation of a new air compressor along with many other improvements has added greatly to the appearance and efficiency of the plant. Our large dynamo had to be re-insulated, which work was done by our own force with the assitance of Mr. Meeker.

The power plant is greatly menaced by having the carpenter and upholstery shops located on the second floor.

Much of the repair work done out of town, could be handled in our own shops, by the addition of a lathe and power drill press. We are often greatly inconvenienced by waiting for the repair parts.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of water supply has been a source of much worry to the management of this institution ever since its erection, and many plans have been tried to solve it. We believe that we have succeeded in effecting a solution. The two and one-half million gallon reservoir has always leaked, and could not be relied upon. One of our first improvements was to repair the reservoir, which was done by repairing the concrete inner lining, and then lining the whole basin with vitrified brick, slushed in concrete mortar, which has stopped all leakage. Our next step was to stop the waste of water around the institution. Many of the pipes were full of holes, and we relaid the whole system, making it dual,—high pressure lines for fire, and low pressure for other outlets. The compression basin and bibb cocks were replaced by self closing ones.

A test well was driven four hundred and twenty feet deep, and we have found that it is impossible to obtain sufficient water to supply our needs from wells, of which we have twelve.

We have begun excavating for the lake in the field just north of the institution, into which we will convey all the rain water from the roofs of the several buildings, also the water from the wells. All water will be filtered, going into and out of this lake. Having both the reservoir and lake, we can store six million gallons of water, which will carry us through any drought.

FUEL.

We have a contract with the United Fuel Gas Company to supply the intsitution with gas. The contract price is $4,500.00 per year. We believe this contract can be renewed at a lower rate, and if not, we would advise the purchase of some land in the gas territory, and that the state drill its own wells.

SEWING ROOM.

This department continues to do good service for the institution. In this biennial period 11,404 pieces have been made new, and 6,134 pieces have been mended.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farm was not very productive during the first year of this period, on acount of the drought. This year has been a record breaking one. Besides supplying the institution with the necessary vegetables for table use, we have canned about four thousand gallons of vegetables, and seven hundred gallons of pickles. We will also have quite a stock of potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and the like, for use this fall and winter.

Our fences have been repaired, but will need several hundred locust posts to make them secure.

The entire farm has been cleaned, three acres grubbed, and the underbrush in the hog lots cut.

We were unfortunate in the loss of practically one-half of our thoroughbred Holstein dairy herd, through the tuberculin test. The infection of our herd was most likely due to unsanitary barns, which we are now replacing with a modern sanitary one. When completed we will have one of the finest barns in the state. It will be constructed of brick and concrete, with all of the latest improved sanitary equipment. It will shelter twenty-five cows, ten calves, one bull, and six horses. The dairy barn will be separated from the horse barn by a brick wall. We are building an eighty ton silo, which will be filled with ensilage corn this fall. We have one hundred pigs in our piggery.

Our poultry yards have been repaired, and we have raised over five hundred White Leghorn chickens in the past year, and from the few hens kept last winter, we gathered ten hundred and fifty dozen eggs.

The old wooden bridge over Goff's run has been replaced by a concrete structure.

We set out twenty-five cherry trees, fifty Norway Maples, one hundred grape vines, fifty raspberry and currant bushes. We could use to a good advantage more land, suitable for truck gardening. We exhibited at the Roane County fair some of the products of our institution, which caused much favorable

comment. We exhibited Holstein bull, Holstein cow with twin calves, three fine colts, four coops White Leghorn chickens, fancy work done by patients, and several varieties of vegetables grown on the farm.

PLUMBING SHOP.

Having no regular plumber, this work is done by our engineering force. During the past year we have put in several thousand feet of water, steam, gas and air lines, besides having kept up the general plumbing repairs.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Having an equipment for doing all kinds of wood work, our shop is kept busy doing new and repair work.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP.

This is a very valuable department to the institution. A large number of mattresses, couches, and pillows are made each year, besides the repairs to the furniture.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

During the past year the halls in this building have been painted for the first time since it was erected, as was also the chapel. Several rooms were carpeted and papered. A large flat top desk was placed in the superintendent's office, and a new metal filing cabinet in the clerk's office. We are badly in need of a fire proof room for filing our records. An inter phone system has been installed, connecting the superintendent's office with the heads of the different departments. This is in addition to the ward service which is operated through a switch board.

REPORT OF CANNING DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1911, ENDING SEPT. 30, 1912.

Apples	3000	Gals.
Apple Jelly	67	Gals.
Blackberries	113	Half Gals.
Blackberry Jelly	30	Glasses.
Blackberry Jam	3	Gals.
Pears	120	Gals.
Plums	26	Gals.
Plum Jelly	25	Glasses.
Pickles	700	Gals.
String Beans	1700	Gals.
Tomatoes	1700	Gals.

FARM REPORT.

	1911			1912		
Apples	20 bu	$1.00	$ 20.00	215 bu	.50	$ 107.50
Beans	450 bu	.60	270.00	927 bu	.60	556.20
Beef	650 lbs	.10	65.00	3 924 lbs	10 23-100	401.43
Beets				141½ bu	.75	106.12
Cabbage	38538 lb	.02	770.76	48725 lb	.02	974.50
Carrotts				40 bu	.75	30.00
Corn	1207 doz	.15	181.05	196 bu	1.00	196.00
Corn T. use				1671 doz	.15	150.65
Cucumbers	84 bu	.75	63.00	175 bu	.75	131.25
Eggplant				25	.12½	3.13
Ensilage				30 tons	10.00	300.00
Fodder				450 shocks	.25	112.50
Hay				5 tons	20.00	100.00
Lettuce	36 bu	1.00	36.00	93 bu	1.00	93.00
Milk	7472 gals	.20	1,494.40	5482 gals	.20	1,096.00
Onions	3030 doz	.10	303.00	831 doz	.10	83.10
Parsnips				100 bu	1.00	100.00
Peas				10 bu	1.00	10.00
Peppers				500 pods	.02	10.00
Pork	10834 lb	.18	866.72	4470 lb	.10	440.70
Potatoes	21½ bu	1.00	21.50	378½ bu	.75	283.87
Pumpkins				300 lbs	.02	6.00
Radishes	500 doz	.10	50.00			
Rhubarb	1250 doz	.10	125.00	472 doz	.10	47.20
Rutabaga				50 bu	.50	25.00
Teams (by the day)						
	626 days	4.00	2,504.00	782 days	4.00	3,128.00
Tomatoes	169 bu	.60	101.40			
Turnips				500 bu	.50	250.00
Veal	178 lb	.10	17.80			
TOTAL			$ 6,889.63	TOTAL		$8,742.55

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

	1911	1912
Aprons	480	205
Blankets Tagged	129	200
Calico Dresses	361	255
Chemise	268	193
Coffee Sacks	12	
Curtains (pairs)	200	11
Dish Cloths	83	44
Drawers	118	65
Gowns, Night	361	67
Infants Dresses	5	
Infants Under Skirts	2	
Mattress ticks	174	6
Mending (Pieces)	3055	3079
Men's Drawers	229	
Men's Shirts	448	385
Night Shirts	6	2
Pillow Cases	737	496
Pillow Ticks	124	121
Restraining Sheets		2
Sanitary Napkins	402	197
Sheets	1085	541
Shirt Waists	19	40
Sleeves	4	32
Stand Covers	60	48
Strong Blankets	2	
Strong Dresses	49	49
Tea Towels	60	
Tray Towels	177	
Towels	1646	629
Under Skirts	200	97
Window Blinds Hemmed	150	

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

We find our present insanity laws crude, antiquated, and often contradictory. These should be thoroughly revised, and in making such revision, the legislature should call to its assistance the State Board of Control and the heads of the various institutions for the insane. We would especially recommend the following:

I. More stringent laws regarding the commitment of insane, preventing the commitment of senile harmless cases, alcoholics, drug habitues, and the like.

II. Uniform and complete depositions of witnesses, giving all the available data in regard to the history and environments of the case.

III. Law providing for the sterilization of epileptics, imbeciles, habitual criminals, and persons suffering from recurrent and incurable forms of insanity. These laws to be made similar to those of New Jersey or Indiana.

IV. More stringent laws in regard to the taking of insane out of hospitals on bond.

V. Each county should pay into the state treasury a certain sum towards the care and maintenance of its insane, providing the adjudged lunatic or his near relatives are not able to pay for his maintenance.

VI. Revision of marriage laws, barring the mental defectives, chronic alcoholics, syphilitics, and the like.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912 TO 1914.

CURRENT EXPENSE.

1913	$78,000.00
1914	80,000.00

These amounts will be required if our female department is filled to its capacity by the furnishing of ward "E."

Our farm cannot be depended upon to yield as well each year as it has in the one just ended.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Six Sun Rooms.—$2,000.00.

The ward buildings are connected by narrow and unsightly passage ways. By extending these to the full width of the buildings, six 20x40 sun rooms could be made. They would not only add greatly to the appearance of the institution, but would afford excellent accomodations for our patients. Fresh air and sunshine are two of nature's best remedies. The addition of these rooms will not only afford fresh air and sunshine, but will permit us to thoroughly air out the wards during the winter months.

Painting.—$2,000.00.

The interior of the buildings had not been painted since erection, twenty years ago. During the past year we have painted six wards and the administration building, and there yet remain six wards which should be completed. The exterior of the buildings is becoming badly damaged by the elements, and should be painted.

Fire Protection.—$250.00.

A four inch water line should be laid in the rear of the buildings for fire hydrants.

Ward "E"—$5,000.00.

Ward "E" on the female side has never been occupied, and much of the plaster, which was very poor, is off the walls. The equipping of this ward will increase our capacity fifty.

Hydrotherapy Outfit.—$1,000.00.

All modern insane hospitals are using with success Hydrotherapy in the treatment of cases. Each institution in the state should have such an outfit.

Electrical Wiring.—$1,500.00.

The electrical wiring of this intsitution is defective, and should be repaired. The heavy wires in the rear of the buildings are unsightly and dangerous. Most of the insulation is gone, and they should be placed in conduits in the basement. The old wires will not be lost, as they can be sold to a good advantage.

Lathe and Drill Press.—$350.00.

By the installation of a lathe and drill press in our machine shop, all ordinary repair could be done with our own help. Under the present arrangement we are greatly inconvenienced in having to send out of town for repair parts to our machinery.

Paving.—$1,500.00.

The roadway leading to the railroad station should be paved from the administration building to the county bridge. This would give us a paved street through to the station. In winter this road gets very muddy, and requires considerable expense to keep it from becoming impassable.

Foot Bridge.—$750.00.

The suspension foot bridge has been washed out several times, and soon must be rebuilt, on account of the black oak posts used in its construction. An iron bridge with concrete abutments should replace the old one.

Enlargement of Refrigeration Plant.—$4,000.00.

We have a six ton plant which is not large enough to supply our needs in hot weather. This should be transferred to a smaller institution, and a ten ton plant installed.

General Repairs for each Year.—$5,000.00.

General repairs are always needed, and it is poor economy to allow the state's property to go down through neglect of same.

BUILDINGS AND GROUND.

Hospital Building.—$30,000.00.

We refer you to that part of our report covering medical care and treatment. Most of the states are adopting this plan, and it is proving very advantageous.

Carpenter and Upholstery Shop.—$2,000.00.

These shops are very valuable adjuncts to the institution, but the location of ours makes them a menace. At the present time they are over the power plant, and no matter how careful we may be, they are decidedly dangerous. Should a fire take place in them, our institution would be without heat and light, which would cause untold suffering upon the part of both patients and employees. A separate building should be constructed, and the power plant kept as nearly fire proof as possible.

Green House.—$2,500.00.

Our greenhouse was constructed of soft brick and is fast crumbling to pieces, and besides it is entirely too small. A new house should be constructed to properly care for our plants and flowers.

Land.—$10,000.00.

A fund should be made available for the purchase of additional land for the institution. We can use to advantage several acres of land; besides, the state should purchase a small tract in the gas field, which is about one-half mile from the institution, and own its own gas wells.

RECAPITULATION.

Curernt Expense:	
1913	$78,000.00
1914	80,000.00
Sun Rooms	2,000.00
Painting	2,000.00
Fire Protection	250.00
Ward "E"	5,000.00
Hydrotheraphy Outfit	1,000.00
Electrical Wiring	1,500.00
Lathe and Drill Press	350.00
Paving	2,500.00
New Bridge	750.00
Ice Plant	4,000.00
General Repairs:—	
1913	5,000.00
1914	5,000.00

Hospital Building	30,000.00
Carpenter and Upholstery Shop	2,000.00
Greenhouse	2,500.00
Land	10,000.00

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

New Buildings Needed:—There is badly needed at this institution a new barn. We have had there a splendid dairy herd of thorough-bred Holstein cattle. Some of them are infected with tuberculosis, and each succeeding year several are killed by the State Board of Agriculture, after being tested. The stable in which they are housed is an old dilapidated wooden shack, with wooden floors, and is thought to be so infected as to render it impossible to eradicate the disease from the cattle as long as this stable is used. It is our desire to destroy the old barn and construct a new one on a different site, using such precautions in the destruction of the old barn as will aid in preventing further spread of the disease. In addition to this, the carpenter shop should be removed from the second story of the power house, and the space between the the wings of the main building should be enclosed as sun rooms for the use of the patients.

Water Supply:—During the whole history of this institution the lack of an adequate supply of pure water has been the source of great trouble and annoyance. The geological formation in the section where this hospital is located is practically dry. The drilling of gas wells in the vicinity has developed a few small water wells. It seems to have been the belief of the officers managing this institution before the creation of this board, that a sufficient supply of water could be obtained from wells, and to that end they drilled some and purchased others until there are now owned in connection with the hospital twelve water wells. One of these wells is found to be too salty for use, while the others are being used from time to time as their supply will permit. During the dry season they are helpful to a small extent, but it is impossible to get from them a sufficient supply of water for the needs of the hospital. Resort is therefore had to Spring Creek, the only stream in that locality. Spring Creek is a small stream, which goes practically dry during the dry season of the year, with only a few stagnant pools standing along it. There is considerable population living along its banks, above the hospital, and there are quite a number of open vault water closets along its banks. It is from this stream that the main supply of water for this hospital is taken. One unacquainted with the conditions would doubtless be surprised that this has not been corrected years ago. Any ordinary examination of the conditions, however, will fail to disclose a remedy, for it is by no means an easy matter to correct.

Remedy:—The only remedy we have been able to devise is as follows: Purchase from the citizens owning the banks of Spring Creek strips of land on either side of the creek, or, if possible, the right to back the water up on their lands; purchase a suitable site for a dam and construct a concrete dam, with proper gates for flushing it; carry the water from this dam through heavy filtration beds composed of sand and gravel to an artificial lake in the level land near the pumping station; collect and bring into this lake, through filter

beds, the roof water from all of the buildings; carry the water from this lake by pipes of proper size into a pumping pit at the power plant, from which it will be lifted into the reservoir on the hill. The water wells should be connected with the pumping pit and kept in reserve for use in emergency. To prevent the water in the artificial lake from becoming stagnant we would so construct the outlet from the lake and the pumping pit as to draw the water from the lake into the pumping pit, from which it would be pumped through the filtration beds back into the lake. This would afford means of circulation that would keep the water pure. The statement of this plan may seem intricate, but it is the only solution of the problem we have been able to reach after a study of this situation for three years. We have submitted this plan to persons skilled in this line of work, and they assure us it would be successful. This will be expensive, but it is cheaper than the removal of the hospital.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1910, which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
Current Expense, including Fuel, Drugs and Salaries	$ 19,983.36	$ 19,983.36	
General Repairs	9,087.10	9,087.10	
Farm	517.12	517. 12	
Transportation	168.00	168.00	
Furnishing for Wards, etc	1,360.31	1,360.31	
Fitting "E" Ward	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Building New Barn	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Repairing Reservoir, sinking new well and completing water supply	1,558.74	1,558.74	
TOTAL	$ 39,174.63	$ 39,174.63	

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

	Balance 9-30-'10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-'10
Fancy Articles for Female Patients	$ 269.50	$ 269.50	
New Boilers and Installing same	335.89	335.89	
Miscellaneous	268.25	268.25	
TOTAL	$ 40,048.27	$ 40,048.27	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Current Expense		$ 78,000.00	$ 78,000.00	$ 73,520.85	$ 4,479.15
Repairs and Improvements		10,000.00	10,000.00	4,070.07	5,929.93
Buildings and Land					
TOTAL		$ 88,000.00	$ 88,000.00	$ 77,590.92	$ 10,409.08

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control, 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Miscellaneous		$ 217.00	$ 217.00	$ 155.62	$ 61.38
TOTAL		$ 217.00	$ 217.00	$ 155.62	$ 61.38

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$ 4,479.15	$ 78,000.00	$ 82,479.15	$ 62,078.67	$ 20,400.48
Repairs and Improvements	5,929.93	10,000.00	15,929.93	5,535.31	10,394.62
Buildings and Land					
TOTAL	$ 10,409.08	$ 88,000.00	$ 98,409.08	$ 67,613.98	$ 30,795.10

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$ 61.38	$ 289.75	$ 351.13	$ 300.54	$ 50.59
TOTAL	$ 61.38	$ 289.75	$ 351.13	$ 300.54	$ 50.59

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense		$ 156,000.00	$ 156,000.00	$ 135,599.52	$ 20,400.48
Repairs and Improvements		20,000.00	20,000.00	9,605.38	10,394.62
Buildings and Land					
TOTAL		$ 176,000.00	$ 176,000.00	$ 145,204.90	$ 30,795.10

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous		$ 506.75	$ 506.75	$ 456.16	50.59
TOTAL		$ 506.75	$ 506.75	$ 456.16	$ 50.59

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current expense	$ 20,400.48
Repairs and improvements	10,394.62
Total	$ 30,795.10

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous fund	$ 50.59

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day

of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriation for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$75,000.00**	**$75,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**7,500.00**	**7,500.00**

West Virginia Asylum.

L. V. GUTHRIE, M. D., Superintendent.

HUNTINGTON.

ENTRANCE, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM GROUNDS.

West Virginia Asylum.

HISTORICAL.

The West Virginia Asylum, formerly designated as the "Home for Incurables" was created by an act of the Legislature of 1897. The Legislature of 1901 changed its name to its present title, and also made important amendments concerning the class of patients to be admitted thereto.

In the year 1897 the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Huntington donated to the State 30 acres of land adjoining the southeast portion of the city. This property is admirably situated for the use of a Hospital or Asylum. The buildings are located on a series of foot hills, natural drainage is perfect, freedom from noise is assured and the atmosphere is free from dust. The buildings are surrounded by more than a thousand magnificent forest trees.

GROUNDS.

As stated above, the grounds of the institution consist of thirty acres. This land is practically all hilly, and entirely unsuitable for cultivation. Purchase by the state of sufficient tillable land to supply the institution with vegetables and small fruits would probably be a paying investment.

BUILDINGS.

Building No. 1, for male patients, cost $45,000.00, and has a normal capacity of 150 patients, and is constructed of pressed brick, with Berea sandstone foundation and tile roof.

Building No. 2, the original "Home for Incurables," is used for old women and children. This building was originally two stories in height, slate roof, common brick and native stone foundation. In 1906 one story was added to the main portion of this building and two story and basement annex was erected at the rear. Building No. 2, with additions cost $22,000.00. The capacity with present equipment is 103.

Building No. 3, for female patients is identical with building No. 1, and has a capacity for 150 patients. This building cost $45,000.00.

Building No. 4; the temporary Administration Building used for employees' quarters, store room, etc., is constructed of pressed brick with tile roof and native stone foundation. Cost of this building $50,000.00.

Building No. 5, which was completed in 1911 and cost approximately $40,000.00, is used for male patients. It is constructed of Berea sandstone foundation, pressed brick and tile roof. It will accommodate 150 patients. In connection with this building is the Amusement Hall with a seating capacity of 600.

The kitchen building was completed in 1904 and is constructed of common

brick, with Kentucky sandstone foundation, and tile roof. A tile floor is also used throughout the entire first floor. This building furnished with a ten-ton capacity ice plant, was completed and equipped at a total cost of $21,000.00.

The Laundry Building is constructed of brick, with tile roof and concrete floor, the erection of which, with its equipment, cost approximately $10,000.00.

The Power House building is similar in design and construction to the Laundry Building. This building is equipped with a battery of boilers of 375 horse power, has a duplicate system of electric generators, and one pump which will furnish 1,000 gallons of water per minute under high pressure. The cost of the Power House and equipment was about $12,000.00.

The Water supply for this institution is obtained from two wells located 1,400 feet north of the Power House and is pumped by deep well electric pumps. Capacity 200,000 gallons each twenty-four hours.

The sewerage from the institution empties into the city sewers.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The admission of patients to the West Virginia Asylum is covered by Section 2,690, Code 1909, as follows:

> "The class of persons who shall be admitted as patients in said institution shall consist of epileptics, idiots, and such other incurable defectives and insane as the Board of Directors may deem eligible, but in no case to include tubercular or cancerous persons, or those afflicted with leprosy."

It appears that there is a very widespread misunderstanding throughout the state as to the class of patients eligible for admission under this statute, and as the State Board of Control has now the power vested by the statute in the State Board of Directors, it was ordered by the State Board of Control that the following persons only shall be admitted to said institution as patients:

First. Epileptics, idiots and insane.

Second. Any other incurable defective whose disorder is such as to affect his mind to such an extent as to make him incapable of directing his own actions, or to make him dangerous to himself or others, excluding always persons whose disability is simply physical, such as caused by paralysis, rheumatism, syphilis, deafness, blindness, cancer, consumption, dropsy, diseases of the heart, Bright's disease, etc.

VISITS.

December	30, 1910	Sheppard and Stevenson.
December	31, 1910	Lakin.
March	27, 1911	Sheppard.
April	26, 1911	Lakin.
June	8, 1911	Sheppard.
July	1, 1911	Lakin.
September	29, 1911	Lakin and Sheppard.
October	2, 1911	Sheppard.

October	21, 1911	Sheppard.
January	13, 1912	Lakin.
February	21, 1912	Sheppard.
April	4, 1912	Stephenson.
April	17, 1912	Lakin.
July	27, 1912	Lakin.
July	28, 1912	Sheppard.
August	18, 1912	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary	Emoluments
L. V. Guthrie, M. D.	Superintendent	$250.00	Board and residence for family.
Jas. R. Bloss, M. D.	Physician	125.00	Board and room.
B. Keesey	Bookkeeper	60.00	
Garnet Bloss	Stenographer	15.00	Board and room.
John S. Douglas	Chaplain	12.50	
Susie Randall	Supervisor	30.00	Board and room.
Gertrude Hickman	Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Cordellia Hickman	Attendant	24.00	Board and room.
Sadie Keffer	Attendant	24.00	Board and room.
Alice Rose	Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Violet Swan	Attendant	25.00	Board and room.
Maggie Musgrave	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Beulah Thomas	Attendant	22.50	Board and room.
Lyda Haddox	Night Watch	25.00	Board and room.
Anna Truelove	Night Watch	22.50	Board and room.
Inez Harmon	Night Watch	22.50	Board and room.
C. H. Sayre	Supr. and Attendant	40.00	Board.
M. G. Burdette	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
John Eads	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
W. H. Stowers	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
E. V. Summers	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
W. H. Hotchkiss	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
G. R. Terry	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
J. L. Boho	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
Noah Stewart	Night Watch	37.50	Board and room.
George Brown	Attendant	37.50	Board and room.
R. E. Walker	Night Watch	37.50	Board and room.
Alex Winston	Attendant	37.50	Board.
Wm. O'Conor	Night Watch	37.50	Board and room.
Martha Savage	Seamstress	20.00	Board and room.
Margaret L. Guthrie	Matron	41.66	Board and room.
Melvina Clark	Dining Room	10.00	Board and room.
Ella Bivins	Dining Room	12.00	Board and room.
M. E. Waas	Cook (Officers)	20.00	Board and room.
Sophronia Stowers	Cook (Chief)	30.00	Board and room.
Arma Nichols	Assistant Cook	18.00	Board and room.
Lillian M. Rockwell	Diningroom	10.00	Board and room.
Anna Mayes	Head Laundress	35.00	
Nora Sowards	Laundress	20.00	
Cora Ellis	Laundress	15.00	Board and room.
Brent Centers	Chief Engineer	83.33	Board.
Robert Coleman	Engineer	50.00	Board and room.
E. J. Clark	Night Engineer	60.00	Board and room.
W. H. Stanley	Teamster and Attendant	40.00	Board.
Thomas Rhodes	Teamster	5.00	Board and room.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of West Virginia Asylum was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 91 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 482; for 1912 was 525. The average number of employes for 1911 was 49; for 1912 was 50. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $139.67; for 1912 was $127.99.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 2,706.44	$ 5.63	$ 3,662.08	$ 6.98
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	1,153.76	2.39	645.89	1.23
Poultry and Game	665.08	1.18	625.04	1.20
Fish and Oysters	836.74	1.74	431.07	.82
Canned Meats	2.65		481.76	.92
All other Meats	144.47	.31	173.56	.33
Eggs	722.38	1.49	588.87	1.12
Butter	228 31	.46	229.70	.44
Oleomargarine	1,395.39	2.80	1,669.32	3.18
Lard	514.72	1.08	464.30	.88
Milk and Cream	2,043.85	4.25	2,365.68	4.51
Cheese	938.30	1.75	1,279.69	2.44
Flour	417.45	.88	444.17	.85
Meal	104.89	.21	132.60	.25
Crackers and Bread	4,004.67	8.32	4,338.73	8.26
Macaroni	81.74	.18	119.71	.23
Cereals	282.72	.59	481.72	.92
Sugar	1,178.49	2.45	1,653.04	3.15
Beans	819.90	1.71	687.20	1.31
Coffee and Tea	1,322.42	2.75	1,348.26	2.57
Potatoes	1,044.46	2.18	803.30	1.53
Canned Vegetables	1,295.80	2.71	1,458.82	2.78
Fresh Vegetables	669.35	1.39	747.62	1.42
Canned Fruits	742.75	1.53	875.32	1.67
Fresh Fruits	827.17	1.73	782.98	1.49
Dried Fruits	2,056.33	4.25	1,634.02	3.11
Rice and Hominy	230.20	.48	178.33	.34
Syrup	431.05	.91	558.12	1.06
Salt	32.05	.07	28.55	.05
Spices	32.11	.07	40.33	.08
Vinegar	17.73	.04	19.11	.04
Tobacco and Snuff	281.82	.59	268.90	.50
Soap, Gold Dust and other Cleansers	879.62	1.83	822.53	1.57
Other Laundry Supplies	368.68	.78	393.94	.75
Groceries Unclassified	18.52	.04	170.98	.33
Yeast	311.76	.66	4.70	.01
Tableware	389.64	.81	118.90	.23
Kitchen Utensils	179.98	.37	21.75	.04
Furniture and Carpets	768.79	1.59	449.31	.86
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	323.40	.68	272.97	.52
Toilet Paper	120.33	.25	147.25	.28
Disinfectants	207.00	.43	223.83	.42
Other Janitor Supplies	11.70	.02	138.37	.26
Other Household Supplies	41.07	.09	140.95	.27
Bedding	1,273.63	2.65	336.23	.64
Shoes	639.69	1.34	681.40	1.30
Other Clothing	2,530.66	5.26	2,009.22	4.00
Sheeting	467.56	.98	339.62	.65
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	153.45	.33	232.35	.44
Coal	148.93	.32	.50	
Gas	5,696.37	11.83	5,007.60	9.73
Electricity				
Oil	239.01	.50	250.92	.48
Water	97.29	.21	126.10	.24
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	111.27	.23	116.22	.22
Postage	139.50	.29	95.50	.18
Stationery and Office Supplies	128.09	.28	137.91	.26
Reading Matter	41.25	.09	56.10	.11
Freight Expressage and Drayage	144.68	.30	199.70	.40

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Horses				
Cattle				
Hogs				
All other Live stock				
Hay and Straw	210.52	.44	397.78	.76
Grain	282.12	.59	249.30	.48
All other Feed for Live Stock			74.06	.14
Seeds and Plants	65.18	.13	81.72	.16
Fertilizer	6.75	.01	9.20	.02
Other Supplies for the Farm			3.75	.01
Agricultural Implements and Tools	2.25		2.35	
Vehicles				
Harness and Stable Supplies	57.67	.12	62.55	.12
Work Shop Supplies			59.71	.11
Machinery and Tools	15.98	.03	64.08	.12
Gas and Electric Supplies	246.80	.53	264.63	.50
Engine Room Supplies	833.51	1.74	381.25	.73
Plumbing Supplies	155.24	.35	192.80	.37
Sewer Supplies	16.89	.03		
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	584.91	1.22	63.64	.12
Salaries (Regular)	20,511.99	42.56	21,298.84	40.57
Labor (Extra)	112.20	.24	208.07	.40
Traveling Expenses	365.00	.77	365.70	.70
Drugs	820.18	1.70	731.09	1.39
Pharmaceuticals	14.25	.03	119.68	.23
Surgical Instruments	73.91	.15		
Surgical Supplies	2.40		56.06	.11
Amusements and Religious Services	279.77	.59	103.65	.20
Funeral Expenses	130.35	.28	172.20	.33
Misc. Hardware	47.98	.10	152.82	.30
Miscellaneous	185.16	.29	550.98	1.05
Rent of Land	175.00	.37	175.00	.30
Average No. of Inmates		482		525
Average No. Employes		49		50
Less Freight Deducted			65.93	.13
Less Discount Deducted	452.27	.94	385.34	.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 67,319.96	$ 139.67	$ 67,195.02	$ 127.99

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

For the year 1910-11 there were admitted 116 patients, and for the year 1911-12, 155. The number returned from bond for the first year of this period was 23; and for the second year the number returned from bond was 30. During the biennial period there were discharged as restored to normal condition, 51.

The highest number under treatment at any one time for the year 1910-11 was 502; lowest number under treatment at one time was 452; daily average 477.9; mortality rate on number treated 6.54 per cent., and for the second year the highest number under treatment at one time was 542; lowest number under treatment at one time was 501; daily average 525.2; mortality rate on number treated 6.85 per cent. During the biennial period there were 5 elopements. Number remaining in asylum September 30, 1911, 501, and on September 30, 1912, 535.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

I am pleased to report that the general condition of our patients is as good

as could be expected when we take into consideration the class of patients this institution is caring for.

During the past four years we have averaged one case per year of Pellagra; three of these cases died, and the fourth one is in a critical condition.

Tuberculosis among our patients has slightly decreased, and from four years of experience with tuberculin used hypodermically, I am convinced that in selected cases it is efficient.

Our admission of cases suffering from paresis has shown a decided increase during the past two years.

No serious accident or suicide has occurred among the patients during the biennial period.

As formerly, religious services have been conducted at regular periods, and the principal holidays have been commemorated in some manner fitting the special day. The new Amusement Hall has furnished excellent diversion, especially in connection with the moving picture show, which has been greatly appreciated by all of our patients.

To the competent, conscientious and hardworking Superintendent there are some discouraging features in the management of state institutions, and one of the most prominent is the lack of appreciation shown by the general public for the efforts made by the Medical Staff and Nurses in behalf of the unfortunate patient. This condition is, to some extent, I think, the outgrowth of the conditions that existed in asylums many years ago, when the insane were placed in dungeons and confined as criminals. This was at a period in the history of the human race when the insane were regarded with fear and supersition, and were incarcerated by society for its own protection, and with little or no idea of improving or curing the patient.

The lack of confidence in our asylums is also, to some extent, brought about by the patients of the various institutions, for it is a well known fact to those intimately familiar with institution work, that the patients, as a class, fail to properly appreciate the efforts that the state and those in the immediate charge of the institution make for their welfare. In a way, this is to be expected, for the patients naturally fail, from their view point, to understand their curtailment in liberties.

Also in many instances they become homesick, and when they are visited by their friends and relatives they frequently tell many slanderous falsehoods about the treatment in the institution for the purpose of reaching the sympathy of their relatives. They do this in the hope of being returned home. Unfortunately, the relatives of patients too often believe these statements of neglect and abuse, and fail to understand that the insane patients, including the mildest cases, are in many instances, morally as well as mentally unbalanced. Since the year 1795, the care and management of the insane has steadily advanced hand in hand with Christianity and civilization. In that year Doctor Philippe Pinel, a celebrated French physician, inaugurated a movement for the purpose of abolishing shackles and dungeons, and recognizing insanity as a disease and not the possession of devils. This movement has gone on with time, until to-day the civilized nations of the world are caring for the insane patient and those suffering with kindred conditions in well managed and splendidly equipped institutions. Today the padded cell is a thing

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of the past in West Virginia, and a straight jacket is seldom, if ever resorted to.

Considering the class of patients who are cared for in this institution, results should be regarded, in my opinion, as satisfactory. We must not lose sight of the fact that our patients when first received are the most hopeless, so far as a cure is concerned. The vast majority of them are suffering with diseases of long standing. Our percentage of cures is necessarily low, as the majority of our admissions are the more advanced cases of insanity with various complications, and epilepties, idiots and imbeciles.

From obvious reasons I am of the opinion that great care should be exercised in the discharge of patients as recovered or cured who have been suffering from any form of insanity.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

As a routine practice all of our admissions are promptly bathed and their clothing changed. The patient is then examined for the detection of mental and physical abnormities, and the attendants are instructed to carefully observe the patient's general sympto s and actions. Medical treatment is commenced promptly, and added to this is the influence of education and recreation with judicious application of rational kindness and discriminating discipline. A physician visits all patients twice each day at regular hours, morning and afternoon, and as many times in addition as the condition of the seriously sick may demand.

The wards are properly provided with competent and faithful nurses, both day and night, and many of our trusty patients render valuable assistance in the care of bedfast and incorrigible patients. The buildings are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and during the winter weather the temperature in the wards is maintained at from 72 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, the former in wards occupied by the more robust and the latter by the aged and infirm.

In my 16 years' experience in the management of state institutions in West Virginia, it has been my constant aim to maintain a medical staff that would compare favorably with any in the United States, and to have as much attention devoted to our patients as though the physician were being paid for each individnal visit or prescription instead of receiving an annual salary. All minor and capital surgical operations as have appeared necessary from time to time have been performed either by our staff or by a competent specialist, and we have made every effort to keep abreast of the times in the treatment of epilepsy and other pathological conditions affecting our population. Our pathological laboratory is equipped for such bacteriological examinations as are necessary from time to time.

With a liberal policy extended to the institutions for the insane on the part of the legislature, and the hearty co-operation and assistance of the State Board of Control, which we have had in the past, I see no reason why West Virginia hospitals or asylums should not compare favorably with any in the world, provided that politics be entirely eliminated in the appointment of officers and employees. A West Virginia physician may have just as much intelligence as a physician born and raised in New York, London or Paris, and intelligence, good moral character and energy, if given proper opportunity,

will make the West Virginia medical staff as good as any in this or foreign countries. But the opportunity is lacking where there is the constant uncertainty of tenure in office. In my biennial report to the legislature of 1907, I stated that in my opinion, if politics was entirely eliminated from humane institutions, it would be a step in the right direction. It is reasonable to presume that more scientific work and more efficiency could be expected of the medical staff where it is known that the incumbent's term of office depended upon merit and not upon the whims of politicians. In addition, the certainty of tenure of office, conditioned upon faithful and efficient service, would induce the ablest class to seek the position. I look forward with confidence to the time when our state will follow the lead of some of the more advanced states and entirely eliminate politics from all humane institutions.

PERSISTENT INCREASE OF INSANITY.

This condition is undoubtedly shown by statistics from all parts of the country. The population in the United States increased 11 per cent. from 1904 to 1910, while during the same period the number of insane persons was increased 23 per cent. In England it is estimated that the per cent of insanity is increasing twice as fast as the general population. West Virginia, in the year 1870, was caring for 207 insane persons, or one insane person to 2,135 of our general population. In 1912, only 42 years, these figures have changed until West Virginia is at present caring for, in round numbers, 2,050 persons who are mentally defective or one to 581 of the population. As explained in my report to you two years ago this increase as shown by statistics, is to some extent more apparent than real, for as our institutions have improved in facilities and management, and the people have learned to regard these institutions with less prejudice, many milder cases of insanity are sent to institutions instead of being kept at home as was formerly the case. However, there is no question but that there is a very decided increase in this most dreaded and hopeless disease.

This is a serious matter, and I think it demands the attention of all thinking people.

In my opinion this increase is the result of the high tension incident to the business and social conditions of the present generation. Traumatism of the brain at different ages, poor nourishment, unhealthy surroundings and fevers may also be mentioned as contributing causes.

Second, excessive use of alcohol, morphine, cocaine and other dissipations and excesses, including syphilis.

Third. The predominating cause is hereditary, and I think covers fully 75 per cent. of all cases of defective mental conditions. Dr. William F. Drewry, of Virginia, who has given this matter much thought, says: "In or out of wedlock the mental degenerates frequently become parents of children who are destined to be feebleminded, idiotic, epileptic, insane, deafmute, blind, inebriate, paupers, tramps or criminals, and charges upon the family or the community." Dr. Johnson, of New Jersey, who has had extraordinary opportunity for observation and studying the question, says, "that his investigation shows that where both parents are feebleminded, all the children are always feebleminded," and the same authority has observed that the progeny

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of the feebleminded mother is nearly double the average number of offspring of the normal mother, and that a relatively larger number of such defectives are born out of wedlock. It has also been ascertained that multiple births occur more than ten times as often as among the normal population. This increased procreation should not all be blamed on the women, for it is a well known fact that the sexual instinct in the degenerate or weakminded man is usually more developed and under less control than in a man who is blessed with great or normal intellectual development.

The occasional occurrence of insanity, epilepsy, idiocy, etc., in families where there is no degenerate taint is well known. This is usually caused by some of the general conditions mentioned above, and needs no explanation in connection with this subject. But when we realize that the degenerative taint is present in 75 out of 100 cases, and when we remember that a permanent cure occurs in probably less than 10 per cent. in insanity, and that no case of mental weakness is ever made normal, the remedy should be apparent.

First, as a preventative, more stringent marriage laws and the enforcement thereof should be recommended.

Secondly, great and lasting benefit is now being done to protect future generations by custodial care on the part of the state in our hospitals and asylums, thus incidentally preventing the reproduction of the unfit. The patients therein are being kindly looked after and an effort is made to cure them when possible and to better their condition in any event.

While this is one step in the right direction, and is certainly commendable, it does not, in my opinion, go far enough. Many of these patients are either discharged as "cured" or removed on bond during the child-bearing age and reproduce their kind. New Jersey, Indiana and other states are meeting this condition by the enactment of laws authorizing and directing sterilization, under certain restrictions, of the insane, idiots, imbeciles, epileptics and the criminal. This is best done in the average case by vasectomy for men. This is a very slight surgical operation requiring only a few minutes to perform without the loss of blood and without pain and is free from danger. The operation for women, known as fallectomy, requires a little more time, but when performed with proper technic, is practically free from danger and pain. I fully realize that this is an advanced step, and if enacted into law should be properly provided with safeguards, but I do not feel that there is danger of abusing the legal authority to perform this operation. It would undoubtedly be the means of diminishing the number of mental defectives of all kinds, thus ultimately resulting in the improvement and advantage of the race.

VISITATIONS.

During the biennial period, His Excellency, Governor William E. Glasscock, has visited and inspected the institution on several occasions. Honorable James S. Lakin, Colonel J. A. Sheppard and Doctor E. B. Stephenson constituting the State Board of Control, have visited the asylum at various dates, and have rendered me valuable assistance by their advice and support for which I am deeply grateful.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Since the last session of the legislature the new building for male patients and Amusement Hall, an appropriation for which was made by the legislature four years ago, has been completed and two wards equipped and are now occupied.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty square yards of roadway of brick and concrete have been constructed. Also a substantial concrete retaining wall in connection with the road at the north end of the state's property.

During the summer of 1911 we erected a waiting room at the entrance of the grounds on the Twentieth street road, which is a great advantage to people visiting the institution and waiting for the street car, when the weather is inclement.

Necessary repairs have been made in the various buildings from time to time. An additional boiler of 125 H. P. has been added to the power house equipment.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number in Asylum Sept 30th	249	205	454	272	229	501
Number admitted by transfer from other Institutions	1		1	1	3	4
Number transferred from Penitentiary						
Number first admissions	51	54	105	84	56	140
Number re-admissions	5	5	10	2	5	7
Number adm. unascertained					1	1
Number returned from bond	9	14	23	18	12	30
Number returned from elopement	2		2			
Number admitted with no commitment		1	1		1	1
Number admitted for observation				2		2
Whole number under treatment	317	279	596	379	307	686
Number discharged as recovered	6	11	17	21	13	34
Number discharged as harmless and Incurable	3	1	4			
Number discharged on bond	14	17	31	37	26	63
Number delivered to courts				1		1
Number eloped	4		4	1		1
Number transferred to other institutions					2	2
Number discharged as not insane				1		1
Number discharged from observation				2		2
Number that died	18	21	39	30	17	47
TOTAL	45	50	95	93	58	151
Number remaining in asylum Sept. 30th	272	229	501	286	249	535
Highest number under treatment at one time	272	230	502	291	253	544
Lowest number under treatment at one time	224	206	450	271	230	501
Daily average under treatment	258	219	477	282	243	525
Mortality rate on number treated		6.54%				6.85%

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Ages of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year		1	1		1	1
Between 1 and 5 years	1		1	1		1
Between 5 and 10 years	6	1	7	1	2	3
Between 10 and 15 years	4	3	7	7	5	12
Between 15 and 20 years	9	7	16	6	8	14
Between 15 and 20 years	7	6	13	5	6	11
Between 25 and 30 years	6	8	14	6	11	17
Between 30 and 35 years	6	5	11	10	5	15
Between 35 and 40 years	2	6	8	16	9	25
Between 40 and 45 years	2	5	7	11	5	16
Between 45 and 50 years	3	4	7	2	3	5
Between 50 and 55 years	2	2	4	10	6	16
Between 55 and 60 years	3	4	7	3	1	4
Between 60 and 65 years	1	1	2	3	1	4
Between 65 and 70 years	2	2	4	2		2
Between 70 and 75 years				3		3
Between 75 and 80 years				1	1	2
Between 80 and 85 years						
Between 85 and 90 years						
Between 90 and 95 years						
Between 95 and 100 years						
Unknown	2	5	7	2	2	4
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Civil Condition of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Married	12	25	37	33	24	57
Single	38	30	68	47	36	83
Widowed	4	2	6	6	3	9
Divorced	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown	1	2	3	2	2	4
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Degree of Education of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Collegiate						
High School		2	2	5		5
Common School	22	24	46	29	15	44
Read or Write	6	1	7	3	5	8
None	18	19	37	17	25	42
Unascertained	10	14	24	35	21	56
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Arkansas	1		1			
Austro-Hungary	1		1			
England				1		1
Germany				2		2
Indiana	1	1	2	1		1
Italy	1		1			
Kentucky	2	2	4	3	2	5
Maryland	1		1	1		1
Missouri		1	1		1	1
North Carolina		1	1	1		1
New York		1	1	1		1
Ohio	5	3	8	5	1	6
Pennsylvania	4		4	4		4
Russia					1	1
Virginia	3	6	9	3	2	5
Wales		1	1			
West Virginia	33	37	70	62	49	111
Unknown	4	7	11	7	10	17
TOTAL	56	60	116	80	66	155

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TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted During the year by Counties.

	From Oct. 1. 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Barbour	1		1		1	1
Berkeley	1		1	3	2	5
Boone		1	1		3	3
Cabell	11	11	22	20	12	32
Calhoun				2		2
Fayette	2	6	8	1	1	2
Gilmer	1	2	3	1	1	2
Greenbrier	2	2	4	1		1
Hampshire					1	1
Hancock				1		1
Harrison				1		1
Jackson		1	1		1	1
Jefferson	2	1	3			
Kanawha	7	11	18	21	10	31
Lincoln	1	1	2		2	2
Logan	3		3	2	4	6
McDowell				2		2
Marion	4	2	6	3	2	6
Marshall	1	1	2		2	2
Mason	4	4	8	1	1	2
Mercer		5	5	1	2	3
Mineral				1	1	2
Mingo					1	1
Monongalia	2		2			
Monroe					1	1
Nicholas				1		1
Ohio	1	2	3	3	3	6
Pleasants					1	1
Pocahontas				2		2
Preston					1	1
Putnam	6	1	7	5	2	7
Raleigh		1	1	2		2
Randolph				2	2	4
Ritchie	3	1	4		1	1
Roane				1		1
Summers	1	3	4	1		1
Taylor				1	1	2
Tucker		1	1			
Tyler		2	2		1	1
Upshur				1		1
Wayne	1	1	2	5	3	8
Webster					1	1
Wetzel				2	1	3
Wirt	1		1			
Wood	1		1	2	1	3
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Previous Residence of those Admitted During the Year, Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
City	21	26	47	44	29	73
Village	19	12	31	16	12	28
Rural	16	19	35	27	23	50
Unascertained		3	3	2	2	4
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Attorney-at-Law				1		1
Baker				1		1
Barber				1		1
Bar-tender				1		1
Blacksmith	1		1	1		1
Book-keeper				1		1
Butcher				1		1
Carpenter				3		3
Civil Engineer				1		1
Clerk	2		2	2		2
Coal Miner	3		3	2		2
Commission Agent				1		1
Detective				1		1
Domestic		6	6		3	3
Electrician				1		1
Engineer				1		1
Farmer	5		5	14		14
Glass Worker				1		1
Helper in Glass Factory	1		1			
Hotel Manager				1		1
House-keeper		25	25		26	26
Laborer	7		7	5		5
Laundress		1	1			
Lumberman				1		1
Machinist	2		2			
Merchant	1		1	1		1
Nurse (trained)		1	1			
Nurse (Christian Science)					1	1
Oil Driller				1		1
Painter	1		1	1		1
Printer	1		1			
Prostitute					1	1
Railway Conductor				1		1
Salesman (traveling)	1		1	3		3
Shoe-maker				2		2
Special Officer				1		1
Stenographer		1	1		1	1
Street Ry. Conductor				1		1
Street Ry. Motorman				1		1
Student	1		1			
Tailor	1		1			
Teacher	1	1	2	1	1	2
Teamster				1		1
Telephone Operator		1	1			
Watch-maker				1		1
None	26	19	45	30	31	61
Unknown	2	3	5	4	2	6
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Alcoholic Delusional Insanity				4		4
Circular Insanity				1		1
Dementia Alcoholic					1	1
Dementia Primary	2		2	4	2	6
Dementia Precox	2		2		1	1
Dementia Senile	2	4	6	5	3	8
Dipsomania	1	1	2	8		8
Epilepsy	9	6	15	14	3	17
Epileptic Idiot	2	1	3	2	1	3
Epileptic Imbecile	3	2	5	3	6	9
Epilpetic Insane	5	1	6	4	2	6
Idiot	4	8	12	7	7	14
Idiot Insane					1	1
Imbecile	6	4	10	8	9	17
Imbecile Insane	4	3	7	1	1	2
Infection Psychosis	1		1		1	1
Mania	1	1	2		1	1
Maniac Depressive Insanity	9	20	29	12	17	29
Melancholia	1		1	2	1	3
Morphinomania	1	5	6	5	8	13
Not Insane		1	1	1	1	2
Paranoia	1	2	3	1		1
Paresis	2		2	4		4
Pellegrous Insanity				1		1
Pre-senility		1	1	1		1
Sexual Perversion				1		1
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	15

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the Disorder of Those Discharged as Recovered During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dipsomania	1		1	6		6
Dementia Precox	1		1	1		1
Epilepsy				2		2
Maniac-Depressive Insanity	1	6	7	5	6	11
Melancholia	1	2	3			
Morphinomania	1	3	4	7	7	14
Neurasthenia	1		1			
TOTAL	6	11	17	21	13	34

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Alleged Cause of Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Accident				1		1
Alcohol	1		1	10		10
Alcohol and Morphine				2	1	3
Alcohol and Worry				1		1
Broken arm and confinement to House	1		1			
Catarrh				1		1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1		1	1		1
Christian Science and Socialism					1	1
Chronic alcoholism in parents					1	1
Confinement		1	1		2	2
Death of Child		1	1			
Disappointment in love		1	1			
Dissipation					1	1
Domestic trouble					1	1
Epilepsy					1	1
Fright					1	1
Grief	1		1			
Heat Stroke	3		3	1		1
Heredity	4	7	11	6	5	11
Heredity and Worry				1		1
Illness		1	1		1	1
Influenza	1		1			
Injury at time of birth					1	1
Injury to back				1		1
Injury to head	3		3	8	2	10
Lead poisioning	1		1			
Mal-treatment and abuse		2	2			
Masturbation	4		4			
Menopause		1	1		1	1
Morphine	1	2	3	2	7	9
Non-development of sexual organs		1	1			
Old age		2	2	5		5
Over-eating	1		1			
Over-work	1	4	5	2	1	3
Pelvic disease					1	1
Pneumonia					1	1
Pregnancy		1	1			
Pre-natal injury		1	1			
Religion				1	2	3
Rickets					1	1
Scarlet Fever	2		2			
Sciatica		1	1			
Stomach trouble					1	1
Supressed menstruation	3	1	1			
Syphilis	3		3	1		1
Typhoid Fever	1		1			
Worry	2	4	6	2	2	4
Unknown	25	29	54	43	31	74
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing Hereditary Influence in Causing Disorder of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Hereditary taint denied	25	24	49	30	24	54
Father or Mother Insane	3	5	8	5	8	13
Grand Father or Grand Mother Insane	1	2	3	3	1	4
Aunts, Uncles or Cousins Insane	10	6	16	7	2	9
Brothers or Sisters Insane		3	3	9	4	13
Unascertained	17	20	37	35	27	62
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing Duration of Disorder Before Admission.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	14	18	32	21	22	43
From 1 to 5 years	13	7	20	18	4	22
From 5 to 10 years	9	8	17	11	6	17
From 10 to 15 years	8	4	12	8	6	14
From 15 to 20 years	4	4	8	6	6	12
From 20 to 25 years	2	3	5	3		3
From 25 to 30 years		1	1	2	4	6
From 30 to 35 years	1	3	4	1	1	2
From 35 to 40 years		2	2	3	2	5
From 40 to 45 years		1	2		1	1
From 45 to 50 years	1	1	2			
From 50 to 55 years				2		2
From 55 to 60 years					1	1
From 60 to 65 years						
From 65 to 70 years				1		1
Unknown	4	9	13	13	13	26
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing Cause of Death.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Acute Nephritis	1		1	1		1
Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis					1	1
Ascending Paralysis		1	1			
Asthenia	10	7	17	11	7	18
Broncho-pneumonia		2	2	1	1	2
Bulbar Paralysis				1		1
Cerebral Hemorrhage		1	1			
Enteritis	1	1	2	1	2	3
Epileptic Convulsions	1	1	2	1	1	2
Exhaustion of						
Epileptic Mania	1		1			
Exhaustion following						
Status Epilepticus				1		1
Exhaustion following						
Gastro-enteritis					1	1
Exhaustion following Parturition		1	1			
Heart Failure		1	1	1	1	2
Intestinal Tuberculosis	1		1			
Paresis				3		3
Pellagra				2		2
Pneumonia, Lobar		2	2	3	3	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic	2	4	6	3		3
Sarcoma of Neck				1		1
Septicaemia	1		1			
TOTAL	18	21	39	30	17	47

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Form of Disorder of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Dementia	1	1	2	2		2
Epilepsy	2	5	7	4	2	6
Epileptic Dementia		1	1	1		1
Epileptic Idiot		1	1	3	1	4
Epileptic Imbecile		4	4		3	3
Epileptic Insanity	5	3	8		2	2
Idiot	5	2	7	6	4	10
Imbecile	2	2	4	3	3	6
Maniac-Depressive Insanity				1		1
Mania due to Lead Poisoning	1		1			
Melancholia		1	1		1	1
Morphinomania					1	1
Paresis	2		2	5		5
Parturient Mania		1	1			
Pellegrous Insanity				1		1
Senile Dementia				4		4
TOTAL	18	21	39	30	17	47

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Those Who Died During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Less than 1 month	2	1	3	3	1	4
From 1 to 2 months	1		1	4	1	5
From 2 to 6 months	1	1	2	3	2	5
From 6 to 12 months	1	2	3	4	2	6
From 1 to 5 years	5	12	17	10	8	18
From 5 to 10 years	6	5	11	3	2	5
From 10 to 15 years	2		2	3	1	4
From 15 to 20 years						
From 20 to 25 years						
From 25 to 30 years						
From 30 to 35 years						
From 35 to 40 years						
From 40 to 45 years						
From 45 to 50 years						
TOTAL	18	21	39	30	17	47

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing Number of Patients Clothed by State and Number Clothed by Relatives.

	From Oct. 1 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1 911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Furnished by the State	309	229	538	366	272	638
Furnished by relatives	8	50	58	13	35	48
TOTAL	317	279	596	379	307	68 6

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing Admissions Since Sept. 30, 1900.

	Males	Females	Total
1901	71	36	107
1902	20	19	39
1903	77	57	134
1904	75	67	142
1905	48	64	102
1906	46	36	82
1907	58	63	121
1908	71	75	146
1909	55	57	112
1910	56	59	115
1011	56	60	116
1912	89	66	155
TOTAL	722	649	1371

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing Discharges Since Sept. 30, 1900.

	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1901	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	...	2	2
1902	...	1	1	3	3	6	2	8	10	6	13	19
1903	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	3	5	9	9	18
1904	3	14	17	5	8	13	2	2	4	27	14	41
1905	7	16	23	4	16	20	3	...	3	33	20	53
1906	5	11	16	10	10	20	2	...	2	22	12	34
1907	9	17	26	11	14	25	4	4	8	33	22	55
1908	11	16	27	13	14	27	5	8	13	33	20	53
1909	11	11	22	10	9	19	10	16	26	28	28	56
1910	11	12	23	20	19	39	5	9	14	24	21	45
1911	6	11	17	14	17	31	3	1	4	18	21	39
1912	21	13	34	35	25	60	2	1	3	30	17	47
TOTAL	86	124	210	130	139	269	44	56	100	263	199	462

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing Relation to Pauper, Criminal and Inebriate Classes of Those Admitted during the year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Pauper	8	10	18	8	6	14
Criminal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Inebriate	2	1	3	14	1	15
Relation denied	36	38	74	45	41	86
Unknown	9	11	20	21	18	39
TOTAL	56	60	116	89	66	155

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the recommendations hereinafter following, in relation to changes suggested in certain of the statutes of the State of West Virginia concerning insane persons. These recommendations are based upon practical observation and experience, and will, I am certain, meet with your approval and enlist your influence for their adoption.

They are as follows:

Section 2644, of Chapter 58 (See the West Publishing Company's Annotated Code of West Virginia, 1906) provides that the examining magistrate may summon a physician. In my opinion this section should be so amended as to give the suspected person the right to demand the attendance of another physician to co-operate with the one whose selection the law now directs. The right to make this demand may really be taken as one of the partial tests of the sanity of the suspected person, and it is fair to him that he should have that right if he chooses to exercise it, and the additional cost of the proceedings would be inconsiderable.

HOME FOR NURSES AND EMPLOYEES, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

This section should be further amended by the addition of the two following questions:

1. Is the patient, or not, an epileptic?
2. Is he white or colored?

The latter question is suggested because of the fact that inconvenience and delays sometimes arise in the commitment of colored persons who are not shown to be colored by the commitment proceedings, and in view of the fact that colored patients are only detained at Weston, the trouble and delay complained of could be easily avoided by the question suggested.

Section 2641, provides that any one or more of the directors, together with the Superintendent of each institution shall constitute an examining board to examine the persons brought to the hospital as lunactics, and order those found to be such to be received.

This should be changed to provide that the examination of the suspected person should be made by the Superintendent and medical staff of the institution. As a matter of common practice this course is pursued, and it would often entail inconvenience and delay to wait on one or more of the directors for this purpose, as the statute now provides. Of course any decision so rendered by the Superintendent and medical staff of the institution could be, and perhaps should be, made subject to the approval of the Board.

Section 2649, should be changed for the same apparent reason as the one suggested in Section 2641, that is: The examining board should be the Superintendent and the medical staff, instead of the examining board which the last named section provides. The decision in this case, also, to be subject to the review or approval of the State Board of Control.

Section 2656, providing for the giving of bond for security by any friend of a detained lunatic in asylums for insane, should be so amended as to vest the power to accept such bond in the Superintendent of the institution, and not in the board, as the law now provides. In practice, the Superintendent passes upon the sufficiency of the bond, and the condition of the patient, and there is no necessity that this detail in the management of the institution should be referred to the Board. Were the letter of the law followed, it would take a considerable portion of the time of one or more of the members of the Board to look after the sufficiency of these bonds, and would be a matter of great inconvenience and delay to the persons offering the bond.

Section 2658, providing for the arrest of an escaped patient, should vest the authority for the arrest of such patient in the Superintendent of the institution from which he has escaped, instead of in the President of the Board, as the law now provides.

The reason for this change is obvious, because of the time which might be saved, and the greater facility with which the escaped patient may be captured.

Section 2660, should vest the power of discharging a patient now held by the Board and medical staff of the institution, in the Superintendent, instead of the Board as now provided.

As above stated, the foregoing recommendations are based upon practical experience, and where the letter of the law has not been fulfilled no harm has, so far as we know, in a single instance, followed the failure to comply with cumbersome and needless provisions. It may be said then, that these recom-

mendations seek to perfectly legalize the long established and practicable customs which have been developed with equal pace in all of the institutions in this state which provide for the detention of the insane, and we submit that it is only necessary to direct the attention of the legislature to the matters hereinabove suggested, in order that the proposed corrections and changes should be made.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENTS OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

The female department of this institution is practically filled to its utmost capacity, and we have a large number of very untidy, destructive, idiotic and epileptic children who should have more room, and be separated from the adult patients. This could be brought about by the erection of a building for this class of patients, and removing them from the adult female wards would give us additional room for the latter class of patients. I am informed that a building of suitable size and arrangement for our needs can be constructed for about $6,000, and I trust that it will be the pleasure of the Legislature to authorize an appropriation for this purpose.

For the past twelve years I have called to the attention of each regular session of the Legislature the fact that this institution should have additional land. The price of land adjacent o the State's property here has steadily advanced, and will probably continue to do so. It is very important, in my judgment, that the State should purchase at least a few acres at an early date. The amount of the appropriation for this purpose would, of course, depend upon the amount of land deemed expedient to purchase at this time.

Our stable is dilapidated and insufficient for the needs of the institution, and should be replaced by a fireproof structure. To do this would probably cost $4,000.

The amount of the appropriation for transportation expenses should be practically the amount spent for this purpose by this institution during the past biennial period.

The appropriations for current expense should be based on 575 patients.

In order to properly furnish the remaining ward in the new building and replace from time to time the worn out furniture in other wards, this institution should be provided with $3,000 for the biennial period.

An additional electric deep well should be provided, which will require an appropriation of $1,000.

The water mains distributing water to the various buildings for domestic purposes, and also to be used in case of fire, are badly corroded, are otherwise unsafe for high pressure service, and should be replaced by an entire new line. This will probably cost, including three additional fire plugs, material and labor, $1,000.

The woodwork on several of the buildings is badly in need of painting and repairs, and there should be an appropriation of $4,000 for this and other necessary repairs.

As stated in my last three or four biennial reports, the institution grounds are not properly fenced. The public uses the grounds as a highway and thoroughfare, frequently to the great detriment of our patients. There is a certain class of intoxicated and disorderly people who have access to the grounds, and who molest the patients, and on account of the tendencies of many of our patients to elope and stray off, we can not have as large a number at liberty as would be possible if the grounds were properly fenced. In my opinion there should be an appropriation of $4,000 for this purpose.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Legislation Recommended.—In lieu of the recommendation of the Superintendent for amending the several sections of law referred to in his report, we call attention to the fact that the three hospitals for the insane are governed by three sparate laws, and they were not so amended as to conform to the plan of government by the State Board of Control after the act creating it.

We therefore recommend that the laws for the government of the three hospitals for the insane be amended and re-enacted in one act, so as to establish uniformity and to have them conform to the State Board of Control law.

Children's Building.—The building for idiotic and epileptic children recommended by the Superintendent is an absolute necessity. We have had plans and specifications prepared, but upon receiving bids therefor our repair and improvement fund was not sufficient to erect the building, and we had no appropriation for buildings and lands. At least the sum of $6,000, as recommended by the Superintendent, should be appropriated for this purpose.

Barn.—This is badly needed and we approve the recommendation of an appropriation therefor of $4,000, as made by the Superintendent.

Purchase of Land.—We concur in the recommendation of the Superintendent for the purchase of additional land, provided it can be obtained at a reasonable price. This institution has no farming or trucking lands, which are very essential and should have been procured long ago. Not only so, but the State does not own the road leading to the power house, over which coal will have to be hauled when the cost of gas becomes prohibitive, or the supply exhausted. This road and some adjoining lands, suitable for trucking, are the private property of the Superintendent, who informs us that he repeatedly tried to get the legislature to purchase the property, and, failing in this, he purchased it himself and has since used the road without charge to the State.

The other recommendations of the Superintendent will be covered in our general estimate of appropriations for this institution.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing amounts recommended to be returned to the State Treasury, 1910, which amounts were returned as recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-10
Current Expenses and Drugs	$ 4,688.32	$ 4,688.32	
Repairs to Boiler in Laundry	289.50	289.50	
Furnishings	698.76	698.76	
Roads and Walks	169.10	169.10	
Window Guards	400.00	400.00	
Transportation	345.80	345.80	
Painting and Repairs	25.87	25.87	
Building for Male Patients	22,435.82		$ 22,435.82
Additional Land	23.78	23.78	
TOTAL	$ 29,076.95	$ 6,641.13	$ 22,435.82

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-10
Steel Ceiling	$ 349.74	$ 349.74	
Safe	50.70	50.70	
Bakery	222.32	222.32	
Miscellaneous	140.57	140.57	
TOTAL	3	$ 763.33	
Grand Total	$ 29,840.28	$ 7,404.46	$ 22,435.82

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense	$	$ 70,000.00	70,000.00	$ 67,361.90	$ 2,638.10
Repairs and Improvements		9,000.00	9,000.00	7,501.44	1,498.56
Buildings and Land					
Building for Male Patients	$ 22,435.82		22,435.82	22,435.82	
TOTAL	$ 22,435.82	$ 79,000.00	$ 101,435.82	$ 97,299.16	$ 4,136.66

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 15.02	$ 15.02		$ 15.02
TOTAL		$ 15.02	$ 15.02		$ 15.02

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$ 2,638.10	$ 78,000.00	$ 80,638.10	$ 66,905.87	$ 13,732.23
Repairs and Improvements	1,498.56	9,000.00	10,498.56	6,516.92	3,981.64
Buildings and Land					
Building for Male Patients					
TOTAL	$ 4,136.66	$ 87,000.00	$ 91,136.66	$ 73.422.79	$ 17,713.87

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	$ 15.02		$ 15.02		$ 15.02
TOTAL	$ 15.02		$ 15.02		$ 15.02

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense		$ 148,000.00	$ 148,000.00	$ 134.267.77	$ 13,732.23
Repairs and Improvements		18,000.00	18,000.00	14,018.36	3,981.64
Biuldings and Land					
Building for Male Patients	22,435.82		22,435.82	22,435.82	
TOTAL	$ 22,435.82	$ 166,000.00	$ 188,435.82	$ 170,721.95	$ 17,713.87

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous		$ 15.02	$ 15.02		$ 15.02
TOTAL		$ 15.02	$ 15.02		$ 15.02

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled:

Current Expense	$13,732.23
Repairs and Improvements	3,981.64
	$17,713.87

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled:

Miscellaneous Fund	$ 15.02

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, Nos. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the state treasury, and that the auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$75,000.00**	**$75,000.00**
Repairs and improvements	**7,500.00**	**7,500.00**

DRIVEWAY AND REAR OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

Miners' Hospitals.

The State of West Virginia supports and maintains three public hospitals under the name of Miners' Hospitals. These were established by Act of Legislature in 1899. The fact that they are named "Miners' Hospitals" and that each is situated in a mining region, gives currency to a general belief that they are exclusively for the benefit of those who work in the mines. Such, however, is not the case. Section 471 of the Code referring to admission to these hospitals, is as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of each of these hospitals to admit under their rules and regulations persons requiring care, and to treat free of charge, persons accidentally injured in this State while engaged in their usual employment or occupation, but preference at all times to be given to persons accidentally injured."

Under authority of this statute the State Board of Control, having succeeded to all of the rights and duties of the former Boards of Directors, has established the following regulations governing the admission of patients to miners' hospitals:

I. Only such persons as require hospital care, not afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases, shall be admitted as patients at Miners' Hospitals of this State. Preference in admission shall be given to residents of this State accidentally injured.

II. Persons not residents of this State stricken or injured outside of this State, shall not be admitted as free patients at said Hospital.

III. Only such persons as are accidentally injured within this State and while engaged in their usual employment or occupation will be treated free of charge.

IV. Charges to be fixed by the Superintendent will be made for all other patients and when the patient is unable to pay his or her maintenance, the same shall be charged to and collected from the person, county, firm or corporation sending or delivering such person to the hospital.

V. In case of death of a patient at any of such Hospitals, if the body is not claimed and taken by relatives or friends or disposed of as provided by Section 1726 of the Code of 1906 within twenty-four hours, the Superintendent shall then cause the body to be buried and charge the funeral expenses to the county from which such person came.

Miners' Hospital Number One.

C. F. HICKS, M. D., Superintendent.

WELCH.

East Wing, Miners' Hospital No. 1.

Miners' Hospital Number One.

HISTORICAL.

The act creating this, as well as the other two Miners' Hospitals, was passed by the Legislature in 1899. The act provided that one should be located in the Flat Top coal region, in either McDowell or Mercer County, to be known as Miners' Hospital No. 1.

In accordance with this act the board of directors selected Welch, McDowell County, as the location, and the hospital was opened for patients in January, 1902.

GROUNDS.

The grounds consist of three and one-quarter acres of ground in the western portion of the town of Welch, donated to the State by the citizens of Welch in 1899.

In the main this ground is practically level and well located. The front lawn, however, from a few feet in front of the main building is low and overflows annually during the high water season. This can be prevented by a concrete wall of about three feet on the front and a small portion of the eastern side with the necessary earth filling to bring the front lawn upon a level with the ground.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this institution are of common brick and of rather cheap construction. The walls of the main hospital building are thirteen inches in thickness, while the walls of the wings, or wards, are only nine inches in thickness. During the past two years we have added the following:

Wards.—We have built two wards, each of which will accommodate 10 patients, and if the increase in the work at this institution for the next two years is in keeping with that of the past, two additional wards will be required.

Power House.—We have removed the plank shed used as a power house, and have constructed in lieu thereof a good one-story brick power house. In this we have reset the old boiler, engine and dynamo and have added a new boiler. Another engine and dynamo are now badly needed. Both the engine and dynamo now in use have had long, hard service, and if they should break down the institution would be left in darkness.

Laundry.—We found the institution paying at about the rate of $250 per month for laundry. To avoid this we have erected and equipped a first class laundry, in which all flat and other laundry work can be done. It has just been installed and we believe, with proper management, it will be a great saving to the State.

VISITS.

December	3, 1910	Sheppard
December	29, 1910	Lakin
March	2, 1911	Sheppard
April	29, 1911	Lakin
May	6, 1911	Sheppard
June	13, 1911	Sheppard
September	24, 1911	Sheppard
November	11, 1911	Sheppard
November	27, 1911	Sheppard
January	17, 1912	Sheppard
January	22, 1912	Lakin
April	4, 1912	Lakin and Stephenson
April	19, 1912	Sheppard
May	23, 1912	Sheppard
May,	28, 1912	Sheppard
July	20, 1912	Sheppard
August	15, 1912	Lakin
September	9, 1912	Sheppard

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments
Chas. F. Hicks, M. D.	Superintendent	$200.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Harry G. Camper, M. D.	House Surgeon	75.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Mrs. L. S. Woodward	Matron	35.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Ethel Arnold	Secretary	30.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Mary E. Simpers	Surgical Nurse	60.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Dovie L. Harrell	Dressing Room Nurse	40.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Florence L. Kelley	Night Nurse	40.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Cora Godfrey	Ward Nurse	40.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Inez Marie Saunders	Ward Nurse	40.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Annie Reynolds	Cook	30.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Charley Downey	Assistant Cook	15.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Cornelia Franklin	Dish Washer	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Lucy Dickerson	Chamber Maid	18.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Tom Adams	Butler	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Albert Smith	Opr. Room Orderly	29.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Harry McPhaul	Ward Orderly	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Joe Haas	Ward Orderly	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
William Tarpley	Night Orderly	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Adam Cole	Driver	25.00	Board and Laundry.
A. Anaheim	Engineer	75.00	
Ed. Carter	Night Engineer	50.00	
Laundry.			
Robinson Farmer	Manager	85.00	Laundry.
Mattie Hunter	Laundress	30.00	Laundry.
Wallace Price	Laundress	30.00	Laundry.
Grace Body	Laundress	30.00	Laundry.

West Wing, Miners' Hospital No. 1.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of Miners' Hospital No. 1 was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 91 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 50, for 1912 was 62. The average number of employees for 1911 was 20, for 1912 was 21. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $616.67, for 1912 was $591.99.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1911 was 842; the average cost per patient was $36.62. The whole number admitted in 1912 was 1059; the average cost per patient was $34.66.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 1,778.39	$ 35.57	$ 1,735.24	$ 27.99
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	729.25	14.58	880.72	14.21
Poultry and Game	369.42	7.39	331.04	5.34
Fish and Oysters	45.80	.92	76.23	1.24
Canned Meats			34.20	.55
All Other Meats	19.12	.38	112.96	1.82
Eggs	417.09	8.34	561.85	9.06
Butter	381.50	7.63	558.23	9.00
Oleomargarine	182.57	3.65	177.77	2.87
Lard	149.85	2.99	134.78	2.17
Milk and Cream	24.72	.49	34.50	.55
Cheese	60.78	1.21	39.31	.63
Flour	224.55	4.49	175.01	2.82
Meal	5.91	.12	11.42	.19
Crackers and Bread	365.68	7.31	393.78	6.35
Macaroni	6.70	.13	5.30	.08
Cereals	73.43	1.47	48.10	.77
Sugar	300.17	6.00	326.81	5.28
Yeast	28.99	.58	21.86	.35
Beans	126.37	2.52	65.39	1.06
Coffee and Tea	281.21	5.62	336.16	5.42
Potatoes	350.08	7.00	489.12	7.89
Canned Vegetables	239.85	4.79	474.32	7.65
Fresh Vegetables	223.56	4.47	438.49	7.07
Canned Fruits	611.85	12.23	686.59	11.07
Fresh Fruits	313.55	6.27	404.49	6.36
Dried Fruits	95.55	1.91	100.79	1.63
Rice and Hominy	17.60	.35	88.51	1.43
Syrup	12.25	.24		
Salt	10.20	.20	10.30	.17
Spices	7.98	.16	5.20	.09
Vinegar	6.12	.12		
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and other Cleansers	249.04	4.98	358.22	5.78
Other Laundry Supplies	3.55	.07	50.17	.97
Groceries Unclassified	59.97	1.19	67.96	1.09
Tableware	85.24	1.70	81.06	1.31
Kitchen Utensils	89.63	1.79	61.68	.99
Furniture and Carpets	643.08	12.86	483.22	7.79
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	35.00	.70	45.55	.73
Toilet Paper	21.25	.43	41.25	.67
Disinfectants	30.00	.61	7.50	.12
Other Janitor Supplies	63.75	1.27	158.95	2.56
Other Household Supplies	16.40	.33	195.93	3.15
Bedding	230.53	4.61	393.69	6.35
Shoes				
Other Clothing	26.38	.53	144.82	2.39
Sheeting	105.73	2.11	433.76	7.00
Dry Goods and Notions, Unclassified	200.23	4.00	73.29	1.18
Coal	1,526.00	30.52	1,663.80	26.84
Gas				
Electricity				
Oil	57.40	1.15	92.92	1.50

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Water	214.87	4.29	232.00	3.74
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	97.95	1.96	86.91	1.40
Postage	111.50	2.23	98.20	1.59
Stationery and Office Supplies	96.80	1.94	117.06	1.89
Reading Matter	5.95	.12	9.40	.15
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	778.73	15.57	724.51	11.69
Horses	200.00	4.00		
Cattle				
Hogs	14.50	.29	42.00	.68
All Other Live Stock				
Hay and Straw	171.02	3.42	283.63	4.57
Grain	293.47	5.87	359.13	5.79
All other Feed for Live Stock	91.85	1.83	180.14	2.89
Seeds and Plants	7.30	.15	3.70	.06
Fertilizer				
Other Supplies for Farm				
Agricultural Implements and Tools	7.50	.15		
Vehicles	90.00	1.80	70.00	1.13
Harness and Stable Supplies	95.26	1.91	95.70	1.53
Work Shop Supplies				
Machinery and Tools	6.00	.12	3,707.98	59.81
Gas and Electric Supplies	16.15	.32	26.14	.42
Engine Room Supplies	135.95	2.72	81.56	1.32
Plumbing Supplies	37.96	.76	56.33	.91
Sewer Supplies				
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	158.55	3.17	37.85	.60
Salaries (Regular)	10,505.00	210.10	10,705.91	172.68
Labor (Extra)	116.20	2.32	133.53	2.15
Traveling Expenses			50.99	.82
Drugs	374.62	7.49	816.06	13.16
Pharmaceuticals	390.73	7.82	402.82	6.49
Surgical Instruments	216.00	4.32	210.57	3.39
Surgical Supplies	3,440.05	68.80	2,919.35	47.08
Amusements and Religious Services				
Funeral Expenses	89.86	1.80	24.00	.40
Laundry	2,369.28	47.40	2,370.92	38.24
Miscellaneous	16.90	.34	19.80	.32
Misc. Hardware			136.84	2.21
Average No. Inmates		50		62
Average No. Employes		20		21
Less Freight Deducted			243.91	3.93
Less Discount Deducted	167.60	3.35	178.31	2.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 30,833.57	$ 616.67	$ 36,703.03	$ 591.99

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The patients admitted to this institution are of a surgical nature exclusively. No provisions are made nor are accommodations sufficient to care for and attend medical cases, under any circumstance.

No discrimination is made in admitting patients requiring hospital care and surgical treatment, preference always being made to those who are injured, and during this biennial period, there have been admitted one thousand, nine hundred and one patients.

Only such persons as are accidentally injured within this State, and while engaged in their occupation or whatever their employment may be, are treated free of charge.

It is the custom for the physicians in this field, to send the injured to the hospital, if the injury be of such nature and character as would make them

NURSES, MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 1.

unable to render the necessary surgical treatment in their office or in the homes of the patients.

This is true as to all patients requiring surgical aid or an operation, and covers practically all diseases known to surgery, and includes persons in all walks of life.

It is the rule of the hospital to admit any patient who is injured and requiring surgical treatment and hospital care, as it is by no means possible to ascertain how such person met with the accident or injury, until admitted.

It is the rule, whenever possible, that patients requiring surgical attention and hospital care, not due to an accident or injury, be charged a nominal fee for their maintenance and hospital expenses. The rates are the same as made for like services and accommodations by private hospitals in this part of the state. During this biennial period, the sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000.00) has been collected and turned over to the treasurer of the State Board of Control.

The great majority of these patients are sent as emergency cases and an operation is imperative, and a large per cent. of these patients are among the poor, and under these circumstances are not able, financially, to pay the hospital expense.

A person who is injured in this field is sent to the hospital usually without making reservation, and after admittance, a careful history is taken with reference to his accident, and a complete record is made of the patient's injury, treatment and results, which is kept in a patients' record book at the hospital.

The handling of the patients and the services rendered, of course, depend upon the nature and character of the injury or disease. They are admitted at all hours, and their friends are accorded the privilege of visiting them at any time.

The injuries of patients who are hurt in or about the mines, by falling slate or coal or by cars or machinery, are, as a rule, of such a nature and character that it necessitates the patient's remaining in the hospital for a considerable period of time.

A fairly large per cent of these injuries are fractures with the tissue badly lacerated and opened to the seat of the fracture. For example, in a given case of this kind, it has occurred that three different operations became necessary to restore the limb to a condition of physical soundness and usefulness.

The public has very little knowledge of the work which is done in these institutions. It is not given to the press for publication, but, of course, the hospital is always open to the public for their inspection and investigation. Those who have visited the wards and operating room, can well understand and appreciate the class of surgical diseases and accidental injuries admitted and cared for in these hospitals.

It is universally agreed that the mortality of traumatic surgery and emergency cases is necessarily high. The death rate for this biennial period was eight per cent, and taking into consideration the character of these injuries and the condition of these patients, under the circumstances, the mortality is not unusually high.

The wisdom of the Legislature in building and maintaining these hospitals for the treatment of persons injured in the coal regions of this state, has been proved. It is gratifying to see that many of these unfortunate patients are

discharged from the hospital, restored to good health and usefulness, whereas, otherwise many would have died, or lived crippled and disfigured, a burden to themselves and the community in which they reside.

There is no training school connected with this hospital, only graduate nurses being employed. I have one physician as assistant. A graduate nurse is trained to administer anaesthetics, which is necessary, for frequently the house physician is compelled to assist in the various operations. We regret that we are unable to establish a training school, as the number of patients cared for in this institution affords an excellent opportunity for training. This would give us more help and also curtail our current expenses.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1. 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number in Hospital Oct. 1, 1910–11	53	3	56	44	5	49
Number Admissions	707	135	842	860	199	1059
Number discharged as recovered	647	130	777	773	192	965
Died	69	3	72	67	4	71
Whole Number remaining in Hospital Oct. 1, 1911–'12	44	5	49	64	8	72
Highest number under treatmeot at one time	70	2	72	71	8	79
Lowest number under treatment at one time	40	2	42	50	3	53
Daily Average			51			60
Mortality Rate			8%			6½%

TABLE NO. 2.

Civic Condition.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Single	309	47	356	489	98	587
Married	393	88	481	350	101	451
Widowed	4	0	4	19		19
Unknown	1		1	2		2
TOTAL	707	135	842	860	199	1059

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1. 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
American	556	102	658	650	192	842
Hungarian	36	5	41	67	2	69
Italian	66	2	68	43	2	45
Slavish	13	4	17	20	3	23
Polish	16	5	21	22		22
Russian	12	6	18	27		27
English	1	5	6	5		5
German	5	2	7	9		9
French				1		1
Scotch				4		4
Greek				6		6
Irish				4		4
Unknown	2	4	6	2		2
TOTAL	707	135	842	860	199	1059

TABLE NO. 4.

Number Admitted by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
McDowell	666	78	744	743	149	892
Mercer	3	6	9	50	17	67
Monroe	1	1	2	3	2	5
Mingo	22	15	37	33	12	45
Wyoming	10	23	33	24	16	40
Raleigh	5	2	7	7	3	10
TOTAL	707	135	842	860	199	1059

TABLE NO. 5.

Occupation of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1010 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Blacksmith	4		4	10		10
Barber	3		3	1		1
Business Man	2		2	7		7
Brakeman	6		6	9		9
Bookkeeper	3		3	4		4
Carpenter	11		11	8		8
Clerk	9		9	20	2	22
Cook	4	4	8	2	17	19
Electrician	10		10	4		4
Engineer	6		6	16		16
Fireman	5		5	4		4
Farmer	17		17	22		22
Housewnrker		116	116		135	135
Laborer	89		89	74		74
Lumberman	5		5	15		15
Merchant	6		6	13		13
Miner	478		478	550		550
Nurse		1	1		1	1
None	12	4	16	40	20	60
Officer	2		2	1		1
Painter	2		2			
R. R. Man	29		29	53		53
Servant	4	10	14	7	24	31
TOTAL	707	135	842	860	199	1059

TABLE NO. 6.

Admitting Diagnosis.

Abcess.	
appendiceal	30
arm	2
hip and leg	12
ischic rectal	6
liver	3
mastoid	12
pelvic	23
prostate	7
palmar	8
tubo-ovarian	7
glands of neck	3
glands inguinal	3
shoulder joint	3
kidney	2
Appendicitis.	
acute	183
chronic	76
gangrenous	24
fulminating with rupture	16
Aneurism.	
abdominal	2
radial traumatic	2
temporal traumatic	1
Arthritis Suppurative.	
knee	5
ankle	6
shoulder joint	8

Burns.	
face and hands	53
arms	24
chest and abdomen	10
eyes	10
legs and feet	24
Calculi.	
renal	2
vesicle	2
Carcinoma.	
breast	3
cervix	6
lip	2
prostate	2
rectum	4
uterus	3
stomach	2
Cervix.	
lacerated	8
stenosis	10
Cellulitis.	
foot	3
leg	16
hand	6
forearm	6
face and chest	3
Contused Wounds.	
abdomen and pelvis	3
foot and ankle	5
leg	14
hip	4
hands and fingers	7
arm and shoulder	11
face and neck	10
back and chest	21
Cholecystitis	4
Corneal Ulcer	10
Concussion, Brain	16
Crushed Injury.	
foot	63
leg	70
pelvis	23
spine	7
abdomen	13
chest	26
hand and fingers	60
arm and forearm	23
Cyst.	
bartholin gland	4
intraligamentary	2
ovarian	21
linguinal	2
parotid gland	1
Cystocele.	9
Dislocation.	
ankle, simple	6
ankle, compound	15
knee	5
hip	13
spine	2
clavicle	2

shoulder	9
elbow, simple	5
elbow, compound	5
wrist	2
Ectopic Gestation	9
Endometritis	34
Empyema	4
Eye, ruptured and contused	16
Fibroid.	
uterus	30
Fistula	
ano	12
urethra	2
Fractures, simple.	
nasal	3
malar	2
inferior maxillary	6
clavicle	20
scapula	2
ribs	15
spine	20
pelvis	10
humerus	22
radius	10
elbow joint	4
radius and ulna	7
femur	98
patella	2
tibia	110
fibula	13
tibia and fibula	22
Fractures, compound.	
base	7
skull	41
nasal	2
malar	2
inferior max.	5
superior max.	3
pelvis	3
humerus	8
radius	4
ulna	3
radius and ulna	7
femur	7
tibia	59
Gall Stones	12
Gunshot Wounds.	
skull	3
face	7
chest	23
abdomen	25
back	6
arm and hand	7
leg and hip	21
Hemorrboids	20
Hernia.	
inguinal	84
femoral	2
umbilical	2
ventral	2
atrangulated	9

Hydrocele	6
Hydronephrosis	2
Incised wounds.	
scalp	20
face and neck	5
body	2
arm	2
finger and hand	3
foot and leg	5
Intestinal obstruction.	
adhesions	2
volvulus	3
intussusception	2
Kidney, floating	3
Lacerated wounds.	
face and neck	19
chest and back	10
hand and fingers	22
arm and forearm	20
leg	39
foot and toes	33
Miscellaneous	103
Non union of bones.	
humerus	1
radius and ulna	4
femur	2
tibia	5
Osteomylitis.	
ankle joint	2
ribs	3
humerus	5
radius	3
femur	1
tibia	12
Osteo Sarcoma.	
inferior max.	1
ulna	1
femur	1
Perineum lacerated.	
incomplete	25
complete	5
Pyonephrosis	3
Pyosalpinx and Salpingitis	17
Ruptured Viscus.	
bladder	3
intestines	3
kidney	5
liver	4
uretbra	10
Stab wounds.	
abdomen	5
arm	2
chest	3
liver	1
Testicle.	
lacerated and ruptured	2
sarcoma	3
T. B. infection	3
Tendona.	
ankle, ruptured	2
forearm, ruptured	3

Uterine.	
prolapse	3
retroversion and retroflexion	24
Varicocele	5

TABLE NO. 7.

Surgical Operations.

	Admitted	Discharged	Died
ON HEAD, NECK, FACE AND EYES			
Cranium.			
craniectomy, decompression	41	34	5
mastoid, opened and drained	12	11	1
infected wound of scalp, opened and drained	8	7	
Neck.			
abscess, opened and drained	3	3	
glands, cervical, removed	6	6	
lipoma, removed	5	5	
thyroidectomy, cystic	1	1	
incised wounds, sutured	14	14	
trachea, sutured	2	2	
infected wounds, opened and drained	16	16	
Face.			
abscess, opened and drained	5	5	
epithelioma of lip, excision	2	2	
fracture, compound, Inf. max., wired	5	5	
hare lip, opr.	2	2	
resection, inf. max., sarcoma	2	2	
osteomylitis, inf. max., opened and curetted	5	5	
eye, enucleation for various injuries	16	16	
Miscellaneous operations	31	31	
TRUNK.			
Breast.			
abscess, opened and drained	5	5	
amputation for carcinoma	3	3	
Chest.			
empyema, excision of rib and drained	5	5	
stab wound of lung, pleura sutured	3	3	
osteomylitis of rib, excision and drained	3	3	
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.			
abscess, ischio rectal opened and drained	6	6	
hemorrhoids, cautery opr.	20	20	
circumcision	21	21	
hydrocele	6	6	
pyonephrosis, opened and drained	3	3	
hydronephrosis, opened	2	2	
kidney, floating, edebole opr.	3	3	
castration for malignancy	6	6	
castration for injury	3	3	
urethrotomy, external, ruptured urethia	13	10	3
urethrotomy, perineal, for stricture	3	3	
vari-ocele	5	5	
abscess in culdesac, opened and drained	23	23	
cervix, amputation	12	12	
cervix, stenosis, pozzi opr.	10	10	
trachelorraphy	23	23	
curettment	34	34	
cystocele, opr.	12	12	
cyst, hartholin gland excision	2	2	
perineorraphy, complete	6	5	
perineorraphy, incomplete	25	25	
colostomy, for malignancy, tuttle opr.	3	3	
UPPER EXTREMITY.			
Amputation.			
fingers for crushed injury	34	34	
hand and at wrist	11	11	
forearm, for crushed injury	10	10	
arm, crushed injury	12	11	
shoulder joint	3	2	1
Miscellaneous.			
osteo-sarcoma, ulna, resection	1	1	
incised and lacerated wounds, sutured	90	90	
cellulitis of arm and forearm, opened	14	14	

TABLE NO. 7.—Continued.

Surgical Operations.

	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.
osteomylitis, radius and ulna, curetted	5	5	
osteomylitis, humerus, curetted	6	5	
compound fracture, radius and ulna, wired	11	10	
compound fracture, humerus, Lane's plate	8	7	
aneurism, radial, traumatic. ligated	2	2	
arthritis, suppurative, elbow joint, excision	2	2	
ABDOMINAL.			
Stomach.			
exploratory operation	10	8	2
gastro-interostomy for ulcer	2	2	
gastro-interostomy for carcinoma	1		1
Intestines.			
appendicitis, abscess, opened and drained	30	27	1
appendicitis, acute	183	180	
appendicitis, chronic	76	75	
appendicitis, fulminating	16	15	1
appendicitis, gangrenous	24	24	
gunshot wounds, for perforation	25	15	10
resection for volvulous	2	1	1
resection for intussusception	2		2
resection for gunshot wounds	3	1	2
obstructions for adhesions, etc.,	10	11	1
Liver.			
abscess, drained	5	4	1
acute perforation of gall bladder, drained	1	1	
cholecystotomy for stones	12	12	
cholecystotomy for cystitis	4	4	
choledochotomy, stone in duct	1	1	
Hernia.			
femoral, radical cure	2	2	
inguinal, mayo	8	8	
inguinal, bassiani,	26	26	
strangulated, radical cure	9	8	
umbilical, mayo	2	1	
ventral radical, cure	2	2	
Exploratory laparotomy, stab wounds	2	1	1
Exploratory, ruptured liver	4	3	1
Exploratory, ruptured kidney	6	2	3
Exploratory, ruptured intestines	3	1	2
PELVIS.			
Uterus.			
caeserian section	2	2	
myomectomy, for fibroids	3	3	
hysterectomy, complete	3	1	2
hysterectomy, supra-vaginal	30	27	2
retroversion and retroflection, Baldy opr.	24	23	
Ovaries and Tubes.			
extra-uterine pregnancey	9	9	
cyst, ovarian	21	21	
pyo-salpinx	17	15	2
ovarian abscess	7	4	3
Bladder and Prostate.			
cystotomy,	3	3	
suprapubic for stones	1	1	
ruptured bladder, sutured	5	4	1
abscess, prostatic, opened and drained	7	6	
miscellaneous operations	19	19	
LOWER EXTREMITY.			
Amputation:			
toes, for crushed injuries	34	30	
foot, for crushed injuries	43	40	
ankle, for crushed injuries	10	10	
leg, for crushed injuries	70	65	1
thigh, for crushed injuries	21	16	5
hip joint,	2		2
cellulitis, opened and drained	23	22	
incised and lacerated wounds, sutured	39	37	
osteomylitis, tibia, curetted and drained	19	17	
osteomylitis, femur,	5	5	
tibia, compound fracture, Lane's plates	69	67	
arthritis, suppurative, knee, opened	7	6	1
Miscellaneous	31	30	

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The hospital is constructed of brick and is suitably and comfortable furnished; lighted by electricity and heated throughout by steam. This is furnished from a plant owned and operated by the institution. Material improvements have been made along the line of new buildings, etc.

The main building is two and one-half stories high, in which are located the operating and administration departments.

OPERATING ROOM.

The operating room is located on the third floor, and is reached by a hand elevator. This department consists of three rooms: An anaesthetizing room in which also are kept the surgical instruments and operating supplies. This room joins the operating room. The operating room is large, well lighted, with tile floor and tile wainscot. The furniture therein is of most modern type, and is in good condition. Adjoining the operating room, is the sterilizing room. This is furnished with an autoclave, two water tanks, one instrument and one basin sterilizer, and is operated by high steam pressure from the boiler at the power plant. This is a very modern and up to date outfit, and can be used at any hour.

WARDS.

The wards are six in number, one story, and have a capacity of sixty-two beds. Each ward communicates with the main corridor of the hospital building, and is so arranged that there is ample sunlight for each ward. The heating system is perfect and very satisfactory in every way The furniture is modern and in good condition. Two new wards have recently been added, which have been a much needed improvement to the hospital. Three of the wards have sun parlors, making it very pleasant and desirable for the convalescents. The wards are absolutely inadequate in point of size and scope, to meet the demand incident to its existence. So many beds in a ward, make it undesirable and unsanitary. It is impossible to separate those who are very ill from the convalescents.

DINING ROOM.

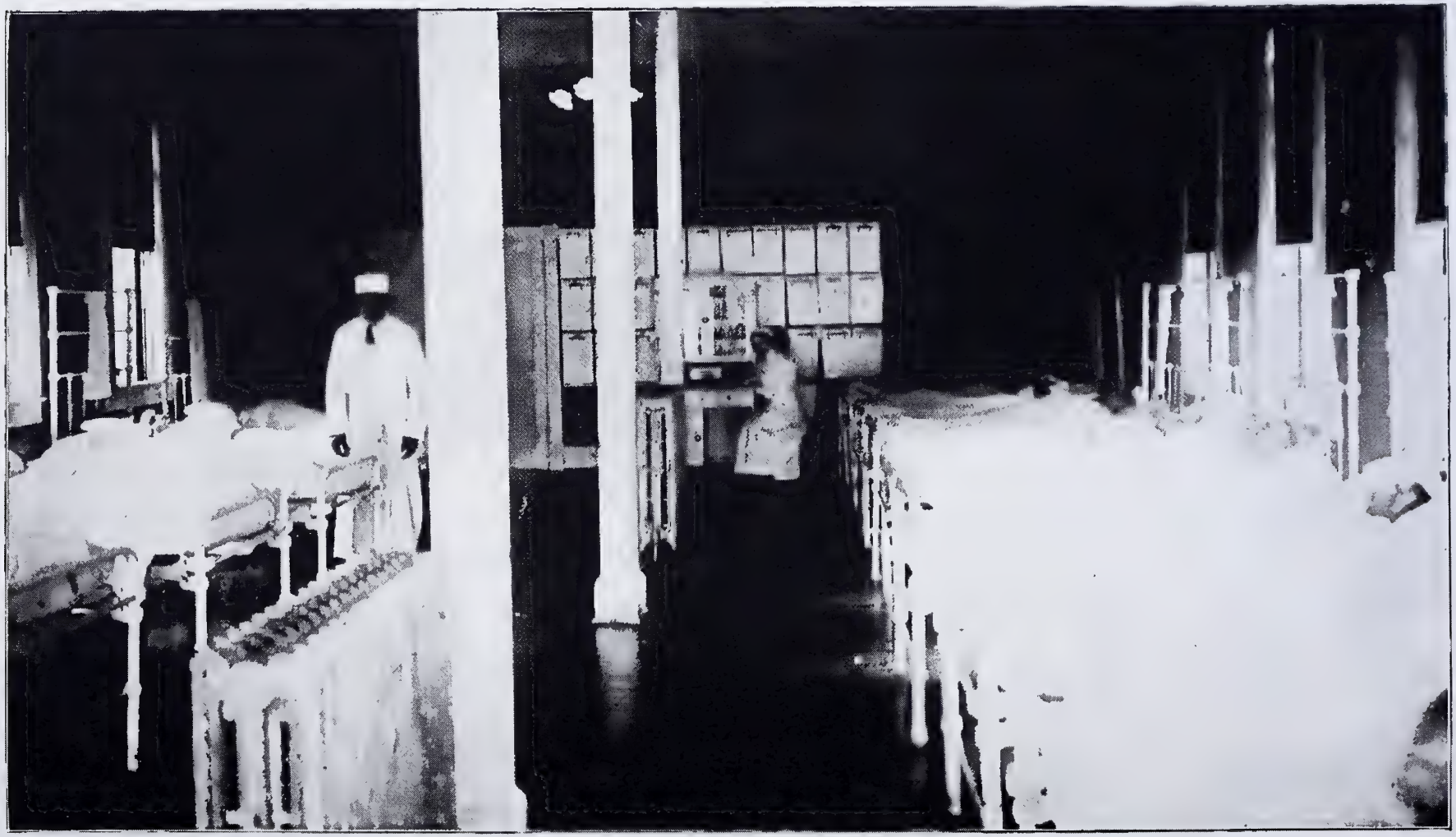
The officials' dining room is large and well lighted, and located on the first floor, connected by hallway to the main corridor of the building. The furniture is first class and in good order.

KITCHEN.

There is only one kitchen which is small and inadequate for its use. It is poorly lighted, but well furnished.

STORE ROOM.

The store room is a small, dark room, badly located and has only one window. This room connects directly with the kitchen. It is not sufficient in size to properly care for the groceries and supplies.



COLORED WARD, MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 1.

SEWING ROOM.

There is no sewing room and such work is done in the nurses' rooms or public wards.

LAUNDRY.

A new brick, fire proof building has just been completed, and is equipped with modern machinery and is in operation. This will prove a great saving in current expense, as heretofore our linen was sent to Ironton, Ohio, which was very inconvenient and expensive. At present arrangement is being made to do laundry work for citizens in and near Welch. Sufficient amount of work can be obtained whereby the laundry will be self supporting.

BARN AND GARDEN.

The barn is constructed of rough boards, is one story high, with sheds, and is of the most primitive type. It is absolutely inadequate for the needs of the Institution.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the institution is obtained from two wells, 140 and 200 feet deep, respectively. The eight inch, 200 ft. well which has just been completed, gives us sufficient water, and will secure a permanent water supply.

FUEL.

Slack coal is used at the power plant, and is furnished at a cost of $1.50 per ton, delivered.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

We would suggest that you recommend to the Legislature a change in the names of the miners' hospitals, to be called Emergency Hospitals, Nos. One, Two and Three respectively, as patients of all occupations are admitted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

Current Expense $74,000.00

In view of the present conditions, and the certainity of an increased population incident upon the improved business condition of this section, we recommend an increase of $4,000.00 over the appropriation for the last biennial period.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Grounds:—The grounds are ample for the present needs of the institution, but have never been completely graded. In front of the hospital building, the ground is low and swampy. It should be properly graded, and trees and

plants placed where needed. This is no small factor, and it is not a credit to the state to have the grounds surrounding the hospital, as they now are. This could be properly graded and put in good condition at an approximate cost of $500.00.

Walks and Driveways:—The walks are constructed of cinders and are badly located, and in rainy weather the water covers a great part of the main walk. This should be replaced by a substantial concrete walk. The driveway at present is badly located. Most of our supplies are hauled across the entire front of the main building which is both noisy and inconvenient. This should be paved and located with reference to its use. The approximate cost would be about $1,500.00.

Iron and Stone Fence:—The grounds are enclosed with a rackety wooden fence which is in a very bad condition and beyond repair. It is now impossible to keep out the stock running at large. A suitable stone and iron fence should be built, as it is badly needed. This could be built at an approximate cost of $2,000.00.

Front Porch of Main Building:—The front porch of the main hospital building is practically beyond repair. The roof has been replaced and painted several times. At present it leaks in a great many places. The steps leading to it and the floor are made of plain boards. This should be replaced by a two story porch covered with slate, the steps and first floor made of concrete and cement, which could be kept clean and sanitary. The second floor of the porch should be made of hardwood, and on a level with the second floor of the main building. This would add much to the appearance, and could be used conveniently by the convalescents on this floor. This could be built at an approximate cost of about $800.00.

Small Porches to Main Wards:—The two porches and steps leading to the main wards, are made of pine boards and are in bad repair. The roof leaks in many places. These should be replaced with concrete steps, cement floor and slate roof. This could be done at an approximate cost of about $400.00.

Porch for the Kitchen:—This porch is merely a platform. The floor is made of pine boards. This, of course, is hard to keep clean and in proper order. This should be replaced with a cement floor and could be put in at an approximate cost of about $200.00.

For various incidentals which will be needed from time to time for things which would be difficult to enumerate, we will need for this purpose about $1,000.00.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

Nurses' Home:—The present arrangement whereby the officers and the nurses of the institution are domiciled in the hospital building makes it very undesirable, as they are not only crowded, but are on the same floor and in close touch with the patients. The rooms are small and few in number, necessitating two nurses to each room. The superintendent's room is directly under the sterilizing room, and the heat therefrom keeps it very hot and uncomfortable during warm weather. The house physician's room joins the dressing room where all kinds of dressings are done daily. This is unhealthy and unsanitary. There is no guests' room.

Power Plant and Laundry, Miners' Hospital No. 1.

If recreation of any kind be permitted by the nurses when not on duty, it must of necessity disturb the patients. So under the present condition there is no place for rest or recreation. I therefore earnestly recommend the construction of a two story brick building to contain twelve bed rooms, a parlor and library, to be located in the northwest corner of the hospital grounds. This would prove a great blessing to both the patients and nurses, and in addition would increase the capacity of the institution, since the rooms now used for sleeping quarters could, with little cost, be converted to use for additional patients. A suitable building could be built and furnished at an approximate cost of $8,000.00.

One Ward:—In view of the present conditions and the certainty of an increase of population incident upon the improved business condition of this section, it will be necessary to add to the main building another ward. This would help us group our patients according to their injuries and nationality. This ward should be constructed of brick, slate roof, hardwood floor, with bath, toilet and sun parlor, and having a capacity for twelve beds. The approximate cost of this ward complete, would be about $2,500.00.

Barn:—The present building is constructed of rough boards, is one story high with sheds, and is of the most primitive type, and is inadequate for the needs of the institution. The vehicles and some of the stock are left outside to the mercy of the weather.

Therefore, we recommend a two story brick building to accord in general appearance with the new power house and laundry. This should be large enough to accomodate three horses, three cows, and all the vehicles owned by the institution, and also sufficient storage room capacity to take care of a car of feed. This could be built at an approximate cost of $4,000.00.

Three Cottages:—At present the two engineers and the man who has charge of the laundry, live in the town of Welch which is fully two miles from the hospital. It is very important that they should reside on the hospital grounds, whereby they could be ready for duty at any time and under any circumstances.

Therefore, we recommend the construction of three small residences on the cottage plan, to be located on the back ground, for this purpose. These could be built at an approximate cost of $3,000.00.

Land:—Land is ample for the present needs of the institution.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Improvement of Lawn:—We concur in the recommendation of the superintendent for the improvement of the grounds. Almost the entire front lawn overflows during the winter and spring rainy season. To overcome this we have a plan for the construction of a three foot concrete wall along a portion of the upper line of the property, and the whole of the front, after which the low portion of the front lawn will be filled to a proper grade.

Walks and Driveways:—All these should be rebuilt, the walks of concrete and the drives of brick paving.

Front Porch of Main Building:—The superintendent's recommendation in

this respect is a proper one. Other porches mentioned by him are matters of detail that can be taken care of.

Nurses' Home:—The necessity for providing quarters for the nurses has frequently been brought to our attention by the superintendent, and we have given careful study to the situation. We could not, of course, locate such a building at the rear of the hospital, and to construct it in the front lawn would violate the whole plan and mar the beauty of the place. To overcome this difficulty, and, at the same time, provide proper and suitable quarters for the nurses, we would favor the building of additional wards along a general plan we have outlined, so that patients could be removed from the main front building and it fitted up for a nurses home. This, with the addition of the double front porch recommended by the superintendent, would furnish very comfortable quarters for the nurses.

Cottage for Employees:—Among others employed at this institution are an engineer and laundryman, both of whom are men of families. There is no room in the buildings for them, and no houses in which they can live. The service would be improved by the construction of a suitable cottage for these employees so they might be at hand at all times.

Barn:—The institution has no barn. The one used is a mere wooden shed, in which it is impossible to properly keep the stock and food.

Such other recommendations of the superintendent as are necessary will be covered in our recommendations for appropriations.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, Which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-10
Maintenance	$ 957.87	$ 957.87	
Depreciation in Ward Supplies	941.31	941.31	
Twenty-five new beds complete	1.40	1.40	
Fifty bed-side tables	94.15	94.15	
Repairs to Furniture on hand	467.90	467.90	
Surgical Restorement and Stertilizer	143.51	143.51	
Power House, Barn, etc.	7,863.14		7,863.15
TOTAL	$ 10,469.28	$ 2,606.14	$ 7,863.14

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-10
Miscellaneous Fund	$ 27.45	$ 27.45	
Pay Patients	1,775.00	1,775.00	
TOTAL	$ 1,802.45	$ 1,802.45	
Grand Total	$ 12,271.73	$ 4,408.59	$ 7,863.14

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Current Expense		$ 34,000.00	$ 34,000.00	$ 30,833.07	$ 3,166.93
Repairs and Improvements		2,000.0	2,000.00	376.95	1,623.05
Buildings and Land		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,747.03	252.97
Power House, Barn, etc.	$ 7,863.14		7,863.14	2,235.70	5,627.44
TOTAL	$ 7,863.14	$ 41,000.00	$ 48,863.14	$ 38,192.75	$ 10,670.39

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 34.34	$ 34.34		$ 34.34
Pay Patients		3,200.00	3,200.00		3,200.00
TOTAL		$ 3,234.34	$ 3,234.34		$ 3,234.34

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$ 3,166.93	$ 34,000.00	$ 37,166.93	$ 32,828.27	$ 4,338.66
Repairs and Improvements	1,623.05	2,000.00	3,623.05	3,579.96	43.09
Buildings and Land	252.97	5,000.00	5,252.97	5,252.97	
Power House Barn etc.	5,627.44		5,627.44	5,627.44	
TOTAL	$ 10,670.39	$ 41,000.00	51,670.39	$ 47,288.64	$ 4,381.75

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$ 34.34		$ 34.34		$ 34.34
Pay Patients	3,200.00	4,800.00	8,000.00	3,912.31	4,087.69
TOTAL	$ 3,234.34	$ 4,800.00	$ 8,034.34	$ 3,912.31	$ 4,122.03

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense		$ 68,000.00	$ 68,000.00	$ 63,661.34	$ 4,338.66
Repairs and Improvements		4,000.00	4,000.00	3,956.91	43.09
Buildings and Land		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Power House, Barn, etc.	$ 7,863.14		7,863.14	7,863.14	
TOTAL	$ 7,863.14	$ 82,000.00	$ 89,863.14	$ 85,481.39	$ 4,381.75

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous		$ 34.34	$ 34.34		$ 34.34
Pay Patients		8,000.00	8,000.00	3,912.31	4,087.69
TOTAL		$ 8,034.34	$ 8,034.34	$ 3,912.31	$ 4,122.03

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expenses $4,338.66

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund ..... $ 34.34

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Repairs and Improvements ..... $ 43.09

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Pay Patients ..... $ 4,087.69

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be

authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$35,000.00**	**$35,000.00**
Repairs and improvements	**5,000.00**	**5,000.00**

Miners' Hospital Number Two.

B. B. WHEELER, M. D., Superintendent.

McKENDREE.

MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 2.

Miners' Hospital No. 2.

HISTORICAL.

The act of 1899 creating the miners' hospitals required that one of said hospitals should be located somewhere in the New River coal field. In accordance therewith, the commission appointed by Governor Atkinson selected McKendree, in Fayette county, as the location for Miners' Hospital No. 2.

Six and one-half acres of land were donated to the state by the late Joseph C. Buery. The construction of the building was begun in 1900, and it was completed in 1901, at a cost of about $14,700.00.

GROUNDS.

The hospital site is fortunate in many respects; placed upon a "bench" of the mountain several acres in extent at considerable elevation above the railroad, it overlooks some of the most beautiful and charming scenery of New River. The altitude is some twelve hundred feet, and the adjacent territory is heavily wooded, so that in the most oppressive summer months, the climate here is even and ideal. This institution is in exclusive possession of this spot, far removed from the smoke and filth of the mines and railroads, and from any disturbing saloon influences, so that it affords great advantages for the recovery of health and strength to the sick, maimed and bruised.

From a sanitary standpoint its location is excellent, with perfect natural drainage, a nearby mountain spring whose waters are as crystal, and whose supply perpetual and voluminous, and in addition to supplying water for all necessary purposes, the spring furnishes ample pressure for fire protection from its height above the hospital grounds.

BUILDINGS.

A large, well built, two and a half story brick and stone structure, and a few outhouses constitute the buildings. In the main building are located the offices, superintendent's and staff's home, (white and colored separate), supply rooms, kitchen, employees' rooms, etc. This building, and all its details, is kept in perfect repair, and was recently repainted. It has a capacity of forty-two beds, which, compared with the number of patients treated during the last biennial period, appears to be inadequate.

The equipment of the institution in most respects, is modern, and has been kept in the main up to date.

VISITS.

November 28, 1910.....Sheppard.
December 28, 1910.....Stephenson.
May 13, 1911.....Lakin.
March 5, 1912.....Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
B. B. Wheeler, M. D.	Superintendent	$175.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
R. O. Milbee, M. D.	Interne	30.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Fannie Wheeler	Matron	45.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Maude B. Kee	Superintendent of Nurses	50.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Annie Hopkins	Head Nurse	35.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Goldie McGraw	Nurse	10.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Nellie Eastham	Nurse	10.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Virgie Burke	Nurse	10.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Danna Huddleston	Nurse	10.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Margaret Greig	Extra Nurse	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Winnoa Bragg	Chief Cook	22.50	Board, Room and Laundry.
Lennie Dickinson	Assistant Cook	17.50	Board, Room and Laundry.
Evelyn Raton	Assistant Cook	17.50	Board, Room and Laundry.
Mattie Reeves	Laundress	25.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Annie Davidson	Assistant Laundress	20.00	Board, Room and Laundry.
Gertrude Dabney	Chambermaid	17.50	Board, Room and Laundry.
Fred Wilson	Utility Man	17.50	Board, Room and Laundry.
Nishel Young	Outside Helper	17.50	Board, Room and Laundry.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expenses of Miners' Hospitals No. 2 was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 90 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 34, for 1912 was 33. The average number of employees for 1911 was 20, for 1912 was 20. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $411.96, for 1912 was $410.54.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1911 was 502; the average cost per patient was $27.90. The whole number admitted in 1912 was 535; the average cost per patient was $25.32.

For What Expended.	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 431.41	$ 12.69	$ 429.34	$ 13.01
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	420.74	12.37	272.48	8.29
Poultry and Game	66.75	1.96	81.46	2.47
Fish and Oysters	66.64	1.96	3.88	.03
Canned Meats	12.70	.38	17.55	.53
All Other Meats	17.76	.52	76.01	2.30
Eggs	152.33	4.48	154.00	4.97
Butter	175.72	5.19	248.40	7.52
Oleomargarine	20.99	.62	51.54	1.57
Lard	109.47	3.22	75.62	2.29
Milk and Cream	546.47	16.07	489.12	14.21
Cheese	17.23	.51	22.95	.69
Flour	300.55	8.84	218.02	6.61
Meal	12.65	.37	20.66	.63
Crackers and Bread	22.72	.67	21.46	.65
Macaroni	13.01	.38	9.36	.28
Cereals	23.33	.60	23.56	.71
Sugar	210.62	6.19	220.53	6.68
Yeast	30.69	.90	.58	.02
Beans	107.46	3.16	76.17	2.31
Coffee and Tea	103.76	3.05	94.37	2.89
Potatoes	159.00	4.68	126.35	3.83
Canned Vegetables	242.17	7.12	250.07	7.58

For What Expended.	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Fresh Vegetables	$ 114.65	$ 3.37	$ 121.99	$ 3.68
Canned Fruits	90.51	2.67	94.04	2.88
Fresh Fruits	142.93	4.20	82.09	2.46
Dried Fruits	88.34	2.59	77.74	2.36
Rice and Hominy	25.98	.76	18.07	.58
Syrup	11.90	.35	14.25	.43
Salt	9.85	.29	3.35	.10
Spices	4.56	.13	3.50	.11
Vinegar	10.03	.30		
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	115.68	3.39	81.63	2.48
Laundry	293.23	8.62	289.71	8.78
Groceries	8.26	.21	49.33	1.49
Other Laundry Supplies	9.42	.28	32.27	.97
Tableware	54.62	1.61	60.07	1.82
Kitchen Utensils	42.88	1.26	15.06	.46
Furniture and Carpets	266.64	7.84	3.86	.12
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	27.48	.81	44.16	1.34
Toilet Paper	21.25	.63	17.43	.53
Disinfectants	6.75	.20		
Other Janitor Supplies	12.45	.37	8.28	.25
Other Household Supplies	59.37	1.75	67.33	2.04
Bedding	69.60	2.05	79.75	2.41
Shoes				
Other Clothing	48.46	1.43	7.23	.22
Sheeting	108.47	3.19	73.07	2.21
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	70.64	2.08	10.75	.33
Coal	242.01	7.12	150.97	4.61
Gas	385.00	11.33	217.00	6.60
Electricity				
Oil	52.79	1.55	50.49	1.53
Water	192.14	5.65	174.42	5.29
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	120.72	3.55	115.27	3.49
Postage	60.21	1.77	55.12	1.67
Stationery and Office Supplies	119.45	3.51	62.47	1.89
Reading Matter	22.45	.66	20.00	.61
Freight, Expressage & Drayage	417.08	12.27	481.34	14.58
Horses				
Cattle				
Hogs				
All Other Live Stock				
Hay and Straw	146.65	4.31	134.32	4.17
Grain	155.47	4.57	102.75	3.12
All other Feed for Live Stock			64.00	1.94
Seeds and Plants	26.12	.77	.60	.02
Fertilizer				
Other Supplies for Farm				
Agricultural Implements and Tools	7.50	.22		
Vehicles			6.00	.18
Harness and Stable Supplies	13.53	.39	77.98	2.36
Work Shop Supplies				
Machinery and Tools	1.80	.05	31.90	.96
Gas and Electric Supplies	9.68	.28	7.89	.24
Engine Room Supplies				
Plumbing Supplies	7.90	.23	2.15	.07
Sewer Supplies				
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	82.75	2.43	47.42	1.44
Salaries (Regular)	5,952.60	175.08	6,285.61	190.47
Labor (Extra)				
Traveling Expenses	16.50	.48	60.30	1.52
Drugs	189.30	5.57	172.37	5.22
Pharmaceuticals	121.80	3.58	79.37	2.41
Surgical Instruments	104.38	3.07	73.70	2.23
Surgical Supplies	688.08	20.24	411.98	12.48
Amusements and Religious Services			39.21	1.19
Funeral Expenses	22.50	.66		
Miscellaneous	9.12	.27	64.80	1.96
Piano			374.50	11.35
Average Number Inmates		34		33
Average Number Employes		20		20
Less Freight Deducted			3.23	.10
Less Discount Deducted	80.80	2.37	68.35	2.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,006.29	411.96	13,547.78	410.54

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Progress in the development of hospitals as an economic beneficent factor in human experience, has been very slow indeed. During the long ages which produced the masterpieces of sculpture, of architecture and painting, and which gave to the world its splendid models of classic literature, the institution which today is foremost in making existence tolerable and life sweeter for the sick and afflicted was but a mockery. In fact, at every stage of progress, and until recently, we might say until the living present, hospitals afforded glaring and pathetic examples of blind groping and wasted energy. Not until the day of Sir Lister, who made surgery possible, and who more than any one, made the hospitals what they are to-day, did they become "A necessity for the multitude, a luxury for the few, and a blessing to all." The usefulness of hospitals can not be accounted for in dollars and cents. The public hospitals of our land touch directly and indirectly society in every walk of life; they furnish us with statistics; they make and keep a record of observations and experiments; and as a general rule they are well organized and have a capable and efficient staff. Men of ability and character give their time and faculties for the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery, and for the cure and prevention of disease. Plagues, famines, the holocausts by fire, the awful ravages by flood, and the various other disasters on sea and land, while causing untold misery and woe, have, in the final analysis, been found to be productive of much good. We paid the life of thousands, in our mines, in our factories and on our railroads, before we arose to the necessity and dire need for safety appliances for the protection of our toiling millions. The beautiful city of San Francisco was destroyed, and this awoke its citizens to the necessity of quake-proof buildings; Galveston was destroyed, and after its destruction, a wall was built for protection against the water; the burning of the Iroquois theatre and the lamentable fire at Collinwood, Ohio, claimed hunderds of lives, before the public was aroused to the necessity of proper protection against such loss of life in public buildings and schools.

The recent loss of the mighty Titanic, with its great toll of human life, was necessary to impress upon the two greatest and most enlightened nations of the world their gross negligence in the provision and enforcement of laws relating to life-saving apparatus. In 1899, West Virginia appreciating the hospital's conspicuous place among social and economic institutions, passed an act establishing three hospitals, to be known as Miners' Hospitals.

West Virginia, further realizing and knowing that her wealth lies in her coal, oil, gas and timber, and that the production of these would require the loss of some lives, that mining under the most favorable circumstances is a hard and dangerous work, did not wait for an explosion of gas or the falling of slate to awaken her to the necessity of providing hospitals for her toiling sons, but established these hospitals simultaneously with the industrial development of the State. These hospitals were placed in the mining districts of the state, but are not alone for miners, as the name might indicate, but for "any person requiring hospital care," and to treat free of charge any person accidentally injured within this state while engaged in his usual occupation or employment. A study of the work of this institution will convince the most skeptical that the wisdom of the legislature that established these hospitals,

Operating Room, Miners' Hospital No. 2.

and of the legislatures that have since maintained them, has been fully proven. No one who is conversant with the great good they are doing for the class of wage earners who in self respect and intelligence and respectability maintain homes, rear and educate children, and possibly have a small bank account for the future, but whose income is barely adequate to meet their daily needs in health, will say that these hospitals are not a blessing to all.

Let the head of this household become incapacitated, unless the state or organized charity lends a hand it means dissipation of modest savings, the incurring of indebtedness and sacrifice of future comforts; more than this it means mental worry which disheartens the bread winner and disintegrates the home. Along with her industrial development, educational advancement, material growth and wealth, West Virginia has not forgotten, and has provided amply for her poor, sick, injured, unfortunate, delinquent and defective classes. We again respectfully call your attention to the growth and development of Miners' Hospital No. 2, and to the class of cases that have been treated, the large per cent of which have been fractures. We would especially call your attention to the fact that these cases are the ones that come from the laborer who depends upon his daily labor for the support and maintenance of his home. This is the class of cases that can not be treated scientifically in the homes from which they come. Again we call your attention to the fact that a great number of occupations are represented and that the people are coming to appreciate the worth of hospitals. A word of caution should always be given to those entrusted with the control of a charitable or a semi-charitable institution, lest it be degraded or demoralized by the wide-open door for promiscuous professional service. We have aimed to uphold the standard of our profession, and to render aid, and make concessions, when we sincerely believed that the recipient was a worthy subject.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Hospital, Sept. 30th, 1910-1911	15	2	17	26	4	30
Number admissions	385	117	502	399	136	535
Whole number under treatment	400	119	519	525	140	565
Number discharged as recovered	343	111	454	370	128	498
Died	31	4	35	34	9	43
Whole number in Hospital Oct. 1, 1911-1912	26	4	30	21	3	24
Highest number under treatment at one time	36	10	46	32	14	46
Lowest number under treatment at one time	15	3	18	14	8	22
Daily average number under treatment	28	4	32	27	6	33
Mortality rate	7.5	3.3	6.7	8.8	6.6	8.2
Number deaths within 24 hours after admission	6	1	7	11	2	13

TABLE NO. 2.

Civic Condition.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	225	30	255	236	34	270
Married	140	83	223	147	94	241
Widowed	8		8	10	7	17
Unknown	12	4	16	6	1	7
TOTAL	385	117	502	399	136	535

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
American	132	32	164	128	43	171
Afro-American	178	80	258	180	91	271
Bohemian				1		1
Canadian		1	1			
English	5	1	6	8		8
German	4		4	2		2
Hungarian	4	1	5	2	1	3
Irish	4		4	1		1
Italian	15		15	22		22
Polish	13	1	14	19		19
Russian	10		10	15	1	16
Scottish	5		5	3		3
Slavish	4	1	5	4		4
Spanish	2		2	1		1
Welsh	1		1			
Australian	5		5	11		11
Assyrian	2		2			
Greek	1		1			
French				1		1
Turk				1		1
TOTAL	385	117	502	399	136	535

TABLE NO. 4.

Number Admitted by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Clay				1		1
Cabell		1	1	1	1	2
Fayette	262	89	351	260	100	360
Greenbrier	7		7	3	4	7
Kanawha	20	4	24	9	2	11
Lincoln		1	1			
Monroe		1	1	4	2	6
Nicholas				4		4
Pocahontas	2		2	2	1	3
Raleigh	74	11	85	98	18	116
Summers	19	10	29	16	8	24
Wyoming	1		1	1		1
TOTAL	385	117	502	399	136	535

TABLE NO. 5.

Occupation of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Agent	1		1	4		4
Barber				4		4
Bartender				1		1
Blacksmith	2		2	1		1
Brakeman	6		6	11		11
Carpenter	5		5	1		1
Clerk	3	2	5	2		2
Domestic		8	8		10	10
Engineer	7		7	2		2
Farmer	6		6	17		17
Fireman	4		4			
Housewife		80	80		96	96
Laborer	8		8	17		17
Lumberman	11		11	10		10
Merchant				1		1
Miner	280		280	285		285
Minister				1		1
Motorman	2		2			
None	35	26	61	31	29	60
Nurse				1	1	2
Painter	1		1	1		1
Peddler	2		2			
Plumber	2		2			
Pugilist	1		1			
Stone Mason				3		3
Teamster	2		2	3		3
Teacher	1	1	2			
Trader				2		2
Watchman	6		6	1		1
TOTAL	385	117	502	399	136	535

TABLE NO. 6.

Admitting Diagnosis.

Abcess,	
abdomen	2
alveola	1
appendiceal	7
arm	2
back	2
femoral	1
ischio-rectal	2
leg	4
mammary	1
paro-tinsillar	1
psoas	2
thumb	1
Adenitis	9
Adenoids	1
Anemia	1
Appendicitis	91
Aneurism	1
Abortion	4
Arthritis	4
Bube	7

Burn of	
head and upper extremities	16
body	4
body, head, face and upper extremities	11
body and lower extremities	2
lower extremities	6
Chalazion	1
Cholecystitis	6
Cholelithioses	3
Cystitis	28
Dislocation of	
clavicle	2
ankle	2
elbow	2
hip	10
jaw	1
knee	4
shoulder	2
spine	11
Eczema	2
Empyema	4
Eyes,	
conjunctivitis	6
destruction	3
iritis	3
keratitis	3
Erysipelas	1
Fistula,	
fecal	1
inane	4
recto-vaginal	1
vesice-vaginal	1
Fracture of	
arm	20
clavicle	17
femur	43
fore arm	21
foot	8
leg	93
maxilla	5
malar	1
nose	1
patella	4
pelvis	3
ribs	18
skull	27
spine	16
Gangrene	8
Gastritis	6
Goiter	1
Gonorrhea	3
Hematocele	2
Hemorrhoids	14
Hernia	
inguinal	15
umbilical	2
hepatitis	4
Hydrocele	2
Iliochelitis	1
Jaundice	1
Lithiasis	1

Colored Ward, Miners' Hospital No. 2.

Lymphadenitis	1
Malaria	4
Mastoiditis	1
Monoplegia	1
Nasal Polypi	1
Necrosed bone	14
Nephritis	2
Neuritis	4
Obstruction	
bowel	1
trachea	1
Ophoritis	5
Orchitis	6
Osteomychitis	8
Pellagra	2
Periastitis	9
Phimosis	10
Pio-salpinx	19
Pleurisy	4
Pneumonia	6
Pregnancy	4
Pregnancy (ectopic)	4
Prostatitis	1
Rheumatism	7
Salpingitis	10
Sprain of	
ankle	1
hip	3
knee	1
shoulder	1
wrist	3
Stricture (urethral)	4
Subinvolution	3
Syphilis	8
Talipese Equne Var	1
Tetanus	2
Tonsilitis	5
Tuberculosis of	
hip	2
peritoneum	2
pulmonary	14
spine	3
Tumor	
carcinomata	4
cystoma	1
glioma	1
lipoma	1
sarcoma	1
Typhoid	7
Urethritis	2
Uterus	
fibroids of	17
endometritis	18
prolaps	1
Vaginitis	1
Varicocele	3
Amputation of	
arm	5
finger	8

foot	3
hand	1
leg	12
Contused of	
abdomen	24
arm	4
back	13
back and chest	27
eye	3
face	6
fore arm	3
hand	11
foot	17
hip and pelvis	11
leg	17
thigh	2
lower extremities	5
neck	2
scalp	8
upper extremities	11
Gun shot of	
abdomen	14
arm	5
chest	4
hand	3
hip	3
foot	1
leg	2
lower extremities	5
shoulder	2
thigh	3
upper extremities	3
Incised of	
abdomen	2
face	1
hand	1
throat	5
Infected of	
foot	3
finger	1
fore arm	1
hand	4
jaw	1
knee	3
leg	4
thigh	2
Lacerated of	
abdomen	5
arm	9
cervix uteri	7
chest	2
eyes	3
face	8
foot	14
hand	12
leg	14
lower extremities	6
perineum	18
scalp	14
upper extremities	8

Colored Ward, Miners' Hospital No. 2.

Ulcerated of	
duodenum	3
foot	4
gastric	1
leg	3
spine	1

TABLE NO. 7.

Surgical Operations.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	
HEAD, FACE, NECK AND EYES.				
Cranium.				
craniectomy	10	10		
mastidnphened	1	1		
trephine	4	3	1	Probable fracture of bone.
Eye.				
chalzinn excised	1	1		
enucleation	4	4		
Face.				
abscess alveoli	1	1		
nose polypi	1	1		
Neck.				
abscess drained	4	4		
adenoids excised	2	2		
glands excised	5	5		
glands, T. B.	1	1		
lipoma	2	2		
tonsilectomy	2	2		
uvulatomy	1	1		
TRUNK.				
Back.				
abscess drained	4	4		
laminectomy	2	2		
abnt removed from shoulder	2	2	1	Tetanus.
Breast.				
abscess incised	2	2		
amputation	2	2		
lipoma excised	1	1		
Rectum.				
anal fistula repaired	2	2		
hemorrhoids	15	15		
recto-vag fistula repaired	1	1	1	Carcinoma.
Male Genital.				
castration	1	1		
circumcision	8	8		
hydrocele incised	3	3		
Minor Gynecology.				
cervix amputation	1	1		
cervix repair	5	5		
curettment	19	19		
perineorrhaphy	18	18		
Miscellaneous.				
abscess axilla drained	1	1		
abscess T. B. shoulder	4	4		
bullet excised from glutei	1	1		
abscess (psoas) drained	2	2		
fistula recto-vaginal repaired	1	1		
femoral abscess drained	1	1		
glands inguinal dissected	8	8		
paracentesis abdominalis	2	2		
perineum laceration	1	0	1	Male, Injury fall punctured wound.
EXTREMITIES.				
Amputations.				
arm	3	2	1	Crushing of Chest.
finger	18	18		
foot	1	1		
fore arm	3	3		
leg	14	9	5	Double amputation.

	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	
thigh	5	3	2	Double amputation.
thumb	2	2		
toes	5	5		
Fractures.				
elbow reduction (open)	1	1		
fore arm (rdus)	4	4		
femur reduc. Lane splint	4	3	1	Other injuries
radius " " "	7	7		
tibia " " "	7	6	1	Other injuries.
Joint Operations.				
arthrectomy knee	4	4		
reduction disloca elbow	1	1		
" " hip	2	2		
Bone Operations.				
exostosis femur excised	2	2		
osteomyelitis clavicle curett	1	1		
" sternum "	3	3		
" humerus "	1	1		
" tibia "	3	3		
" ulna "	1	1		
sequestrotomy carpi	2	2		
resection tibia (wired)	8	8		
resection rib	4	2	2	Interseulosis Empyeme One collapsed on table.
resection femur	2	2		
patella fracture—repaired	1	1		
laceration elbow repaired	1		1	Acute dilation of stomach.
Miscellaneous.				
abscess thumb drained	1	1		
" hand incised	1	1		
cystoma foot excised	1	1		
excised bullet from arm	1	1		
" " " hand	1	1		
ingrown toenail excised	1	1		
resection varicose veins	3	3		
talopes equino varus corrected	1	1		
tumor hand, removed	1	1		
ABDOMINAL (intraperitoneal)				
Stomach perforations repaired	1	1		
Intestines.				
appendectomy	97	93	4	General peritonitis at time of operation.
small laparotomy for repair	9	6	3	Gun shot.
large laparotomy for repair	4	3	1	Gun shot.
Liver Gall Bladder Pancreas.				
laparotomy for gall stones	7	7		
cholecystotomy	6	6		
Hernia (Abdominal).				
radical cure femoral	1	1		
" " inguinal	20	20		
" " ventral	1	1		
Ovaries and Tubes				
laparotomy incised ovaries	3	3		
" removal of ovaries	31	30	1	Pus tubes
" removal ovaries and tubes	26	26		
" removal tubes	5	5		
Uterus.				
fibroids removed	1	1		
hysterectomy	7	7		
" for fibroids	7	5	2	
pan hysterectomy	5	5		
ventral suspension	2	2		
Miscellaneous.				
laparotomy for adhesions	2	2		
" exploratory peritonitis	4	4	2	General peritonitis
incised wound of abdomen repaired	1	1		
Kidney and Ureter.				
nephrotomy	1	1		
Bladder and Prostate.				
super pubic cystotomy	5	5		
TOTAL	512	482	30	

TABLE NO. 8.

Admission by Years.

	Males.	Females	Total.
1901	9		9
1902	155		155
1903	196		196
1904	216		216
1905	240		240
1906	219		219
1907	235		235
1908	233	1	234
1909	274	21	295
1910	378	85	463
1911	385	117	502
1912	399	136	535

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

We call your attention to the fact that Miners' Hospital No. 2 is in excellent repair; the roofs, valleys, gutters, and conductor pipes have all been repainted and replaced with new wherever needed, and the hospital has been repainted and repapered throughout, with the exception of the wards, and they have been murescoed. The kitchen floor has been relaid with a preparation known as "Sodilite" which makes an excellent floor, being noiseless and water proof, and which will last quite a while. We have kept our bed linen, towels, blankets, etc., well replenished throughout the hospital, both in the wards and for the officers, and have done this out of our current expense fund, and at present have plenty of linen to supply the needs of the institution for the next two years with the addition of only a few sheets and spreads.

All wood work in the interior has been revarnished, all radiators regilded, all shades for the windows replaced with new, and there is not a broken glass in any window; in fact the building and equipment have been kept in perfect repair and up to date. A first class Knabe piano was purchased, which was needed for the amusement and enjoyment of those who live in the hospital. There was purchased and installed during the last biennial period a Wilmot Castile Sterilizer, another improvement which was very much needed. The hospital has also been equipped with a bacteriological incubator, which greatly aids in the scientific study and prevention of disease. We also installed an intercommunicating system of telephones throughout the building, which is a convenience and almost a necessity. We admitted and treated over one thousand patients, 90 per cent of whom were either accident cases, or patients requiring immediate surgical attention. Our mortaliy may seem a little high, until you look at the table and note the fact that about twenty-eight of the cases admitted were broken backs, many of the others were patients in a dying condition, many of them dead before they were admitted to the hospital proper. Nine of the deaths were due to gun shot wounds of the abdomen, and patients not received at the hospital until from 24 to 36 hours after injury. Seven of the deaths were due to crushing injuries of the legs, necessitating the double amputation. Many of the cases were not re-

ceived at the hospital for several hours after receipt of injury, and some of them had lost a great amount of blood, and died from shock a few hours after admission.

Again we call your attention to the need of additional room, on account of the rapid growth of the hospital, this growth being due to the increased development of the coal fields and other industries in this part of the state, also to the fact that the profession and public are becoming better acquainted with need of hospital care for a large percentage of acute surgical cases and quite a number of accident cases, it being almost impossible to get perfect functional results in compound comminuted fractures where the cases are treated in the homes, a large per cent of this class of injuries being found among the laboring class. About 275 cases were fractures, and about 35 dislocations; or in other words about one in every three admitted was admitted and treated for fracture or dislocation. About 75 per cent of the work done the past two years, was for fractures, dislocations, burns and wounds; a class of work all will admit is best done in a hospital.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Two and a half years ago we established a Training School for nurses. On the 4th of last June we graduated a class of three, Misses Greig, Hopkins and McGraw, and they passed the examination of the State Board of Registration for Nurses with excellent grades. We are proud of the fact that we are able to get better service and more conscientious work than when we employed graduates. We have employed at present two graduate nurses, one as superintendent of nurses and one as head nurse, and we have six pupil nurses. Besides the regular class work, we deliver six lectures weekly to the pupils, from Oct. 1st, to May 30th. We have as nurses girls of good education and high morals.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere appreciation to the medical and nursing staff of the hospital for their loyalty, help, aid, and encouragement. I also desire to express my appreciation of kindness shown the institution by Drs. Goodman, Lemon and others. Drs. Goodman and Lemon give to the hospital their services free of charge at any time they are called. In addition to assisting any time they are called, each delivers lectures to the nurses eight months out of the year, delivering from four to six lectures a month.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	$17,000.00	$17,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	8,500.00	8,500.00

Would recommend that a new stable be built, as a glance at the present one will convince you that the one we have is only an improvised structure, which was used by the contractors as a work shop in building the hospital.

Recommend the building of a concrete walk from hospital to the railroad station, a distance of an eighth of a mile.

NURSES, MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 2.

Recommend the building of a concrete reservoir at the source of our water supply for the hospital. We receive the water supply from a mountain stream, and during the very dry months the supply of water gets very low. If a concrete reservoir were built, it would always insure an ample supply of pure water.

The building of more wards has become a necessity, or curtailment of the usefulness of the institution will result. We have but two wards, one for the accommodation of male colored patients. In the past we have utilized the bath rooms, the smokers and every spare room about the building to accommodate patients, and are now at a standstill, as there is no more room that possibly can be utilized for the care of patients.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

We feel that the location of this hospital is an unfortunate one. The ground is very rough and steep and not of sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the institution. The stable referred to by the superintendent, is not on the state's property, and the land owned by the state does not extend far enough up the mountain for the construction of the reservoir, so as to give anything like a sufficient water pressure. This hospital is situated on a flat or bench on a steep rugged mountain side, overlooking the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and New River. There is a cheap building nearby, on the railroad siding, which in the past was used as a railroad station. At present, however, it is closed, and there remains for the use of persons going to and from the hospital nothing but an open platform at a flag station. There is no telegraph, express or freight office. The buildings are not expensive, and we doubt the propriety of adding more at this point. As long as hospitals of this class are maintained at state expense, it is fair to the great coal field along the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad that one be maintained in this region.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to State Treasury, 1910, which Amounts were returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
Maintenance and Improvement	$ 15,459.74	$15,459.74	

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
Miscellaneous Fund	$ 303.39	$ 303.39	
Pay Patients	1,247.29	1,247.29	
TOTAL	$ 1,550.68	$ 1,550.68	
Grand Total	$ 17,010.42	$ 17,010.42	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Current Expense		$17,006.00	$17,000.00	$14,006.29	$2,993.71
Repairs and Improvements		2,000.00	2,000.00	81.04	1,918.96
TOTAL		19,000.00	19,000.00	14,087.33	4,912.67

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control, 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Miscellaneous		131.19	131.19		131.19
Pay Patients		1,935.27	1,935.27		1,935.27
TOTAL		$2,066.46	$2,066.46		2,066.46

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$2,993.71	$17,000.00	$19,993.71	$13,173.28	$6,820.43
Repairs and Improvements	1,918.96	2,000.00	3,918.96	296.02	3,622.94
TOTAL	$4,912.67	$19,000.00	$23,912.67	$13,469.30	$10,443.37

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	131.19	123.80	254.99		254.99
Pay Patients	1,935.27	2,068.50	4,003.77	374.50	3,629.27
TOTAL	$2,066.46	$2,192.30	$4,258.76	$374.50	$3,884.26

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense		$34,000.000	$34,000.00	$27,179.57	$6,820.43
Repairs and Improvements		4,000.00	4,000.00	377.06	3,622.94
TOTAL		$38,000.00	$38,000.00	$27,556.63	$10,443.37

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous		$254.99	$254.99		$254.99
Pay Patients		4,003.77	4,003.77	374.50	3,629.27
TOTAL		$4,258.76	$4,258.76	$374.50	$3,884.26

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expenses	$ 6,820.43
Repairs and Improvements	3,622.94
	$10,443.37

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund	$ 254.99
Pay Patients	3,629.27
	$ 3,884.26

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.
Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.
Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$17,000.00**	**$17,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**1,500.00**	**1,500.00**

Miners' Hospital Number Three.

J. W. McDONALD, M. D., Superintendent.

FAIRMONT.

Miners' Hospital No. 3.

Miners' Hospital Number Three.

HISTORICAL.

The act creating this hospital was passed by the legislature of 1899, and provided that it should be located in the Fairmont coal region, in Marion county. In accordance therewith the board of directors on July 31, 1899, adopted a resolution accepting from the citizens of Fairmont a gift of land in the first ward of that city, and located the hospital at that place. The hospital was opened for patients October 1, 1901, and from that time until September 30, 1912, has admitted 2,838 patients for treatment.

GROUNDS.

The site consists of one acre of ground located in what was formerly known as Palatine, now the first ward of Fairmont. It is a knoll sloping in every direction, and affords perfect drainage. There is a stone wall about five feet high along the entire front, and brick walks lead to and around the building.

BUILDINGS.

The main building is of two stories with finished basement, and is of stone foundation, red brick walls, with corner finish of buff shale brick, slate roof. The partitions are of studding, lath and plaster of a rough, porous, sand finish. The walls have been filled and painted in former years, requiring but an occasional painting to keep them in good sanitary condition. The floors are oak, have been filled, waxed, stained and oiled, and are in good condition, with some minor repairs needed. The roof is of faulty construction and should be repaired. The building is lighted with electricity furnished by the institution's own plant, and is also plumbed for lighting with gas.

The stable is of stone foundation, red brick walls with buff shale corner trimmings to correspond with main building, slate roof, lighted by electricity and supplied with water from the main building, and is in good repair.

The power house is formed of the stone foundation wall of the main building between ward No. 5 and kitchen and a front wall of cement blocks, slate roof, cement floor, in good condition—practically a part of the main building, completed October 1, 1909.

VISITS.

December	20, 1910	Lakin and Stephenson.
March	10, 1911	Sheppard.
October	25, 1911	Sheppard.
February	6, 1912	Lakin.
July	17, 1912	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
J. W. McDonald, M. D.	Superintendent	$200.00	Room, board and laundry.
W. C. Jamison, M. D.	Asst. Supt.	100.00	Room, board and laundry.
Emma Vernon,	Matron, Head-Nurse	50.00	Room, board and laundry.
Dora Lipscomb	Nurse	12.00	Room, board and laundry.
Ada Tusing	Nurse	12.00	Room, board and laundry.
Alice Finzel	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Blanche Coulter	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Gertrude Coulter	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Mary Waddell	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Bettie Armstrong	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Icy Dotson	Asst. Nurse	6.00	Room, board and laundry.
Jane Richards	Cook	40.00	Room, board and laundry.
Sara Hartley	Asst. Cook	10.00	Room, board and laundry.
Josie Boyles	Housegirl	10.00	Room, board and laundry.
Jessie Satterfield	Housegirl	10.00	Room, board and laundry.
Daisy Wilson	Housegirl	10.00	Room, board and laundry.
Clyde Baker	Engineer	45.00	Room, board and laundry.
Morris Satterfield	Asst. Eng (Night)	25.00	Room, board and laundry.
William Morris	Stableman	30.00	Room, board and laundry.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of Miners' Hospital No. 3 was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 91 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 37, for 1912 was 34. The average number of employees for 1911 was 17, for 1912 was 17. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $457.31, for 1912 was $466.39.

The whole number of patients admitted in 1911 was 323; the average cost per patient was $52.39. The whole number admitted in 1912 was 312; the average cost per patient was $50.82.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 987.11	$ 26.68	$ 784.33	$ 23.07
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	373.26	10.09	272.68	8.02
Poultry and Game	36.04	.97	103.07	3.03
Fish and Oysters	24.30	.66	21.80	.64
Canned Meats	----------	----------	11.10	.33
All Other Meats	18.16	.49	22.47	.66
Eggs	248.25	6.71	297.58	8.75
Butter	390.41	10.55	336.43	9.89
Oleomargarine	18.00	.48	92.69	2.73
Lard	73.03	1.97	76.66	2.25
Milk and Cream	413.15	11.17	362.53	10.66
Cheese	18.73	.50	32.00	.94
Flour	46.07	1.24	52.33	1.54
Meal	----------	----------	3.13	.09
Crackers and Bread	598.27	16.17	501.93	14.76
Macaroni	----------	----------	3.75	.11
Cereals	58.23	1.57	65.51	1.93
Sugar	290.66	7.86	311.90	9.17
Yeast	12.20	.33	7.55	.22
Beans	43.97	1.19	44.60	1.31
Coffee and Tea	254.08	6.87	200.99	5.91
Potatoes	199.10	5.38	187.00	5.50

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Canned Vegetables	126.60	3.42	129.49	3.81
Fresh Vegetables	162.46	4.39	211.93	6.23
Canned Fruits	86.11	2.32	110.60	3.25
Fresh Fruits	205.70	5.56	221.89	6.53
Dried Fruits	99.89	2.69	67.44	1.98
Rice and Hominy	21.25	.57	34.65	1.02
Syrup	.10		4.95	.15
Salt	4.70	.13	5.45	.16
Spices	2.38	.07	7.19	.21
Vinegar	8.07	.21	8.30	.24
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and other Cleansers	214.89	5.80	161.49	4.75
Other Laundry Supplies	45.09	1.21	42.26	1.24
Groceries Unclassified	19.59	.53	67.12	1.97
Tableware	54.22	1.46	53.04	1.58
Kitchen Utensils	16.67	.45	10.49	.31
Furniture and Carpets	450.64	12.17	124.60	3.65
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	30.36	.81	20.12	.59
Toilet Paper	21.58	.58		
Disinfectants	30.67	.83	19.50	.57
Other Janitor Supplies	10.43	.28	74.07	2.17
Other Household Supplies	28.95	.78	39.93	1.17
Bedding	287.05	7.76	80.40	2.36
Shoes				
Other Clothing	3.80	.10	12.18	.36
Sheeting	38.38	1.04	49.88	1.47
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	11.87	.32	122.80	3.61
Coal	219.55	5.93	190.20	5.59
Gas	223.20	6.03	194.80	5.73
Electricity	19.15	.52		
Oil	26.67	.72	10.39	.31
Water	286.67	7.75	264.38	7.78
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	71.29	1.92	82.66	2.44
Postage	20.00	.54	10.92	.32
Stationery and Office Supplies	63.24	1.71	37.98	1.12
Reading Matter				
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	83.60	2.26	60.07	1.77
Horses				
Cattle				
Hogs				
All Other Live Stock				
Hay and Straw	103.56	2.79	122.77	3.61
Grain	84.65	2.29	72.45	2.13
All Other Feed for Live Stock			.75	.02
Seeds and Plants	10.70	.29	24.69	.73
Fertilizer	4.00	.11		
Other Supplies for Farm				
Agricultural Implements and Tools				
Vehicles				
Harness and Stable Supplies	34.10	.92	21.10	.52
Work Shop Supplies				
Machinery and Tools	20.84	.56	2.60	.08
Gas and Electric Supplies	104.35	2.90	57.55	1.69
Engine Room Supplies	39.56	1.07	33.44	.98
Plumbing Supplies	44.36	1.19	51.73	1.52
Sewer Supplies				
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	330.98	8.95	359.96	10.59
Salaries (Regular)	6,982.32	188.71	6,958.50	204.66
Labor (Extra)	667.35	18.04	463.85	13.64
Traveling Expenses	9.45	.25	18.70	.55
Drugs	246.44	6.66	101.46	2.98
Pharmaceuticals	132.39	3.58	162.11	4.77
Surgical Instruments	130.49	3.52	186.85	5.49
Surgical Supplies	949.31	25.66	803.73	23.64
Amusements and Religious Services			9.50	.28
Funeral Expenses				
Misc. Hardware	7.10	.20	3.89	.11
Miscellaneous	1.75	.05	33.60	.99
Laundry			108.90	3.20
Average No. Inmates		37		34
Average No. Employes		17		17
Less Freight Deducted			2.81	.08
Less Discount Deducted	74.28	2.01	61.24	1.80
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 16,920.18	$ 457.31	$ 15,857.40	$ 466.39

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Thirty-one patients were in the hospital October 1, 1910; 635 have been admitted; 611 dismissed and 35 died leaving 24 on the first day of October, 1912. This is an increase of 15 per cent over the highest former biennial period, and while we do not have the exact figures we think the cost per capita per diem has been reduced.

The law governing admissions to the hospital has been closely followed and every effort made to keep the work of the institution within the charitable bounds intended. Occasionally we have cases sent in that do not come within the charitable intent of the law; some through ignorance of the law and some through the efforts of county and city officials to get criminal and charitable cases off their hands.

Nearly all of our patients are sent to us by way of the trolley lines and railroad, where they are met by our ambulance service and promptly taken to the hospital. We have endeavored to give these patients the best scientific methods of diagnosis and treatment. A review of the admitting diagnoses will partially show the class of cases we have to deal with—only partially, for we get but few cases that the full extent of injury can be classified under a single heading—the admitting diagnosis gives the most serious injury. Every effort is made for the saving of limbs, although it may mean perhaps weeks of careful dressings and manipulations to get a fairly good hand, arm, foot or leg, loss of which means so much to these laboring people.

The hospital thus far has been of sufficient capacity for the legitimate demands, although during the summer when we had 52 patients all of our beds and 8 cots were used. This was an exceptional period as our daily average is about 35. We have had to increase our nursing staff to meet the increasing daily average. 13,561 nursing days service were rendered in 1910-11 and 12,775 in 1911-12, an increase of 12 per cent over former periods.

It would be rather difficult to describe all of our work, and would make a long and perhaps tedious paper. Possibly a description of an ordinary case would suffice. Let us take a crushed leg from the mines. The mine doctor has rendered the necessary first aid, hemorrhage has been checked, the wounds protected, the crushed limb supported and the patient made as comfortable as possible for his transportation to the hospital. The mine doctors are certainly to be commended for their usual efficiency in this first aid work, as in many cases the first aid will determine the prognosis of the patient. The patient is met at the station and here, owing to the variety of stretchers and cots in use, the patient is put on our own stretcher. We are working out plans by which the United States army stretcher will be used exclusively in this work, by which this handling of the patient will be stopped. The patient in the ambulance is hurried to the hospital and here he is put on a wheel stretcher—this handling is on the same level so there is no hurting of the patient. On the wheel stretcher he is taken to a warm bath room, where, after an examination of his general condition, his clothing is removed and he is given a warm cleansing bath. He is then taken to the preparatory room where his wounds are made as surgically clean as possible, and a careful examination under strict asepsis is given him; if a compound, comminuted fracture

Rear View, Miners' Hospital No. 3.

of the bones of the leg is found without much destruction of the soft tissues, and there are but a few cases of fracture in which the wounds of the soft structures are so slight as not to be a complicating feature, the detached and easily detachable fragments of bone are removed, the wound drained and dressed, the leg is put in a padded box or loose splints until the circulation later becomes normal; the patient is put to bed and nursing observations are made and recorded on our regular bedside charts; the beds and wheel stretcher are so arranged that this handling of the patient is without danger or pain. Nursing observations of pulse, respiration and temperature are recorded of all patients at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.; if any patient has a slight elevation of temperature, the observations are recorded every four hours; if the elevation should be to 102 degrees, the observations are made every two hours. These bedside charts are bound each year, giving a complete bedside record and history of every case. The nursing treatment of this case is the careful, antiseptic observation and dressing of the wound; the maintenance or approximate apposition of the ends of bones by padded box, suspension or splints. But, if in this case we find the patient has also sustained a contused-lacerated wound causing such destruction of the softer tissues that the circulation or nerve supply is impaired or destroyed, the case is much more serious, and yet even it sometimes pays to take a chance, and, unless reasonably sure that the part cannot regain, amputation need not necessarily be immediately resorted to. Sometimes the cases will present a very different appearance after shock has passed away. But if the limb is injured beyond a chance of recovery early amputation is done at a point so that the artificial substitute will be of the greatest service, not to the manufacturer, but to the patient. These operations are performed while the patient is on the wheel stretcher under all aseptic precautions, saving two handlings of the patient. While the economical quantity and quality of food for a man at his daily occupation has been rather accurately determined, no definite rules for the exact quantity can be made for the sick or injured, as the condition of the individual case and the severity of the injury or disease are not the same. The dietary here is divided into four classes: special, liquid, soft and half-house. These diets are prepared in the kitchen on the order of the head nurse and sent to the wards properly classified,—so many of each class as required. Except the special, each is a balanced diet with a view to food values in varying conditions. We hope this will bring out the points desired by the public on the treatment and care of patients.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
In October 1st	35		35	31		31	
Admitted	323		323	312		312	635
Dismissed as recovered	314		314	297		297	611
Died	13		13	22		22	35
Number in Hospital Sept. 30th	31		31	24		24	
Highest No. at one time	46		46	52		52	
Lowest No. at one time	19		19	18		18	
Daily average treatment	37.34		37.34	35.13		35.13	
Mortality rate	3.3%		3.3%	4.13%		4.13%	
Dying within 24 hours	8		8	9		9	

TABLE NO. 2.

Civic Condition.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Single	168		168	169		169	337
Married	144		144	137		137	281
Widower	11		11	6		6	17
TOTAL	323		323	312		312	635

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
United States	119		119	120		120	239
Italy	105		105	80		80	185
Austria	79		79	91		91	170
Russia	8		8	9		9	17
Syria	4		4	2		2	6
Ireland	3		3	1		1	4
England	2		2	2		2	4
Scotland	1		1	2		2	3
Germany	1		1	1		1	2
Greece				2		2	2
France				2		2	2
Sweden	1		1				1
TOTAL	323		323	312		312	635

TABLE NO. 4.

Number Admitted by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Barbour	14		14	9		9	23
Braxton				4		4	4
Gilmer	1		1	2		2	3
Greenbrier	2		2				2
Harrison	73		73	90		90	163
Kanawha	1		1				1
Lewis	5		5	4		4	9
Marion	114		114	123		123	337
Marshall	2		2	2		2	4
Mineral	2		2	5		5	7
Monongalia	19		19	24		24	43
Nicholas	2		2	2		2	4
Ohio	1		1				1
Preston	64		64	22		22	86
Randolph	3		3	2		2	5
Taylor	11		11	8		8	19
Tucker	6		6	9		9	15
Upshur	1		1	1		1	2
Webster	2		2	2		2	4
Wetzel				3		3	3
TOTAL	323		323	312		312	635

TABLE NO. 5.

Occupation of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Bill-poster				1		1	1
Bookkeeper	2		2	1		1	3
Brakeman	3		3	14		14	17
Bricklayer	1		1				1
Carpenter	1		1	1		1	2
Clerk	2		2	1		1	3
Conductor				2		2	2
Engineer	4		4	3		3	7
Farmer	2		2	4		4	6
Fireman	8		8	5		5	13
Laborer	76		76	36		36	112
Lineman	4		4	2		2	6
Lumberman	8		8	7		7	15
Merchant	1		1				1
Miner	204		204	226		226	430
Operator Telegraph				1		1	1
Pay	7		7	5		5	12
Roofer				2		2	2
Tool-dresser				1		1	1
TOTAL	323		323	312		312	635

TABLE NO. 6.

Admitting Diagnosis.

	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	In Hospital
Burn of—				
abdomen and chest	1	1		
arm	1	1		
arm, face and neck	1	1		
back, hands, arms and abdomen	1	1		
eyeballs	4	4		
face	2	2		
eyes, face, arms, hands and chest	1	1		
face, hands and chest	1	1		
hand and arm, electric	2	2		
face, neck, arms, hands and legs	1	1		
head and face	1	1		
head, face, arms and hands	4	4		
head, face, arms, hands and abdomen	3	3		
head, face, neck, arms and hands	6	6		
head, face, neck, arms, hands and back	1		1	
head, face, neck, arms, hands, chest and abdomen	1		1	
hand, arm, thigh	1	1		
hips, thighs, legs, arms, hands, face	2		1	1
shoulder, arm and face, electric	1	1		
Cholecystitis	1	1		
Concussion of—				
brain	2	2		
brain with scalp wounds	8	8		
Contusion of—				
abdomen	3	3		
abdomen and hips	3	3		
abdomen pelvis, and thighs	3	2	1	
amputation wound	2	2		
ankles	9	9		
arms and hips	2	2		
arm and leg	2	2		
back	5	5		
back and abdomen	3	3		
back and chest	2	2		
back and hips	5	5		
chest and abdomen	9	9		
chest and scalp	1	1		
chest, lungs, spinal cord	2		2	
face	1	1		
face and feet	1	1		
face, head, arms, chest, abdomen	1	1		
face, head, thighs, leg, frac. sup max.	1	1		
foot	5	5		
foot and ankle	2	2		
foot and leg	1	1		
head and face	3	3		
head and shoulders	2	2		
hips	11	9		2
hips and chest	1	1		
hips and chest—lacerated urethra	1			1
hips and head	2	2		
hips and thighs	3	3		
hips and pelvis	1	1		
hips and sacrum	1	1		
knee joints	5	5		
legs	7	7		
legs and ankles	2	2		
shoulder	4	4		
spinal cord	4	4		
thighs	3	3		
Dislocation of—				
ankle joint	2	2		
hip joint	3	3		
knee joint	2	2		
shoulder joint	1	1		
Dislocation Compound of—				
ankle joint	2	2		
Empyaemia	1	1		
Fracture of—				
clavicle	10	10		
femur	26	23	1	2
fibula, contused wnd. leg	1	1		
humerus	4	2		2

	Admitted	Dismissed	Died	In Hospital
ilium and pubes	4	3		1
ischium	1	1		
malar	1	1		
maxillary	2	2		
metatarsal	1	1		
patella	1	1		
radius and ulna	6	6		
ribs	9	9		
skull	5	2	2	1
sternum	2	1		1
symphysis pubes	3	3		
tibia and fibula	42	37		5
Fracture, comminuted of—				
humerus	1	1		
radius and ulna	2	2		
scapula	1	1		
tibia and fibula	9	9		
Fracture, Compound of—				
metacarpal	1	1		
ribs, penetrating lungs	13	11	1	1
symphysis pubes and rami	2	1	1	
tibia and fibula	15	15		
Fracture, Compound-comminuted of—				
femur	4	3		1
ilium, fractured ribs in lung	1		1	
maxillary	2	2		
metatarsal-tarsal	1	1		
pubes and femur-rupture urethra and rectum	1		1	
radius and ulna	2	2		
skull	8	5	3	
tarsal	1	1		
tibia and fibula	36	33		5
Fracture Un-united of—				
humerus	1	1		
tibia	1	1		
Fracture and Dislocation of—				
ankle joint	1	1		
clavicle, contusion chest	1	1		
spinal column	15	4	11	
Gangrene of fore-arm	1	1		
Gastro-enteritis	3	3		
Hemiplegia	3	3		
Hernia	5	5		
Nephritis	1		1	
Peritonitis-stab wnd. abdomen	1	1		
Rheumatism	5	3	1	1
Septicaemia, from infected wounds	6	6		
Shock, electric	1	1		
Typhoid fever	1	1		
Amputation wound of—				
thigh, infected	1	1		
Contused wound of—				
ankle	1	1		
eyeballs	18	18		
face and head	3	3		
fingers	1	1		
foot	12	12		
hand	7	7		
knee joint	2	2		
leg	14	14		
Contused-lacerated wounds of—				
arm	4	4		
back, head and shoulders	1	1		
eyeballs	9	9		
face and head	3	3		
fingers	4	4		
fore-arm	9	9		
fore-arm, chest, arm and shoulder	1		1	
foot	36	34		2
hands	12	12		
head, hand and arm	2	2		
knee	3	3		
legs	30	30		
scalp, ear, nose and face	1	1		
neck and scalp	1	1		
toes	7	7		
Gun-shot wound of—				
abdomen	1	1		

	Admitted	Dismissed	Died	In Hospital
foot	1	1		
leg	2	2		
thighs	2	2		
toes	1	1		
Incised wound of—				
arm	1	1		
leg	1	1		
Lacerated wound of—				
eyeballs	1	1		
foot and ankles	2	2		
groin	1	1		
scrotum	1	1		
Punctured wound of—				
foot	2	2		
thigh	1	1		
wrist joint	1	1		
Scalp wounds	10	10		
Stab wound of—				
abdomen	1	1		

TABLE NO. 7.

Surgical Operations.

Abdominal section	4
Amputation arm	2
Amputation fore-arm	2
Amputation fingers	2
Amputation hand	1
Amputation leg	18
Amputation thigh	2
Amputation toes	4
Reduction dislocations	10
Reduction fractures	221
Laminectomy	10
Trephining	11
Resection ribs	3
Perineal section	5
Enucleation eyeballs	8

TABLE NO. 8.

Admissions by Years.

1901-2	194
1902-3	235
1903-4	205
1904-5	219
1905-6	253
1906-7	249
1907-8	199
1908-9	237
1909-10	312
1910-11	323
1911-12	312
	2838

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Under the rules of the State Board of Control we do not see any need of any legislation for the admission of patients. As these rules carry out the former plan of management no difficulty has resulted with the admission of patients. Some little annoyance has been caused—as mentioned in former part of report,—by some of our outhorities trying to unload their criminal and charitable cases on the hospital. Cases of intoxicated persons injured on the railroad or in fights have been the most common. Foreigners injured not at their work are often sent in by persons not responsible. In some of these cases, it is found that the injured person is worthy of our charity; in others we insist on payment of nominal fees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

For current expense	$17,500.00 per annum.
For Repairs and Improvement	
Usual and ordinary	500.00 per annum.
Special	
Reinforcing and altering roof	500.00
Kitchen equipment	200.00
Kitchen floor	100.00
Bathroom floor	50.00
Sterilizer and outfit	200.00
Auto-ambulance	1,500.00

By removing the small dormer windows on the roof of the main building all the troubles with leaks can be done away with. They are a matter of constant repair and damage to the ceilings below them.

Owing to the failure of the natural gas supply, some provision will have to be made to change to coal in the kitchen. The kitchen floor has always been troublesome. We would recommend a tile floor.

The bath room floor on the No. 1 side has also been bad. We would recommend a hard wood floor over the present one.

We never have had sufficient sterilizer capacity. We would recommend a new outfit of size to fit the cramped quarters we have to use for it.

With an auto-ambulance we can make a saving of two or three hundred dollars per year and handle our patients in a very much better manner and save one-fourth the time in getting them in and make them much more comfortable. Our present ambulance is nearly past repairing and will have to be replaced this winter. With our experience with the auto, we are satisfied that it would be much better and more economical to replace it with a modern outfit.

It will be noted in the pay roll that two nurses and six assistant nurses are employed. In making estimates for salaries, we think four nurses at $12.00 and four assistant nurses at $6.00 per month would be the proper basis, which would increase the pay roll $12.00 per month.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

All the needs of this institution can be covered by the proper appropriation for repairs and improvements.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, which amounts were returned as recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
Maintenance, including Salaries	$ 1,013.72	$ 1,013.72	

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
Pay Patients	$ 114.00		$ 114.00
Miscellaneous	11.68	11.68	
TOTAL	$ 125.68	$ 11.68	$ 114.00
Grand Total	$ 1,139.40	$ 1,025.40	$ 114.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 16,920.18	$ 1,079.82
Repairs and Improvements		500.00	500.00	198.62	301.38
TOTAL		$ 18,500.00	$ 18,500.00	$ 17,118.80	$ 1,381.20

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 2.51	$ 2.51		$ 2.51
Pay Patients	114.00	221.50	335.50		335.50
TOTAL	$ 114.00	$ 224.01	$ 338.01		$ 338.01

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$ 1,079.82	$ 18,000.00	$ 19,079.82	$ 15,648.73	$ 3,431.09
Repairs and Improvements	301.38	500.00	801.38	799.35	2.03
TOTAL	$ 1,381.20	$ 18,500.00	$ 19,881.20	$ 16,448.08	$ 3,433.12

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	$ 2.51	$ 2.60	$ 5.11	----------	$ 5.11
Pay Patients	335.50	122.60	458.10	208.67	249.43
TOTAL	$ 338.01	$ 125.20	$ 463.21	$ 208.67	$ 254.54

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	----------	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 32,568.91	$ 3,431.09
Repairs and Improvements	----------	1,000.00	1,000.00	997.97	2.03
TOTAL	----------	$ 37,000.00	$ 37,000.00	$ 33,566.88	$ 3,433.12

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	----------	$ 5.11	$ 5.11	----------	$ 5.11
Pay Patients	114.00	344.10	458.10	208.67	249.43
TOTAL	$ 114.00	$ 349.21	$ 463.21	$ 208.67	$ 254.54

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expenses	$ 3,431.09
Repairs and Improvements	2.03
	$ 3,433.12

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund	$	5.11
Pay Patients		249.43
	$	254.54

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, Nos. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipatory appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

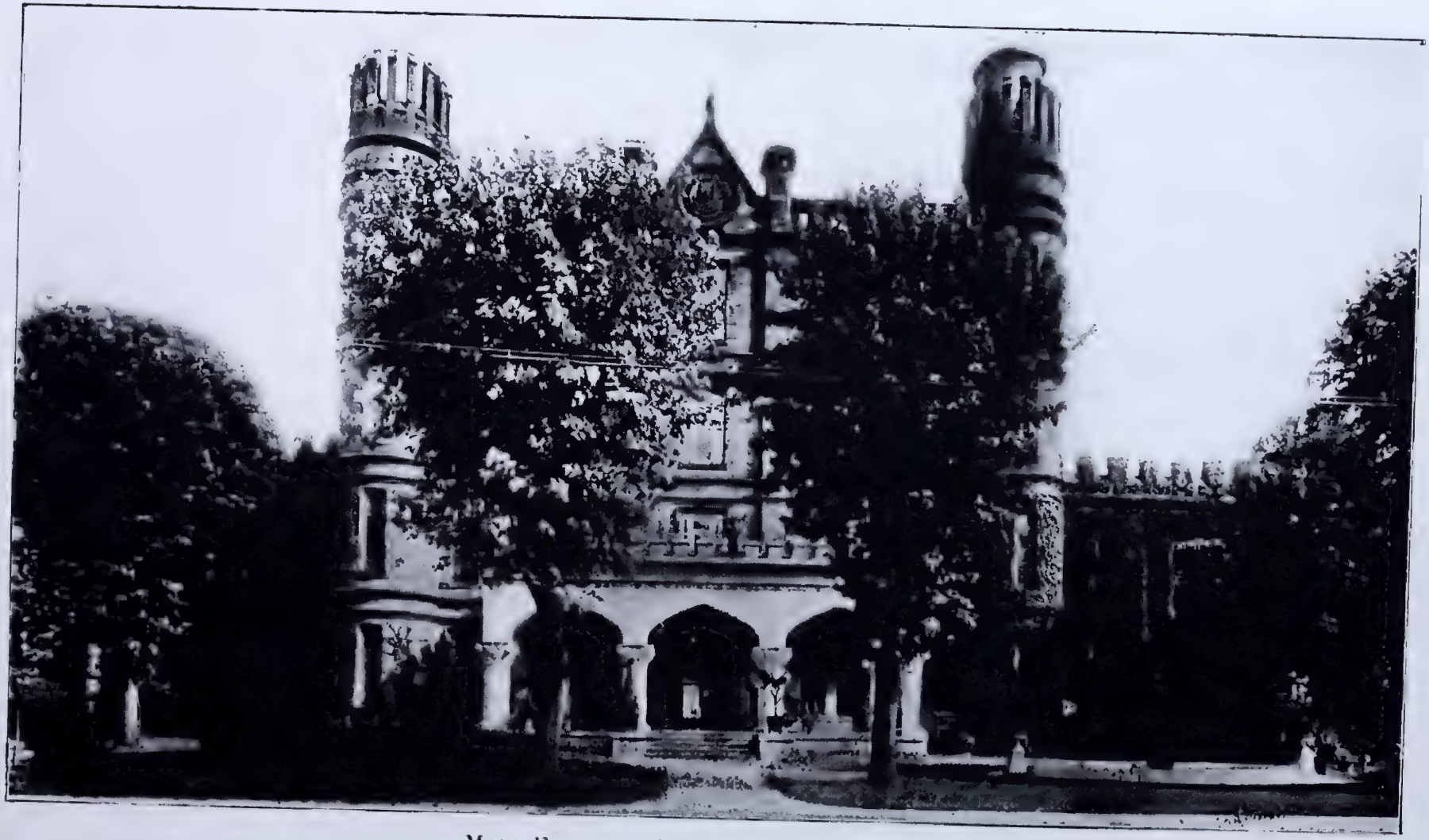
APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913	1914.
Current Expense	**$18,000.00**	**$18,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**

West Virginia Penitentiary.

M. L. BROWN, Warden.

MOUNDSVILLE.



MAIN ENTRANCE, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

West Virginia Penitentiary.

HISTORICAL.

When the State of West Virginia was admitted into the Union in 1863 she had no penal institution of any kind, except county jails. Therefore all persons convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment were for a time kept in the various county jails. In 1864 the legislature directed the governor to have all persons convicted of felony confined in the jail of Ohio county. In 1866 an act of the legislature directed the Board of Public Works to select a site for a penitentiary at or near Moundsville; to purchase not less than ten acres of land there; and to appoint a Board of Directors. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated with which to buy land and commence building. Since then additional appropriations have been made, and buildings erected as needed.

For some years no appropriations whatever have been made for this institution, the proceeds of labor done by the convicts not only paying all expenses of the prison, but in fact making a considerable profit for the state.

GROUNDS.

The buildings are located on a tract of ten acres of ground in the city of Moundsville, fronting on Jefferson Avenue, and extending eastward between 8th and 10th streets to Washington Avenue. In addition to this the institution has a farm of 212 acres located about one mile from the prison. Part of this farm is used for pasture and part for trucking.

BUILDINGS.

The Administration building together with the north and south cell hall buildings take up the entire Jefferson avenue front, six hundred and eighty-two feet. These buildings are of cut sand-stone, formidable in appearance. The Administration building, four stories in height, is occupied by the various officers, guards' rooms, warden's apartments, etc. The north and south cell hall buildings contain a total of eight hundred and forty modernly equipped steel cells.

The enclosure is entirely surrounded by a solid wall of masonry, twenty-five feet high, five at the base, tapering somewhat toward the top and surmounted at the corners by four guard towers. Within the enclosure are five roomy work shops of brick, all but one of which are three stories in height. These workshops are all well ventilated and lighted and steam heated. A large building of pressed brick, seventy-eight by one hundred and forty feet, two stories in height, is used as the dining hall and chapel. Also within the enclosure is a new building devoted exclusively to the use of female prisoners; a hospital building, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, greenhouse and bakery. Prisoners who are not disabled or sick, work nine hours a day in the shops

except Sundays and holidays. The dining hall and chapel built in 1902, is well suited to its purpose. The first floor is used exclusively as a kitchen and dining room, seating twelve hundred persons with comfort. The kitchen is equipped with immense pots and ranges, with modern labor saving appliances. The chapel on the second floor, accessible by means of commodious stairways on each side, is roomy and well adapted to its purposes, being furnished with opera chairs, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. A large pipe organ is built in the south end of the chapel. There is also a piano for use at entertainments. Religious services are held every Sunday morning by the Chaplain. The basement of this building contains the cold storage plant, ice factory, refrigerators, laundry, bath rooms, etc.

The hospital building is a two story brick structure situated in the northwest corner of the enclosure, on the first floor of which is situated the printing office, State tailor and shoe shop, death cell apartment and the gallows. The second floor is given over to the physician's offices, dispensary, wards, hospital, kitchen and dining room, baths, etc. The bakery is situated adjacent to the north end of the dining room and is equipped with up to date fixtures, having ample capacity for the needs of the institution.

All the bread and pastry consumed by the prisoners is furnished by this department, and it is operated entirely by prisoners. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are situated near the center of the north side of the enclosure, and are both equipped with the necessary tools and implements for doing the repair work of the institution.

The prison is equipped with modern machinery for generating the electric power and lights, steam for heating purposes, which is furnished the shops, halls and all buildings connected with the institution. A modern water system supplies the prison with pure water from wells drilled to a depth of about ninety feet. The power plant supplies electric light for all cells and buildings within the enclosure.

At the corner, isolated from the main enclosure, is the female department, a modern brick building two stories in height. In this building are kept all female prisoners. During this biennial period numerous repairs have been made to the buildings, and a new work shop for women and an addition to the laundry have been added to the equipment

VISITS.

December	23, 1910	Lakin and Stephenson.
June	5, 1911	Lakin.
August	13, 1911	Sheppard.
September	27, 1911	Lakin and Sheppard.
November	16, 1911	Sheppard.
December	17, 1911	Lakin.
December	21, 1911	Lakin and Sheppard.
April	10, 1912	Lakin.
April	17, 1912	Sheppard.
May	29, 1912	Lakin.
July	16, 1912	Lakin.
July	18, 1912	Sheppard.

FRONT VIEW FROM SOUTH, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
M. L. Brown	Warden	$250.00	Apartments and board for self and family.
J. E. Bloyd	Captain of Guards	125.00	
R. M. Ayers	Clerk	100.00	Room.
J. C. Peck	Physician	150.00	Room.
V. G. Echols	Chief Engineer	100.00	
Pearl B. Stultz	Stenographer	65.00	
Rev. John Beddow	Chaplain	50.00	
Esther Pope	Matron	50.00	Rooms and Board.
Elizabeth Ernst	Assst. Matron	50.00	
J. W. Allen	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
F. W. H. Baldwin	Guard, Stable	67.50	
A. L. Boggs	Guard, Commissary	75.00	
F. K. Burgy	Guard, Dining Room	75.00	
Green Burks	Guard, Shop No. 3	75.00	
G. E. Beckett	Guard, Day Patrol	75.00	
H. B. Byers	Guard, Tower No. 3	67.50	
J. H. Campbell	Guard, Tower No. 2	67.50	
G. L. Carpenter	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
William Charleton	Guard, N. Hall, Day	75.00	
A. J. Coleman	Guard, S. Hall, N.	75.00	
Frank Cowl	Guard, Tower No. 3	67.50	
George Drake	Guard, Farm	60.00	Residence on farm
A. H. Evans	Guard, N. Hall, N.	75.00	
J. M. Gray	Guard, Wagon Gate	67.50	
S. F. Garwood	Guard, Sub.	67.50	
Howard Hare	Guard, Shop No. 4	75.00	
S. R. Harshberger	Guard, S. Hall Day	75.00	
G. E. Heiskell	Guard, Shop No. 5	67.50	
W. C. High	Guard, Shop No.1	75.00	
John Hill	Guard, Cooductor, Postmaster	67.50	
F. M. Howard	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
J. E. Johnson	Guard, Watchman	75.00	
C. R. Knight	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
J. A. Layfield	Guard, N. Patrol	75.00	
H. C. Love	Guard, Office Day Gate	75.00	
Church Marsh	Guard, Shop No. 2	75.00	
J. A. Mitchell	Guard, Shop No 1	75.00	
O. W. Matthews	Guard, Tower No. 2	67.50	
E. P. Matthews	Guard, Shop No. 4	75.00	
J. W. Maxwell	Guard, Office Night Gate	75.00	
G. W. Miller	Guard, Gardener	75.00	
O. Miller	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
A. McMurray	Guard, Tower No. 1	67.50	
S. M. Sheets	Guard, Tower No 1	75.00	
Ernest Steed	Guard, Tower No. 4	75.00	
M. Sawyers	Guard, Shop No. 5	75.00	
R. L. Thompson	Guard, Shop No. 2	75.00	
R. Vermillion	Guard, Relief	67.50	
H. O. Whitworth	Guard, State Shop	90.00	
H. F. Williams	Guard, Shop No. 1	75.00	
M. O. Miller	Night Engineer	67.50	
Joseph Keller	Guard, Shop No.3	67.50	
Ankis Cook	Guard, Tower No. 4	2.00 per day.	
J. Houston	Guard, Sub.	2.00 per day.	
C. R. Duncan	Guard, Sub.	2.00 per day.	

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Lee Gatts	Guard, Sub	$ 2.00 per day.	
John Drake	Guard, Sub	2.00 per day.	
J. P. Stewart	Guard, Sub	2.00 per day.	
C. B. Yoho	Carpenter	2.50 per day.	
Father F. J. Flanagan	Catholic Chaplain	5.00	
William Bryson	Band Leader	25.00	
Emma Moore Scott	Organist	2.00 per day.	
B. E. Hiatt	Chorister	2.00 per day.	

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of West Virginia Penitentiary was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 94 different items.

The amount for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 1146, for 1912 was 1153. The average number of employees for 1911 was 59, for 1912 was 60. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $113.05, for 1912 was $122.68.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 4,374.63	$ 3.82	$ 5,495.51	$ 4.78
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	6,222.05	5.44	4,008.66	3.48
Poultry and Game	275.10	.24	296.18	.25
Fish and Oysters	388.93	.34	139.20	.12
Canned Meats			7.46	.01
All other Meats	1,743.93	1.53	3,555.82	3.08
Eggs	253.86	.22	92.26	.08
Butter	25.65	.02	11.49	.10
Oleomargarine	3,846.88	3.37	3,783.00	3.28
Lard	2,610.83	2.29	1,477.63	1.28
Milk and Cream	1.00		1.50	
Cheese	123.21	.11	261.60	.23
Flour	7,415.35	6.48	9,794.34	8.50
Meal	891.89	.78	404.28	.35
Crackers and Bread	26.37	.02	10.28	.01
Macaroni	109.48	.10	294.57	.25
Cereals	234.00	.21	506.48	.44
Sugar	1,738.49	1.58	2,498.69	2.17
Yeast	567.81	.50	629.65	.55
Beans	1,530.65	1.33	1,929.26	1.67
Coffee and Tea	1,921.21	1.69	1,632.56	1.42
Potatoes	1,161.86	1.02	2,029.68	1.76
Canned Vegetables	752.35	.66	1,300.91	1.13
Fresh Vegetables	68.07	.06	553.81	.48
Canned Fruits	32.20	.03	259.25	.22
Fresh Fruits	168.71	.16	739.28	.64
Dried Fruits	834.55	.73	724.52	.63
Rice and Hominy	863.39	.75	1,164.75	1.01
Syrup	514.17	.45	857.49	.74
Salt	94.82	.08	108.49	.10
Spices	81.71	.07	131.95	.11
Vinegar	75.15	.07	81.46	.07
Tobacco and Snuff	571.20	.50	431.66	.37
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	2,005.54	1.75	2,380.18	2.06
Other Laundry Supplies	440.76	.38	401.30	.36
Groceries Unclassified	19.79	.02	32.00	.03
Tableware	108.39	.09	328.20	.28
Kitchen Utensils	138.45	.12	205.89	.19
Furniture and Carpets	391.53	.34	438.35	.38
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	386.85	.34	434.39	.38
Toilet Paper	282.75	.25	323.70	.28
Disinfectants	243.17	.21	90.45	.08
Other Janitor Supplies	78.77	.07	68.59	.06
Other Household Supplies	89.41	.08	444.91	.39
Bedding	798.58	.69	500.96	.43

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended 1912	Per Capita 1912
Shoes	$ 1,838.28	$ 1.61	$ 1,858.24	$ 1.61
Other Clothing	7,090.50	6.19	6,273.61	5.44
Sheeting	659.10	.57	416.20	.36
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	409.55	.36	229.30	.20
Coal	4,709.36	4.11	6,490.94	5.63
Gas	3,208.50	2.80	2,626.35	2.28
Electricity				
Oil	401.84	.35	398.45	.26
Water	1,475.14	1.29	2,349.20	2.04
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	346.72	.30	461.95	.40
Postage	651.85	.58	725.50	.63
Stationery and Office Supplies	467.54	.41	328.00	.28
Reading Matter	125.69	.11	72.80	.06
Freight Expressage and Drayage	293.13	.26	350.48	.30
Horses	262.52	.23	1,040.00	.90
Cattle	247.50	.21	395.00	.34
Hogs	23.85	.02	1,663.66	1.44
All Other Live Stock	62.50	.05	73.50	.06
Hay and Straw	186.76	.16	813.24	.71
Grain	782.09	.68	549.37	.48
All Other Feed for Live Stock	37.90	.03	416.10	.36
Seeds and Plants	244.23	.21	616.04	.53
Fertilizer	391.15	.34	526.95	.46
Other Supplies for Farm	4.38		52.43	.05
Agricultural Implements and Tools	253.14	.22	49.57	.04
Vehicles	102.85	.09	353.77	.31
Harness and Stable Supplies	236.06	.21	257.33	.22
Work Shop Supplies	318.26	.28	1,067.35	.92
Machinery and Tools	208.54	.18	202.92	.18
Gas and Electric Supplies	824.60	.72	404.65	.35
Engine Room Supplies	1,022.05	.89	1,314.11	1.14
Plumbing Supplies	354.48	.31	592.67	.51
Sewer Supplies	66.83	.06	6.24	.01
Repairs to Buildings	788.88	.69	661.33	.57
Salaries (Regular)	49,206.73	42.94	51,217.00	44.42
Labor (Extra)	566.70	.49	265.00	.23
Traveling Expenses	219.90	.19	371.69	.32
Drugs	878.86	.77	677.68	.59
Pharmaceuticals	1,181.15	1.03	1,007.86	.96
Surgical Instruments	67.30	.06	93.35	.08
Reward			200.00	.17
Surgical Supplies	276.07	.24	333.34	.29
Amusements and Religious Services	50.00	.04	331.58	29
Funeral Expenses	119.99	.11		
Misc. Hardware	109.32	.10	228.96	.19
Discharge of Prisoners	2,538.49	2.21	2,168.42	1.88
Miscellaneous	1,197.85	1.04	402.70	.35
Rent of Land	566.50	.49	300.00	.26
Pistol License	560.00	.49		
Average No. of Inmates		1146		1153
Average No. Employes		59		60
Less Freight Deducted			113.28	.10
Less Discount Deducted	529.91	.46	618.12	.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 129,549.56	$ 113.05	$ 141,455.83	$ 122.68

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF WARDEN.

At the beginning of the biennial period the number of inmates was 1131. During this period 861 have been received, 642 have been discharged having completed their sentences, 101 have been paroled, 67 have been pardoned, one has been released on a Court Order, 4 have been executed, 1 has been transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 7 have been transferred to the Insane Asylum, 1 U. S. prisoner has been paroled, 2 have escaped and 37 have died, leaving a prison population at the close of the biennial period of 1128. The average prison population for the period was 1151. The average for the preceding biennial period was 1117½. At the

close of the biennial period the colored population numbered 435 or 38.6 per cent of the whole, while the per cent of colored in the state, according to the U. S. Census of 1910, was only 5.3 per cent. The number of life prisoners at the close of the biennial period is 172. The ratio of convicts to population in 1890 was 1 to 2450 of population; in 1900 it was 1 to 2019 of population and in 1910 it was 1 to 1080 of population. These statistics show that either crime is on the increase in our state or else our criminal laws are being more vigorously enforced.

RECEPTION OF PRISONERS.

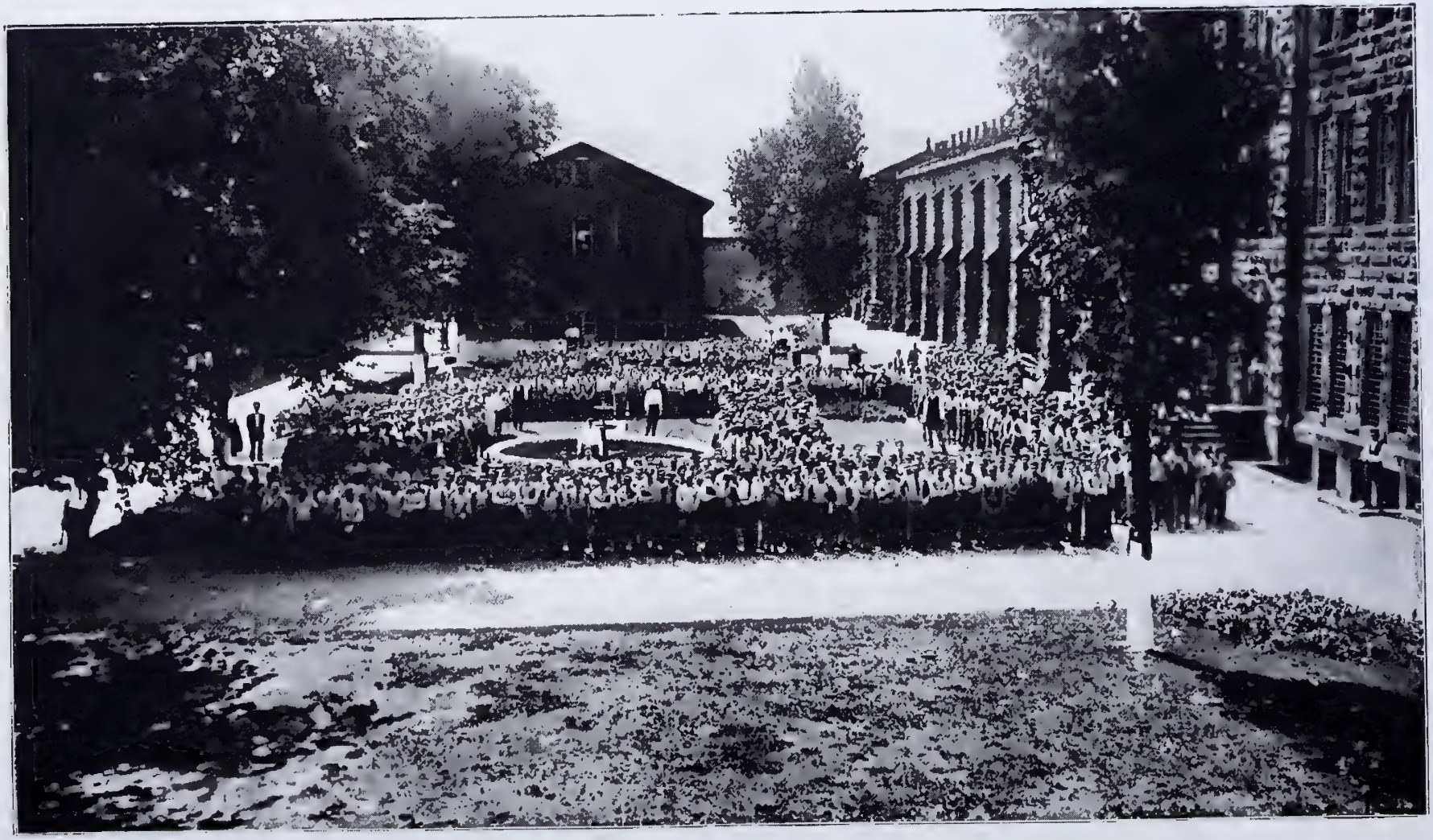
When a prisoner is received at the Penitentiary he is at once enrolled and given a serial number. He is then given a bath, hair cut and shave, dressed in prison clothes and placed in Second Grade. This grade is indicated by a plaid suit. If his conduct is good for six months he is advanced to the First Grade and clothed in a suit of Cadet Gray, but if his conduct should be bad he would be reduced to Third Grade and placed in stripes, which he would be compelled to wear until he showed by his conduct that he was worthy of advancement. After a prisoner has been received as stated, he is given a careful examination by the prison physician, who carefully notes all defects and keeps a complete record of his examination. He is then measured by the clerk according to the Bertillon System, and a complete record is made showing his nativity, color, parentage, antecendents, habits, domestic relation and previous prison record, if any. A photograph is also made and filed with the record. If the prisoner is able bodied he is assigned to one of the factories operated within the prison and is required to labor nine hours every day, except Sundays and holidays.

DISCIPLINE.

According to modern ideas, a penitentiary is not merely a place in which law breakers are punished continually and with severity, but it should be a place where an opportunity is given the inmates to reform. With this end in view, the Grade or Merit System is in vogue at this institution. Upon his own conduct depends not only his standing in prison, but also the diminution of his sentence under the provision of the parole and good time laws. The discipline of this institution is strict, but humane. The rules are not difficult to observe. The gist of the rules is: That the inmate must mind his own business, attend strictly to his work, keep his cell and person neat and clean and always act in a quiet and orderly manner. There is no disposition on the part of the management to degrade a prisoner, but he may degrade himself through his own misdoings.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

When a prisoner has served his time and the day comes for his discharge, he is given a complete new outfit of citizen's clothes, his transportation to the county from which he was sent, and in addition $3.00 in cash is given him. He may, and usually does, have more money than is paid him by the state, for an opportunity is given him to earn "overtime" in the shops. The



PRISONERS IN YARD, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

prisoners earn for themselves on an average about $2,500.00 per month in this way. Many of them aid materially in supporting their families at home. Others save their money and often have a neat sum due them at their discharge.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY FEATURES.

The chapel service is held every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock and lasts one hour and is compulsory upon all inmates, unless excused for satisfactory reasons. This service consists of an organ prelude, singing, scripture reading and prayer, closing with a sermon. Singing is a strong feature of our chapel exercise. Under the efficient leadership of Mr. B. E. Hiatt, many excellent voices have been developed.

Rev. John Beddow has been the regular Chaplain for the past year. Father Flanagan has looked after those of the Roman Catholic faith with much fidelity and attention and has preached once each month to the entire body of prisoners. Rev. B. E. Rutzky has also assisted regularly in the preaching service. I look upon the chapel service as a very strong feature in the management of the institution. A Sunday School or Bible study service is held every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, open to all who may desire to attend. The attendance at this service averages about 300, which certainly speaks well for the religious life of the institution. Mr. C. E. Woodburn, a business man of Moundsville, very kindly takes charge of this work without pay. He is ably assisted by Mrs. Emma Moore Scott, the organist, and frequently by other well disposed local people.

There is also an organization known as the Volunteer Prison League, organized by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, which meets on Sunday afternoons once each month. Membership in this organization is also voluntary. About 700 of the inmates belong and many are greatly benefitted thereby.

Speakers and lecturers of renown are frequently brought in to speak to the inmates for their edification and enjoyment, the most renowned being the Hon. William J. Bryan, who recently gave us one of his celebrated lectures.

The night school at the penitentiary is in session two hours per day, five nights in the week from five until seven o'clock. The school continues in session for eight months and is under the supervision of an officer as superintendent. There are accomodations for 125 pupils and this requires the services of 15 convict teachers. We always have been able to secure volunteers for this work. The pupils are selected from those who are illiterate, or nearly so, having in view also those whose terms will soon expire. Our aim is to give the rudiments of an education to every prisoner who has not had school advantages. The success of the prison school has been very gratifying. Much interest is manifested, and there are always more applicants than can be accommodated. Last year we added to the course of study the subjects of U. S. History and Geography. This year we have added the subject of Civil Government.

The prison library contains about 6,000 volumes, the greater part being well selected works of standard authors. During this biennial period a large number of books have been donated and some have been purchased. Still others are needed. In a prison as large as this one the library should contain at

least 10,000 volumes. The library has recently been re-classified and catalogued, rendering it more useful. On an average, about 1,000 volumes per month are read by the prisoners. A large number of current magazines are donated to the library, and these are freely distributed. A reading club exists among the prisoners, who subscribe for all the leading magazines. In addition to this, many newspapers are taken by the prisoners, the most notable being the Christian Herald of New York. This paper has some 300 subscribers among the inmates of the prison.

A brass band of about twenty pieces under the direction of a citizen leader has developed into a very good musical organization. The evening, Sunday and Holiday recitals add very materially to the inspiration of prison life.

PAROLE LAW.

The Parole Law in this state has been in operation for eight or ten years and with uniform success. During the last biennial period the Parole Board considered 278 applications and recommended 143 cases. Of this number the Governor released 101. From the number released, five have been returned for violating the conditions of their parole. In addition to these there are three parole violators who have not yet been apprehended. The total number now out on parole is 106. The conduct of about 94 per cent of these men paroled has been excellent, fully demonstrating the wisdom and propriety of the Parole Law. The operation of this law has also been a great factor towards securing good discipline in the prison, as only those with good prison records are considered eligible for parole.

I am in full sympathy with this law and think some modifications should be made to still further increase its efficiency. For obvious reasons I do not think the endorsement of prosecuting attorneys should be required on parole applications. Neither do I think it proper for the warden of the penitentiary to be a member of the parol board, as at present. By virtue of his office as warden it is his duty to furnish blanks and give advice and counsel to the applicants for parole privileges, in a sense becoming their attorney. He is then required to sit as a judge upon the case. If the applicant is refused, he usually places the blame upon the warden. In the mind of the prisoner the warden is a dominating influence upon the parole board. In my judgment, no one having anything to do with the management of the penitentiary should serve on the parole board. In each case, however, I think the warden should be required to make his recommendations in writing, setting forth his reasons for or against parole.

In addition I would recommend that a parole officer or agent should be appointed to look after the welfare of paroled prisoners and also to make a more careful study than is now possible of the antecedents, previous history and social condition of the applicant.

In addition to these duties should be added the inspection and report of the condition of the jails and alms-houses, or county poor houses, in the different counties in the state. Men are frequently brought to the penitentiary in a badly debilitated condition, the result of long confinement in jails, where in many cases the sanitary and other conditions are bad. The jail system of our state is a serious menace to the health and morals of the men and boys con-

Cell Block, West Virginia Penitentiary.

fined therein. Our present system of maintaining jails and poor houses is vicious in principle and bad in practice. I am firmly of the opinion that these institutions will never be kept as such institutions should be kept until the state assumes authority over them. In this view I am supported by the ablest penologists in the country.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number Prisoners September 30th	1098	33	1131	1077	34	1111
Received from State Courts	418	12	430	395	18	413
Received from U. S. Courts		2	2		1	1
Received from Military Courts				3		3
Returned from Asylum				1		1
Returned from violating parole	3		3	2		2
Returned for violating pardon	1		1	1		1
Returned as witnesses	4		4			
TOTAL	1524	47	1571	1479	53	1532
Expiration of sentence	336	11	347	277	18	295
Paroled	49	2	51	47	3	50
Pardoned	33		33	33	1	34
Died	17		17	20		20
Transferred to Asylum	4		4	3		3
Transferred to Leavenworth	1		1			
Executed	3		4			
Escaped	2		2			
U. S. Paroled	1		1		1	1
Released on writ of Habeas Corpus				1		1
TOTAL	447	13	460	381	23	404
Number Prisoners September 30th	1077	34	1111	1098	30	1128
TOTAL	1524	47	1571	1479	53	1532
Highest number at one time	1170	31	1201	1140	44	1184
Lowest number at one time	1076	30	1106	1075	29	1104
Daily Average	1118½	31½	1150	1120	32½	1152½

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Between 10 and 20 years of age	60	5	65	74	6	80
Between 20 and 30 years of age	212	3	215	185	6	191
Between 30 and 40 years of age	99	6	105	91	3	94
Between 40 and 50 years of age	24		24	28	2	30
Between 50 and 60 years of age	16		16	13	2	15
Between 60 and 70 years of age	5		5	6		6
Between 70 and 80 years of age	2		2	1		1
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Civil Condition of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Married	163	7	170	143	9	152
Single	242	4	246	244	5	249
Widowed	13	3	16	11	5	16
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Degree of Education of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.						From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.					
	Number			Percentage			Number			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Collegiate	1	.....	1	.2	.....	.2	2	.....	2	.5	.....	.5
High School	5	.....	5	1.2	.....	1.2	7	.....	7	1.8	.....	1.8
Common School	119	3	122	28.4	21.4	28.2	153	6	159	38.0	31.5	38.1
Read or Write	235	10	245	56.2	71.4	56.7	215	10	225	54.5	52.6	53.9
None	58	1	59	13.9	7.1	13.6	21	3	24	5.2	15.8	5.7
TOTAL	418	14	432	100.	100.	100.	398	19	417	100.	100.	100.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Alabama	7		7	5		5
Austria	6		6	11		11
Canada	1		1			
California	1		1	1		1
Colorado	1		1			
District of Columbia	4		4	3		3
Delaware	1		1			
England	4		4	1		1
France	1		1			
Florida	1		1	1		1
Georgia	1		1	2		2
Germany	4		4	1		1
Italy	22	1	23	15	1	16
Illinois	4		4	2		2
Indiana	2		2	1		1
Ireland	2		2	1		1
Iowa				1		1
Kansas	2		2			
Kentucky	16	1	17	20	1	21
Mississippi	1		1	1		1
Maryland	9		9	10		10
Missouri	2		2	2		2
Montana	1		1			
New Jersey	1		1			
New York	5		5	4		4
North Carolina	23	1	24	25	2	27
Nebraska	1		1			
New Mexico				1		1
Ohio	21		21	19		19
Pennsylvania	17		17	6		6
Poland	3		3	2		2
Russia	4		4	9		9
Syria	2		2			
Switzerland	1		1			
Sweden	1		1	1		1
South Carolina	2		2	6		6
Tennessee	7		7	4		4
Texas	1		1	3		3
Turkey				1		1
Virginia	69	5	74	73	6	79
Washington	2		2			
West Virginia	165	6	171	166	9	175
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

COUNTIES.	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Barbour				7		7
Berkeley	2		2	6		6
Boone	1	1	2	1		1
Braxton	4		4	5		5
Brooke	4		4	3		3
Cabell	31	3	34	33		33
Calhoun				1		1
Clay	2		2	2		2
Doddridge	1		1	1		1
Fayette	44	2	46	40	4	44
Gilmer	3		3	1		1
Grant	1		1	1		1
Greenbrier	4		4	1		1
Hampshire				2		2
Hardy	2		2	2		2
Harrison	11		11	19		19
Jackson	2	1	3	1		1
Jefferson	4		4	4		4
Kanawha	17		17	44		44
Lincoln	9		9	5		5
Logan	17		17	10		10
Marion	25		25	19		19
Marshall	4		4		1	1
Mason				2		2
Mercer	20		20	18		18
Mineral	1		1	5		5
Mingo	15		15	11	2	13
Monongalia	3		3	4		4
Monroe	3		3			
Morgan				3		3
McDowell	61	3	64	40	1	41
Nicholas	4		4	8		8
Ohio	28		28	22	2	24
Pendleton	1		1			
Pleasants	1		1		1	1
Pocahontas	2		2	2		2
Preston	2		2	7		7
Putnam					1	1
Raleigh	5		5	7	1	8
Randolph				2		2
Ritchie	2		2	1		1
Roane	6		6	2		2
Summers	13	1	14	16	5	21
Taylor	3	1	4	3		3
Tucker	10		10	7		7
Tyler	4		4	1		1
Upshur	6		6	1		1
Wayne	5		5	6		6
Webster				1		1
Wetzel	4		4	1		1
Wirt	1		1	1		1
Wood	29		29	11		11
Wyoming	1		1	5		5
Southern District of West Virginia		1	1		1	1
Northern District of Illinois		1	1			
Military Court				3		3
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Assignment September 30, 1912.

Tailor Shop	399
Skirt Shop, Males	218
Skirt Shop, Females	14
Broom Shop	100
Whip Shop	84
Enamel Shop	80
Sick in Hospital	18
Old and Infirm	41
In Punishment	1
Condemned	1
Insane	1
Errand Boys in Shops	5
Bakery	4
Errand Boy, Trusty	1
Barbers	4
Paint Shop	1
Carpenter Shop	2
Blacksmith Shop	1
Clerks	1
Commissary	2
Dispensary and Hospital	6
Elevator	1
Engineers Department	11
Farm and Garden	27
Teamsters	6
Green House	2
Janitor for Offices	1
Kitchen and Dining Room	30
Laundry	21
Photograph Gallery	1
Printing Office	1
State Tailor Shop	14
Warden's Apartments	2
Cell Hall Janitors	12
Janitress Female Department	2
Seamstress Female Department	3
Wash Women Female Department	3
Library and Chapel	2
Wagon Gate	1
Yard Men	4
TOTAL	1,128

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Occupation of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Attorney				1		1
Agent	1		1			
Baker				2		2
Barber	5		5	5		5
Bartender	2		2	1		1
Blacksmith	3		3	4		4
Book-keeper	1		1	1		1
Brakeman	1		1	1		1
Brick-mason	2		2	1		1
Broker	1		1			
Butcher	2		2	1		1
Boilermaker				2		2
Carpenter	10		10	10		10
Clerk	3		3			
Cook	13	4	17	8	5	13
Civil Engineer				1		1
Dentist	1		1			
Deputy Sheriff				1		1
Doctor	2		2			
Driller	2		2			
Electrician	4		4	3		3
Engineer	2		2	4		4
Farmer	59		59	49		49
Fireman	3		3	10		10
Glassworker	7		7	10		10
Hotel-keeper	6		6	2		2
Hod-carrier	1		1			
Hostler	8		8	8		8
Housekeeper		8	8		9	9
Iron-worker	6		6	4		4
Insurance Agent	1		1			
Jockey	1		1			
Laborer	59		59	84		84
Laundress		2	2		3	3
Merchant	3		3	3		3
Miner	118		118	94		94
Machinist	3		3	4		4
Musician	1		1			
Milliner					1	1
Painter	8		8	11		11
Plumber	4		4	3		3
Police				1		1
Porter	10		10	10		10
Railroader	27		27	12		12
Salesman	2		2	9		9
School Teacher	1		1			
Student	2		2	1		1
Shoe-maker	1		1	1		1
Tool-dresser	2		2			
Teamster	28		28	33		33
Tailor	2		2	3		3
Telephone Operator					1	1
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing Crime for which Convicted of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Abduction				1		1
Arson	5		5	2		2
Attempt to Kill	5		5	6		6
Attempt to Rape	5		5	8		8
Attempt to Wreck Train				1		1
Bigamy	7		7	4		4
Breaking and Entering Dwelling	2		2	5	2	7
Breaking and Entering	42		42	56		56
Buggery	1		1	2		2
Burglary	15		15	8		8
Carrying Concealed weapons	1		1	5		5
Conspiracy	12		12			
Dynamiting Fish				2		2
Embezzlement	1		1			
Entering Without Breaking	2		2	5		5
Entering Dwelling day-time				5		5
Extortion	1		1			
False Pretense	3		3	5		5
Forgery	35		35	55	2	57
Grand Larceny	101	4	105	72	1	73
Horse Stealing	6		6	2		2
Incest	2		2	1		1
Malicious Assault	3		3	3		3
Malicious Shooting	6		6	2		2
Malicious Wounding	21		21	19	2	21
Malicious Wounding of Animals	3		3			
Murder, First degree	12	1	13	13	2	15
Murder, second degree	16	2	18	27	2	29
Petit Larceny and Former Conviction	5		5	2		2
Perjury		1	1			
Rape	10		10	4		4
Receiving Stolen Goods				1		1
Robbery	17		17	14	1	15
Selling Liquor without License	1		1	2		2
Stoning Train	4		4	3		3
Shooting at Train	2		2			
Selling Cocaine without License				9		9
Unlawful Assault	22	1	23	16		16
Unlawful Cutting	11		11	9		9
Unlawful Maiming	11		11	13	4	17
Voluntary Manslaughter	20	2	22	16	2	18
Uttering Forged Check	8	1	9			
Vio. Sec., 2, Act June 25, 1911					1	1
Vio. Sec., 3, Act March 3, 1909		1	1			
Vio. Sec., 163, P. C.,		1	1			
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Length of Terms of Prisoners Received During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Six months				2		2
One year	79	2	81	78	5	83
One year and one day	2		2	4	1	5
One year and three months	1		1			
One year and four months	1		1			
One year and six months	4		4	4		4
Two years	124	5	129	139	6	145
Two years and one day	2		2	2		2
Two years and four months	1		1			
Two years and six months				2		2
Three years	34	4	38	40	3	43
Three years and six months	2		2			
Four years	20	1	21	13	1	14
Five years	55		55	38	1	39
Six years	4		4	1		1
Seven years	4	1	5	11		11
Eight years	6		6	5		5
Nine years	2		2	1		1
Ten years	32	1	33	13		13
Twelve years	3		3	5		5
Fifteen years	3		3	7		7
Eighteen years				5		5
Twenty years	2		2	2		2
One to five years	5		5	6		6
One to ten years	4		4	1		1
Two to ten years	8		8	2		2
Three to ten years				1		1
Five to ten years				1		1
Five to fifteen years	3		3			
Five to eighteen years	2		2	1		1
Seven to twenty years	2		2			
Life	10		10	14	2	16
To be executed	3		3			
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing First and Previous Terms of those Admitted During Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
First term	378	14	392	336	18	354
Second term	28		28	52	1	53
Third term	4		4	6		6
Fourth term				1		1
Former inmates of reform school	8		8	3		3
TOTAL	418	14	432	398	19	417

TABLE NO. 12.

Number of parole cases considered by Parole Board, from Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1912	378
Number of parole cases recommended by Parole Board, from Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1912	143
Number paroled by the Governor, from Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1912	101
Number of parole prisoners returned for violating parole from Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1912	5
Number of prisoners now on parole	106

List showing the number of prisoners confined in the West Virginia Penitentiary, from each county in the State, on September 30, 1912:

Barbour	9
Berkeley	13
Boone	3
Braxton	10
Brooke	6
Cabell	93
Calhoun	3
Clay	2
Doddridge	3
Fayette	144
Gilmer	5
Greenbrier	10
Hampshire	4
Hancock	1
Hardy	4
Harrison	45
Jackson	5
Jefferson	9
Kanawha	72
Lewis	..
Lincoln	14
Logan	33
Marion	36
Marshall	14
Mason	7
Mercer	42
Mineral	10
Mingo	36
Monongalia	10
Monroe	2
Morgan	4
McDowell	170
Nicholas	14
Ohio	59
Pendleton	2
Pleasants	1
Pocahontas	15
Preston	12
Putnam	2
Raleigh	26
Randolph	8
Ritchie	3
Roane	5
Summers	38
Taylor	9
Tucker	22
Tyler	6
Upshur	8
Wayne	10
Webster	2
Wetzel	12
Wirt	5
Wood	36
Wyoming	9
Total	1,124
U. S. Prisoners	4

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

There has been received in letters for prisoners the sum of $6,304.34, in cash, and $34.99 in postage, which amounts have been turned over to the clerk to be credited to the parties to whom they were sent.

In the attached table will be found a complete statement of all mail delivered to and sent out by prisoners, from October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912:

	RECEIVED.			SENT OUT		
	Letters	Papers	Packages	Letters	Papers	Packages
1910						
October	2,534	1,426	51	2,078	1	35
November	2,499	1,370	54	1,359	1	15
December	2,834	1,582	135	1,711	4	64
1911						
January	2,731	1,506	51	2,365		11
February	3,078	1,875	31	2,320	2	28
March	2,651	1,661	38	1,469	3	30
April	2,984	1,731		2,008		30
May	2,596	1,888	30	1,911		26
June	2,685	1,905	38	2,231	7	41
July	2,581	1,865	34	2,040		31
August	2,435	1,772	42	2,106		36
September	2,570	1,890	56	2,076		41
October	2,562	2,096	52	2,059	1	40
November	2,420	1,810	40	2,065	4	25
December	2,940	1,610	150	1,810	8	64
1912						
January	2,820	1,506	20	2,503	10	12
February	2,705	1,400	38	1,510	6	40
March	2,916	1,790	23	2,186		48
April	2,623	1,900	47	1,949	5	40
May	2,640	1,961		1,906		81
June	2,356	706	46	2,046		44
July	2,321	1,638	30	2,074	71	
August	2,502	1,809	36	2,074		40
September	2,469	1,732	31	2,143	8	40
TOTAL	63,455	40,429	1,073	48,004	131	862

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates of the institution I consider to be good. We have had an average population of about 1150 prisoners and have had but 37 deaths, showing a percentage of mortality of 1.6 per cent. When we take into consideration the over crowded condition of our institution with the condition of the prisoners on admittance after being confined in the various crowded and unsanitary jails over the state, I think our percentage of mortality (1.6%) is very low.

Our cell buildings being of modern steel cells with running water closets and basins, steam heat and good ventilation renders our sanitary condition as nearly perfect as possible.

Our crowded condition is a serious drawback to the general health of the inmates. In the male cell buildings we have only 840 cells with a male population of approximately 1120 inmates, necessitating the placing of two men in a cell of about one-half of the male population. Our cells are small and are certainly not large enough for two prisoners.

There are three classes of patients for whom we should have some provision made so that they could be properly cared for. *First:* Those afflicted with

tuberculosis, of which we now have 33 cases, with possibly a few more suspects. With our present conditions we are forced to keep these patients in one of the main cell buildings, which is certainly a condition that can not be too seriously condemned. *Second:* Acute infectious diseases. We should have some means of isolation for these cases. During the past winter we had five cases of smallpox among the prisoners, and with no means of isolating suspects we were forced to wait until the cases developed to make the positive diagnosis and then send them to an improvised pest house on the farm. We also had several cases of erysipelas and I was forced to take these cases in one of the hospital wards. *Third:* The different types of insanity. In a few instances upon a single examination or after a few days observation a positive diagnosis can be made; but in the majority of cases it is a matter of prolonged and close observation before a conclusion can be arrived at, and especially whether it is a case of insanity or one of malingering.

The need of a larger hospital with better facilities is apparent to all connected with the institution.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the improvements made to the hospital during this biennial period, namely: The purchasing of a new sterilizer, operating table, instruments and the new hospital beds.

Medical Cases Treated in Hospital.

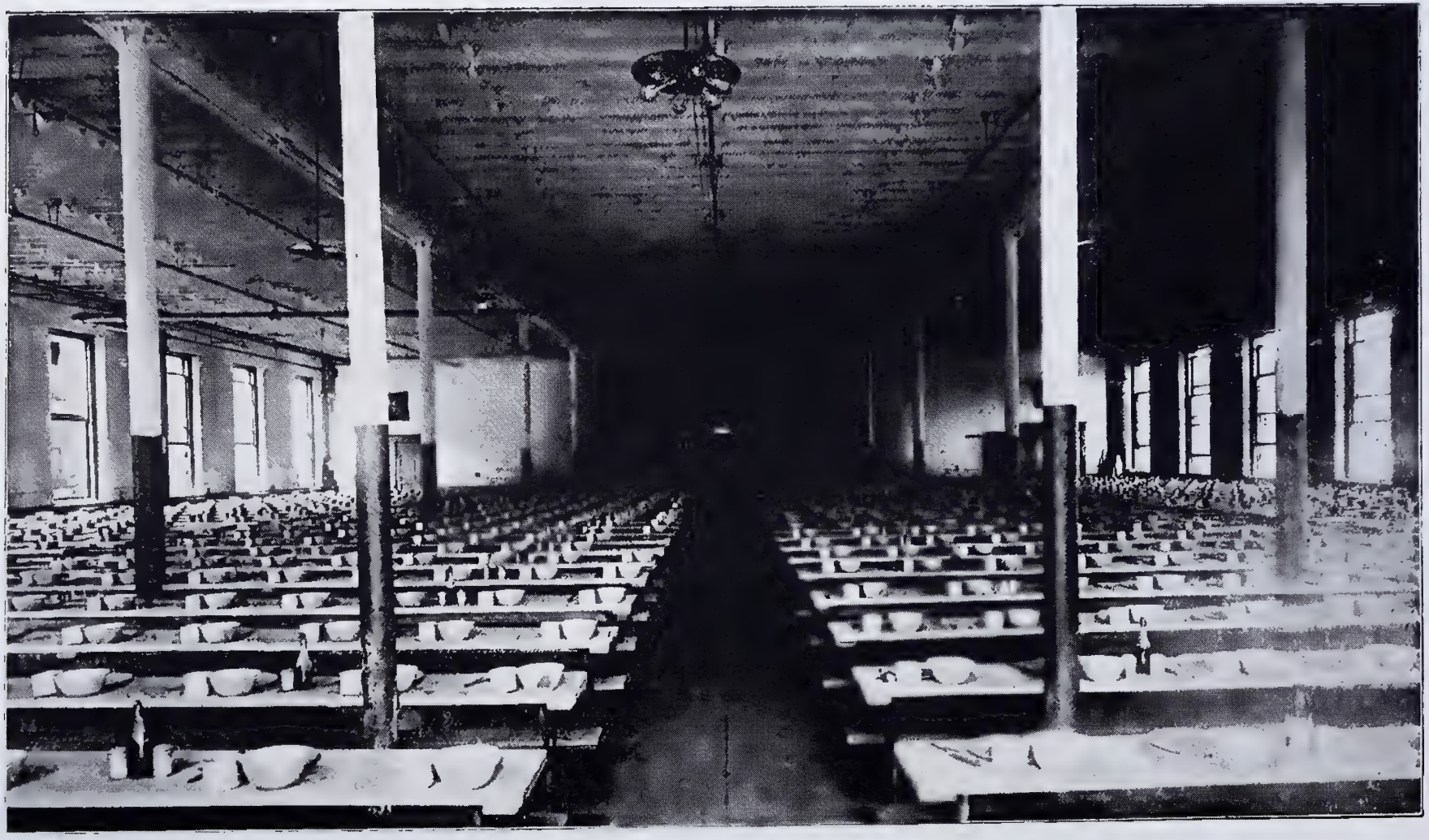
	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.				From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.			
	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	13	7	4	27	13	11	7
Typhoid Pneumonia	1		1					
Remittent Fever	1	1		1		1		
Renal Colic	3	4		1	2	2		1
Bilious Fever	3	3		1	7	8		
Syphilis	9	6	2	1	7	6	2	0
Rheumatism	12	13		2	9	8	1	2
Heart Disease	4	2	2		1		1	
Erysipelas	2	2		1	5	6		
Malingering	1	1			4	4		
Insanity	2	1	1		4	1	1	2
Nephritis	1	1		1	4	2	2	1
Masturbation	1	1			1	1		
Typhoid Fever	1	1			1	1		
Corneal Ulcers	1	2						
Jaundice	1	1						
Apoplexy	1	1	1					
Dysentery	9	8	1	1	9	8	1	1
Asthma	1	1						
Eczema	1	1						
Tonsilitis	2	2		1	4	5		
Small Pox (Pest House Farm)					5	5		
Ptomaine Poisoning					1		1	1
General Debility					6	4		2
Vertigo					1	1		
Acid Poisoning					1		1	
Pulmonary Hemorrhage					1	1		
TOTAL	72	65	15	14	100	77	21	16

Surgical Cases Treated in Hospital.

Appendicitis	5	5			1			1
Abscess, Jaw	1	1			1	1		
Incised and stab wounds	3	3			4	4		
Amputation of Fingers	6	6			4	4		
Accident Cases	1	1			2	2		
Orchitis	2	2						
Enucleation, of eye	1	1						
Excision of Bullets	1	1						
Prostatic Abscess	1	1						
Lipoma	1	1						
Peritonitis					2		1	1
Anal Fistulae					1	1		
Ingeunal Hernia					2	2		
Hemorrhoid					2	2		
Otitis Media					1	1		
Abscess Thumb					1	1		
Prolapse Rectum					1	1		
Sarcoma Enucleation					1	1		
Scrofula					1	1		
Shoulder Joint Amputation					1	1		
Cervical Adenitis					1	1		
TOTAL	22	22			26	23	1	2

Recapitulation.

	Admitted.	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining
Medical Cases	172	142	36	16
Surgical Cases	48	45	1	2
TOTAL	220	187	37	18



DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

BUSINESS REPORT OF WARDEN.

The cells in the penitentiary are located in the two large halls extending north and south from the central corridor. These halls are known as the North and South Hall. The North Hall contains 416 cells and South Hall contains 424 cells. In addition to these there are 36 cells in the Female Ward, making a total of 876 cells in the institution. These cells are of modern steel construction, each being supplied with running water, automatic closet, electric light and steel spring bunk, and are well ventilated. The cells are of two sizes. The older ones numbering 368 are 7 ft. x 7 ft. x 5 ft. and contain 245 cubic feet. The newer cells are 8 ft. x 7 ft. x 5 ft. and contain 280 cubic feet. All the cells have been thoroughly renovated and painted and the walls of the cell halls cleaned and whitewashed, being in better condition than at any previous time in the history of the institution. Medical authorities who have made investigations and a careful study of the subject, are agreed that no one should be confined permanently in a room containing less than 400 cubic feet. When it is recalled that we have on an average of 1151 inmates and only 876 cells, it can be seen at once that we are compelled in many instances to place two men in a cell that is not large enough for one man. This is a pernicious system and often leads to moral degradation, as well as to physical degeneracy.

DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN.

The dining hall and kitchen occupy the entire first floor of a large pressed brick building 78 ft. x 140 ft., the second floor being used for chapel, school and library purposes. The space is ample and both rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. New dinner plates have recently been supplied to take the place of the old ones, which were badly worn. The kitchen equipment is antiquated and should be supplemented with a modern cooking outfit, and also a better outfit for washing and handling dishes.

BAKERY.

The bakery is situated near the north end of the dining room, but in a separate building. It is very well equipped and has ample capacity for the present needs of the institution. All the bread and pastry consumed by the prisoners is furnished by this department, and it is operated entirely by prisoners. I would advise that an additional oven be built for use in case of a break down or other emergency.

STORE ROOM.

The stores for the institution are kept in the basement of the administration building. The room is ample for the storage of ordinary groceries and supplies of various kinds purchased in the markets. It is entirely inadequate and unsuited for the storage of potatoes and other vegetables grown on the farm, but owing to the lack of facilities we have been compelled to use these rooms for such purposes. I recommend that additional storage room be provided.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry is located in the basement under the kitchen and dining room. It is equipped with three washers, two extractors and mangles, all run by power. The equipment of this department is ample for the present needs of the institution. The work is all done by the inmates. Clean bed clothing and clean clothing for the prisoner are supplied to each inmate once each week. Just adjoining the laundry is the large shower bath room, where each inmate is required to bathe once each week unless excused for some good reason.

POWER PLANT.

The power plant consists of six boilers and two engines. One is a modern Corliss engine of 175 horse power and the other is a Buckeye engine of 125 horse power. Light, heat and power are produced for the whole institution, with the exception of the factory operated by the National Bed Company. This company furnishes its own power. Other contractors purchase light and power from the penitentiary. Some of the boilers are getting old and will soon need to be replaced. When this becomes necessary, I recommend that the entire power plant be moved outside the prison walls.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the institution is obtained from wells drilled within the prison walls. These wells are about 92 feet deep and the water is of excellent quality. Some difficulty has been experienced recently in obtaining sufficient water from these wells. We have a connection with the city water supply and any shortage can easily be supplied from this source. An effort will soon be made to increase our supply by drilling an additional well.

FUEL.

Coal is used for generating steam for the power and heat, with the exception of one boiler under the dining room. This boiler is not accessible for the use of coal and natural gas is used, but at a considerably greater cost. Natural gas is also used for cooking and heating purposes in the offices, wardea's apartments, hospital and state shop. Coal of good quality is secured at the mines in Moundsville at a reasonable rate. I would recommend the purchase of an auto truck for the purpose of hauling coal and freight, believing this would be more economical than the use of horses for this purpose.

FACTORIES.

There are five factories within the prison walls, where the inmates are constantly engaged in manufacturing the different articles produced at the penitentiary. These shops are well built brick buildings, well lighted and well ventilated and heated by steam, all being three stories in height except one, which is two stories. Several of these shops have been repaired with new floors, new windows and new tables during this biennial period. Still further repairs and improvements are necessary to bring these factories up to the proper standard.

HOSPITAL.

The prison hospital occupies the second story of the building known as the state shop. It consists of an office, operating room, dispensary, drug room, kitchen and four wards, besides sleeping apartments for attendants. A new operating table, a new sterilizing outfit and new beds and mattresses have recently been furnished. The hospital is now very well supplied with modern equipment. About twenty patients can be treated at one time. This is not sufficient for the needs of the institution and I recommend that additional hospital room be secured.

STATE SHOP.

The shop in which the clothing for the inmates is manufactured is known as the state shop. Socks and shoes are not manufactured in the prison. These articles can be purchased in the market more cheaply than such articles can be manufactured in the small quantities required by one institution. All other clothing used by the inmates, all sheets and pillow cases are manufactured here, except discharge suits. Four new power sewing machines, an electric motor, an electric iron and a shoe machine have been installed in this shop, besides some additional windows and extra shelving. The shop is now well equipped and the capacity ample for the present needs of the institution.

CARPENTER AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

These shops are located near the wagon gate, the blacksmith shop occupying the first floor and the carpenter shop the second story of a building constructed for that purpose. Both shops are well equipped with tools and machinery and are large enough for the amount of this character of work needed at the institution. We always find first class mechanics among the inmates, so that it is never necessary to employ outside labor for this kind of work. To keep a large institution of this kind in repair requires one blacksmith and two or more carpenters all the time.

PRINTING SHOP.

A small printing plant is maintained and is operated by an inmate. Much of the printing necessary for the institution is printed at our own plant without cost to the state.

GREEN HOUSE.

For the purpose of supplying and preserving the flowers used on the lawn, as well as the grounds enclosed by the walls, a green house is maintained. Early plants for the garden are also started here, which is a distinct advantage in enabling us to grow early vegetables. This department is also conducted by inmates, who take real pleasure in doing this kind of work.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The most valuable adjunct to the penitentiary is the farm and garden. The state owns about 200 acres. About one-half of this farm is unsuited for farming but is used for pasturing the dairy herd and other stock kept by the

institution. The remainder is excellent bottom land well suited for farming and gardening purposes. In addition to this, 50 acres of good land is rented each year. The farm account shows a profit each year of about $7,500.00, prices being based upon wholesale prices in Wheeling at the time the various products were consumed, and the farm being charged with labor at the price received for labor by the state for the prisoners working within the walls. In addition to the profit derived from the farm it is extremely valuable in other ways. It enables us to feed a great many vegetables and food stuffs that we would be unable to purchase and which are conducive to the health and contentment of the inmates. It also enables us to give outdoor employment to quite a number of worthy prisoners, thereby placing them upon their honor and better fitting them for citizenship when they receive their discharge. It is valuable, too, in helping to restore the health of a number of inmates whose health becomes debilitated. A still larger farm would be of more advantage. A large prison such as this should have at least 500 acres. I earnestly recommend the purchase of more land.

MOUND.

The large pre-historic mound purchased by the state a few years ago still remains unimproved. This mound should, as nearly as possible, be restored to its original dimensions and then beautified and preserved under the supervision of a competent landscape gardener. To give this relic of an ancient race the appearance which its importance demands, the property located between Jefferson and Morton avenues and 8th and 9th streets in Moundsville should be purchased and converted into a park in connection with the mound. I recommend that such action be taken, provided satisfactory prices can be secured on the property involved.

PRISON LABOR.

Under our present system of contract labor we have been able to maintain the penitentiary without any cost to the tax payers of the State and in addition turn over to the State Treasury almost $3,000.00 per month. This record I think is unequaled in this or any other State. Besides maintaining the institution at a high state of efficiency, several thousand dollars have been spent in making needed repairs, painting the cells and building a new work shop in the female department.

Two contracts for labor have been renewed during this biennial period. One contractor, employing 275 prisoners, renewed his contract and increased the per diem from 52 cents to 75 cents. Another contractor employing 200 men has renewed and raised the rate from 52 cents to 70 cents per day. This leaves only one contractor, employing 100 men, paying 52 cents per day, and this contract will expire on January 1, 1913.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY WARDEN.

As a matter of humanitarian policy, as well as what seems to me an act of simple justice, I would recommend that a law be passed providing that at least a portion of the surplus earnings of the institution be used in helping to sup-

FARM SCENE, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

port the families and those dependent upon the inmates while confined here. In many cases the sufferings of the wives and children of men confined are extreme indeed. A little assistance wisely administered from the State would alleviate these sufferings and prevent further crime and prostitution in the future. It would also tend to make a better citizen of the prisoner when he is released. He would then feel that the state was not his enemy but his friend.

I am aware that there are difficulties in the way of framing a practical law on this subject, yet after careful study I am of the opinion that such a law can be made practicable. If such a law could be enacted it would place our State in the front rank in dealing with this subject.

WARDEN'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

If no federal or state laws are passed inimical to the labor system now in vogue, no legislative appropriations will be required for the support of this institution. If such laws should be enacted and we were unable to employ the men at remunerative labor there would be needed for current expenses $160,000.00 per year; for repairs and improvements $10,000.00 per year; for building and lands, $22,500.00.

A new stable is badly needed. The old one is not well adapted for the purpose of a stable; but could be used as a storage ware room. It contains a splendid basement large enough to contain all our vegetables, but so long as the building is used for a stable this basement is not available for use.

The farm house used by the superintendent of the farm as a residence is old, unsafe and too small. A new farm house of modern design should be erected at once.

FARM LANDS.

As previously stated, more farm land is badly needed. Options have been secured on two tracts adjoining the State farm, both of which tracts have been rented and farmed by the institution this year. One tract containing 29.84 acres known as the "Fairground Tract" can be purchased for $10,000.00. The other tract contains 17 acres and is known as the "Wiedebusch Tract." This can be purchased at $300.00 per acre. Both of these tracts consist of first class bottom land and I earnestly recommend that both tracts be purchased.

TUBERCULAR SANITARIUM.

Another matter of vital importance which demands legislative action is the construction of a separate annex or sanitarium for tubercular patients. During this biennial period we have had 19 deaths from tuberculosis and have at this time 33 cases in the institution. It is not fair to the other inmates, to the officers of the institution or to the general public that these men afflicted with this malady should be permitted to mingle with the other prisoners. The initial cost need not be great, and if located near the penitentiary such sanitarium could be operated at a very small additional expense. This would also relieve the congestion of the hospital, for with a separate place for the treatment of tubercular cases, our hospital facilities would be ample.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to Governor Glasscock for his loyal support and active interest in the institution, and to the State Board of Control for promptness and efficiency in transacting the business affairs and for wise counsel and valuable advice on many matters.

Also Captain J. E. Bloyd for his faithful services in carrying out the plans of the administration and discipline, and Mr. R. M. Ayers and Mrs. Pearl B. Stultz for their efficiency as Clerk and Stenographer respectively, and Miss Esther Pope, the very efficient Matron of the Female Department. I commend Dr. J. C. Peck for his skillful and efficient management of the medical department; and Engineer Echols for his very valuable work in the engineering and mechanical department; and also the individual members of the guard force for prompt compliance and loyal support in the discharge of their arduous work in carrying out the routine of prison life.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Stable:—We concur with the recommendation of the superintendent for a new stable. The present one is built of very good materials, but a mistake in plan has utterly destroyed its usefulness. The basement, with concrete floor, was built for storing wagons, buggies and farming tools. It cannot be used to stable horses, because of dampness and lack of light. The horse stables are immediately above this on the ground floor, with wooden floor between.

Farm House:—The present farm house can last but little longer and a new one should be built.

Lands:—The necessity for the purchase of additional lands suited to trucking has existed for many years. About one-half of the farm owned by the state is hillside suitable only for grazing. Its trucking acreage is by no means sufficient. For a number of years the state has leased such land as was obtainable for trucking. The rentals we found would soon pay for such lands, and we therefore adopted the policy of trying to secure additional trucking land as opportunity would present. To that end when renewing leases, or securing others, we have inserted in the lease an option to purchase. The tract of 29.84 acres at a price of $10,000.00, and the 17 acres at $300 per acre, mentioned by the superintendent, would be of profit to this institution and should be purchased rather than rented from year to year.

Sanitarium for Tubercular Prisoners:—We concur in the recommendation of the superintendent for the erection of suitable quarters for the prisoners infected with tuberculosis. The space within the walls of the penitentiary is very limited. The shops are close together, and in fact all conditions there are such as to render the separation of the tubercular subjects from the other prisoners impossible. Suitable quarters can be constructed for them on the farm.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury 1910, which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10
General Fund	$ 32,758.63	$ 32,758.63	
TOTAL	$ 32,758.63	$ 32,578.63	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ 166,781.56	$ 166,781.56	$ 134,663.69	$ 32,117.87
TOTAL		$ 166,781.56	$ 166,781.56	$ 134,663.69	$ 32,117.87

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Sewer System		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 351.00	$ 14,649.00
TOTAL		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 351.00	$ 14,649.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Total Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense	$ 32,117.87	$ 183,385.12	$ 215,502.99	$ 146,515.34	$ 68,987.65
TOTAL	$ 32,117.87	$ 183,385.12	$ 215,502.99	$ 146,515.34	$ 68,987.65

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Sewer System		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 351.00	$ 14,649.00
TOTAL		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 351.00	$ 14,649.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense		$ 350,166.68	$ 350,166.68	$ 281,179.68	$ 68,987.65
TOTAL		$ 350,166.68	$ 350,166.68	$ 281,179.03	$ 68,987.65

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Appropriation to City of Moundsville for Sewer..... $14,649.00

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

General Fund $68,987.65

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of

the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

We recommend that in lieu of an appropriation for the penitentiary we be authorized to expend so much of the earnings thereof as may be necessary for current expenses, repairs and improvements, and buildings and land.

West Virginia Reform School.

H. E. FLESHER, Superintendent.

GRAFTON.

Looking East, West Virginia Reform School.

West Virginia Reform School.

HISTORICAL.

An act of the Legislature passed February 11, 1889, provided for a commission to select a site for "The West Virginia Reform School," which was established by the same act. This commission located the institution at Pruntytown, Taylor County, four miles from Grafton, which city is now the post-office and railroad station for the school.

Pruntytown had formerly been the county seat, and the county owned a court house and jail and jailer's residence on certain lots in the town, and all this property, as well as $5,000 in cash, was donated to the state by the County Court of Taylor County, in consideration of the location of the institution at that place. Other land was secured by purchase, and the first inmate was received July 21, 1891.

GROUNDS.

The original farm and grounds of the West Virginia Reform School are made up of twenty-one parcels of land, varying in size and bought at different times between September 4, 1889, and September 10, 1904. These lie south of Pruntytown and the northwestern pike. Fairmont and Beverly pike passes through Pruntytown at right angles to the northwestern pike, and divides this original farm into nearly equal parts. The grounds and buildings of the school are situated near and on both sides of the former pike, and in the angle formed by the two pikes mentioned. There are about one hundred and seventy acres in the original farm, of which about twenty-five acres constitute the institution grounds proper, and the rest is given over to pasturage, orchard, meadows and gardens.

The three parcels of land recently purchased for the school, do not touch the original farm at any point, but the land intervening between them and it covers a distance not to exceed one-half mile. The Means and Reynolds tracts lie almost to the west from the school, the former containing about one hundred and sixty-six acres and the latter three hundred and twenty-five acres. These tracts are separated only by the width of the public road, and the Reynolds farm is just south of the northwestern pike. The Jones parcel lies almost north from the school, and it contains about three hundred and twenty acres. These farms, as well as the original one, are hilly, with considerable areas of level land lying near small streams. There is also considerable acreage of well lying lands, intermediately between these run bottoms and the high and rough hill tops. In all the institution has about 981 acres of land.

BUILDINGS.

(1). Administration Building: In this building are quartered the older and larger white boys of the school. It is built of buff pressed brick, and

stands three stories above the basement. In the latter are two large store rooms, besides bath, closets, lavatory, sitting and reading room for the boys. On the first floor there is a large school room, the superintendent's dining room and kitchen, the offices of the superintendent and clerk, a public reception room and the asesmbly hall of the institution. On the second floor are the superintendent's private rooms and a large dormitory for boys.

(2). Central Dining Hall: This is practically a new building, well made of common red brick, and contains three stories in front and two in the rear, besides the basement rooms. In the basement are the bakery and store room. On the second floor are separate dining rooms and kitchens for officers and boys, and in the third story front are private rooms for the offiecrs.

(3). Kunst Cottage: In this cottage are housed white boys of intermediate size in the school. The building stands three stories above the basement, and is mainly made of common red brick with a pressed brick front. In the basement, which extends one-half the length of the building, are the boys' lavatories, closets and shower baths. The first floor contains two large rooms for boys, one for lounging, and the other for reading and games. There are two large school rooms on the second floor, and the third story is a dormitory for the boys of this cottage.

(4). Davisson Cottage: The Davisson Cottage, which is the home of the colored boys of the institution, is of three stories and a basement. The building is of wood. In the basement are lavatories, closets, bath and clothing rooms. The first story is occupied as a home by the commander and his family, while the second floor and the added mansard story above are set apart for dormitories.

(5). Robinson Cottage: This is the home of the small white boys of the school. The building is of common red brick, lately added to and remodeled throughout. In most respects it is a model cottage for fifty boys. On the first floor are the boys' sitting room and lavatory, and the home of the commander and his family. On the second floor are the school rooms, reading room, lavatories and baths, and a small dormitory. On the third floor are two large dormitories.

(6). Shop Buildings: The Shop building is of two stories, built of common red brick, without plastering. The blacksmith shop and laundry are located in the first story, and the carpenter shop and shoe shop in the story above.

(7). Power House: This building is also of common red brick without plastering. There are three stories in front, and one in the rear. The story in the rear houses the boys, and the first story, front, contains the dynamos and engine, while the second and third stories are used for plumbing shop and printing office respectively.

(8). Tailor Shop: This is a wooden building of two stories. On the first floor are the band room and barber shop. The second floor is used for a tailor shop.

(9.) Other Buildings: Hospital building, sewing rooms, milk house, refrigerator and vegetable rooms, corn cribs, tool rooms, horse stable, cow barn, and three small cottages.

COLORED BOYS' COTTAGE, WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.

VISITS.

November	7, 1910	Lakin.
December	19, 1911	Lakin and Stephenson.
May	7, 1911	Lakin.
October	19, 1911	Sheppard.
February	7, 1912	Lakin.
February	9, 1912	Lakin.
March	21, 1912	Stephenson.
March	29, 1912	Lakin.
July	24, 1912	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary	Emoluments.
H. E. Flesher	Superintendent	$125.00	Board and Apartments.
Martha G. Flesher	General Matron	25.00	Board and Apartments.
C. S. Lynch	Clerk, Storekeeper and Relief	65.00	Board and room.
C. E. Bunner	Chief and Day Engineer	80.00	
R. F. Moore	Baker and Boy's Cook	65.00	Board and rooms.
D, C. Griffin	Tailor	55.00	Board and room.
F. C. Camlin	Shoemaker	55.00	
R. F. Hickman	Blacksmith	45.00	Board and rooms.
O. T. Simms	General Farmer	45.00	Board and room.
O. L. Ritter	Asst. Farmer	45.00	
F. H. Boll	Asst. Farmer	35.00	Board and room.
C. H. Pyles	Asst. Farmer	35.00	Board and room.
W. E. Holmes	Printer	45.00	
T. J. Waller	Teamster	45.00	House.
E. W. Campbell	Night Engineer	37.50	Board and room.
W. C. Stansberry	Pumper	50.00	
E. M. Whitescarver	Principal and Gardener	65.00	Two meals daily.
S. J. Rector	Commander and teacher	55.00	Board and room.
E. G. Price	Commander and Teacher	55.00	Board and rooms.
C. O. Larew	Commander and Teacher	55.00	Board and rooms.
C. H. Poling	Teacher	35.00	Board and room.
Arnett Wyckoff	Commander	55.00	Board and room.
J. J. Woodward	Night Watch and Nurse	35.00	Room.
Herbert Davis	Night Watch and Relief	37.00	
R. A. Zinser	Night Watch	35.00	
Hattie Kern	Laundress	25.00	
Jennie Edmondson	Matron, Dining Room	25.00	Board and room.
Clementine Moore	Matron, Dining Room	15.00	Board and rooms.
Virginia Hartley	Matron, Dining Room	15.00	Board and room.
Murell Wyckoff	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and rooms.
Ida Larew	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and rooms.
Bernice Price	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and rooms.
Kate Rector	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and room.
Emberzenia Hickman	Housekeeper	10.00	Board and rooms.
Martha Wood	Stenographer	25.00	Board and room.
J. A. Liston, Jr.	Band Instructor	10.00	
C. F. Johnson	Physician	Fees.	
Shai & Hill	Dentists	Fees.	
G. W. Loar & Co.	Opticians	Fees.	
J. W. Smalley	Carpenter	45.00	Board and room.
F. C. Sterling	Decorator	45.00	Board and room.
J. A. Liston, Jr.	Assistant Decorator	35.00	Board and room.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of West Virginia Reform School was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 92 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 284, for 1912 was 283. The average number of employees for 1911 was 29, for 1912 was 35. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $152.91, for 1912 was $139.46.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended During 1911.	Per Capita 1911.	Expended During 1912.	Per Capita 1912.
Beef (Fresh)	$ 1,973.17	$ 6.95	$ 1,230.40	$ 4.35
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	61.45	.22		
Poultry and Game	127.37	.45	63.58	.23
Fish and Oysters	26.00	.09	37.37	.13
Canned Meats				
All Other Meats				
Eggs			1.48	
Butter	370.50	1.30	469.30	1.66
Oleomargarine	723.54	2.55	726.77	2.57
Lard	275.38	.97	271.87	.96
Milk and Cream			41.03	.14
Cheese	146.91	.52	8.64	.03
Flour	3,174.60	11.18	2,212.04	7.82
Meal	7.40	.02	12.79	.04
Crackers and Bread	68.37	.24	24.10	.09
Macaroni	51.69	.15	51.69	.18
Cereals	101.39	.36	81.15	.28
Sugar	983.71	3.46	1,146.33	4.05
Yeast	96.93	.34	86.52	.30
Beans	368.50	1.29	1,180.14	4.17
Coffee and Tea	289.06	1.02	150.83	.53
Potatoes	31.90	.11	82.40	.28
Canned Vegetables	90.17	.32	93.75	.33
Fresh Vegetables	21.00	.07	23.45	.08
Canned Fruits	104.79	.37	70.60	.25
Fresh Fruits	400.02	1.41	133.34	.47
Dried Fruits	445.92	1.57	231.15	.82
Rice and Hominy	221.75	.78	321.70	1.11
Syrup	61.72	.23	31.20	.11
Salt	36.60	.13	41.81	.14
Spices	28.97	.10	26.07	.09
Vinegar	2.11	.10	8.74	.03
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	375.35	1.32	361.14	1.27
Other Laundry Supplies	350.03	1.24	91.52	.33
Groceries Unclassified	43.61	.15	81.12	.29
Tableware	206.50	.73	282.24	1.00
Kitchen Utensils	104.06	.36	54.20	.20
Furniture and Carpets	264.11	.93	723.71	2.60
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	128.30	.44	120.50	.42
Toilet Paper	42.50	.15	62.75	.22
Disinfectants	92.38	.32	100.30	.32
Other Janitor Supplies	2.60	.01	51.93	.18
Other Household Supplies	63.25	.22	169.71	.60
Bedding	182.52	.64	172.24	.61
Shoes	24.66	.09	170.46	.61
Other Clothing	3,525.36	12.42	1,451.62	5.13
Sheeting	387.94	1.37	151.41	.54
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	265.45	.93	278.05	1.00
Coal			1.75	
Gas	3,540.00	12.48	2,366.07	8.36
Electricity				
Oil	172.89	.61	209.51	.74
Water	94.50	.32	192.03	.70
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	272.51	.96	308.01	1.10
Postage	175.00	.62	189.20	.70
Stationery and Office Supplies	96.57	.33	51.21	.18
Reading Matter	177.73	.63	73.03	.26
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	172.53	.61	143.32	.50

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended During 1911.	Per Capita 1911.	Expended During 1912.	Per Capita 1912.
Horses	$ 550.00	$ 1.94	$	$
Cattle			85.00	.30
Hogs			45.00	.16
All Other Live Stock	12.00	.04	14.00	.05
Hay and Straw	5.00	.02	251.17	.90
Grain	233.09	.82	124.69	.44
All Other Feed for Live Stock	19.75	.07	3.63	.01
Seeds and Plants	577.72	2.03	487.15	1.72
Fertilizer	1,044.90	3.68	350.20	1.24
Other Supplies for Farm			198.90	.73
Agricultural Implements and Tools	686.90	2.42	255.28	.90
Vehicles			132.32	.47
Harness and Stable Supplies	81.00	.29	108.90	.38
Work Shop Supplies	1,902.53	6.67	1,160.49	4.10
Machinery and Tools	64.23	.23	87.72	.31
Gas and Electric Supplies	114.58	.40	178.10	.63
Engine Room Supplies	222.70	.78	324.30	1.18
Plumbing Supplies	24.53	.09	219.59	.77
Sewer Supplies	40.22	.14		
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	229.92	.81	79.84	.28
Salaries (Regular)	14,742.15	51.91	15,908.58	56.21
Labor (Extra)	26.08	.09	18.60	.06
Traveling Expenses	1,073.50	3.78	654.22	2.31
Drugs	6.25	.02	4.67	.02
Pharmaceuticals	45.18	.16	29.69	.10
Surgical Instruments				
Surgical Supplies				
Amusements and Religious Services	109.94	.39	218.58	.77
Funeral Expenses	61.25	.22	95.00	.34
Miscellaneous Hardware	44.83	.16	57.20	.20
Reward for Capture	415.81	1.47	990.00	3.50
Miscellaneous	146.67	.52	516.70	1.82
Medical Attendance	107.75	.38	360.75	1.25
Average Number Inmates		284		283
Average Number Employes		29		35
Less Freight Deducted			25.38	.09
Less Discount Deducted	196.95	.69	187.67	.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 43,424.74	$ 152.91	$ 39,466.74	$ 139.46

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The demands made upon this institution increase with the growth of population and the development of the resources and industries of West Virginia. Comparing the period under consideration with the one just preceding, and one year with another, there is shown steady and very considerable increase in the commitments to the school, and this in the face of every right effort, by the management, to keep admissions down to the lowest point, on account of our present limited capacity. The causes that operate to make necessary a school like this one, with the expenditure of many thousands of dollars annually, with enforced separation of loved ones that costs, beyond computation, in tears and heartaches, are numerous and not difficult to define. They are due to heredity or environment, or both.

If the trouble is predominatingly in the boy or young man himself, and this is true of some of our fellows, particularly among the young men of the school, it is very probably because he is a defective—defective in body or mind, or both, in a degree and in the direction of wrong doing sufficient to make his presence not tolerable in his own community and among his relatives and friends. "Defective" is a word much in use at present, and it is a broad

word, and one full of meaning; were we all classified as defectives or non-defectives, there might follow some embarrasment, even among those who make much of the word. Our defectives are from a considerable class of the unfit. Out of all that are born, it is not surprising, if it is deplorable, that there should be odds and ends of the race, driftwood of society, those sadly handicapped even at the very start in the struggle of life. There is more or less tendency to feeble mindedness, particularly in will, and he falls an easy prey to evil influences. Some seem to be criminal in their very instincts, and all their thoughts and conversation are of matters criminal—robberies, the taking of life, arrests, imprisonments, court trial, and the rest; and it is a strange and sad thing, that a fond mother, distressed in mind and body over the wrong doing of her son, and his separation from her, and his incarceration in a penal institution, until she can not go about her ordinary duties, should in all her letters to him feed the devouring furnace of such a mind with all the criminal acts and proceedings in the community where she lives. Most defectives of this kind are without inclination to industry or continuous efforts along any right line; they are not disposed to attend school or profit by it, are boisterous, unkempt and unclean.

Like the poor, who are always with us, we shall doubtless never be quite rid of the unfit. However, the matter is not quite hopeless; much can be done and is being done to remove from the back of society the burden of the defective and the dependent classes. The remedy lies in the direction of better human stock. Eugenics is receiving large attention in many quarters today, and rationally and persistently applied, it will work great good to the race. It will cut short the tribes of the feeble minded, the habitual criminal, the inebriate and other forms of undesirable parentage, through segregation and sterilization, and it will make it increasingly easy and inviting for good stock of men and women to marry and raise large families, through the lowering, all along the line, of the standard of living. It is not so much the cost of living, by the way, that needs to be lowered, but the standard of living among all classes, particularly in our own country.

Our little fellows, and those of intermediate size and age, are generally recruited from among the neglected and uncared for youth of the state. In most cases cases it is the machinery of the home that breaks down in some important part. The failure is with one or both parents, and the circumstances may or may not be avoidable. Feeble or no efforts at discipline, struggle for existence, sickness, death, abandonment, divorce, step-parentage, drink and crime—these are fertile sources of commitment to this institution. In former times the whole business of raising and training children resided in the home, and the home was, in certain matters of discipline, supreme over the children even after they had gone away from it and had set up homes of their own. Later, society divided with the home many responsibilities, and we received the school, the church, police authority, and other adjuncts of the home. The whole effect has been, that, while better things have been accomplished along many important lines, there has been a general weakening in home discipline, without adequate compensation in the discipline of the institutions of society. No boy is likely to receive proper discipline, if that important matter is left chiefly, even to the day school and the sunday school, were these always at their best; what can be hoped for, then, for the boy whose discipline is left to the

PAINTING, WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.

street, the theatre, the poolroom, and the unmentionable resorts of our cities? We have the boy problem in this country, and it is a bigger question—one more difficult to solve and further reaching in its effects than that of the tariff. Crime among us, especially among juveniles, is on the increase beyond that of any other civilized country on earth. Our experience here makes us believe that the blame for this deplorable condition of affairs rests with the home and with society. In many instances the home has fallen through, and the children not only order their own ways, but they dictate terms to their parents. Leniency, on the part of society, toward wrong-doers, especially the young, is entirely commendable; but we can go too far in this direction, and we must be careful not to go the length of undoing the offender and putting premium on crime. Our hearts are very kind in this day, and it is the glory of the age that we are kind toward all unfortunates. But there is need of undisturbed judgment in dealing with all forms of delinquency, if we are to stem the rising tide of crime in the United States.

COMMITMENTS.

Commitments to the school are made by justices of the peace, for vagrancy, incorrigibility, vicious conduct and petit larceny; by the intermediate, criminal and circuit courts of the state, for misdemeanors and felonies, and by the U. S. district court of West Virginia, for felonies. Law provides that no youth shall be committed to the school, if as old as eighteen years, but unfortuately no age is fixed below which boys may not be received here. There have always been among the population of the school those who were over the age of eighteen years, and from time to time some who were twenty-five, or even older; for it is not an easy matter to determine the exact age of a young man, whose interests and those of his kindred and friends, urge him to appear to be younger than eighteen. On the other hand, particularly before the establishment of state homes for white and for colored children in West Virginia, little fellows as young as six were received in the institution. The management of the school has no alternative, if a boy of lawful age is properly committed, but to admit him; but during recent years, with such persuasion as could be used with the justices of the peace of the state, few boys have been admitted as young as eight or nine years, though a number have come in under the age of twelve years.

The presence here of so many boys of such tender years appealed strongly to the sympathies of his excellency, Govenor William E. Glasscock, early in his administration, and abont a year ago, he succeeded in putting into operation a plan, whereby all boys in the school under twelve, unless particularly vicious, are paroled to one or the other of the children's homes in the state. At the same time he caused to be printed and circulated in the state, among the justices, charity workers, and others likely to be interested, a printed statement setting forth the great importance, to the child and to society, of not committing here any boy under the age of twelve, if any other and more favorable disposition could be made of him.

All this is as it should be, and Governor Glasscock has thus rendered a lasting service to unfortunate children in West Virginia. It passes all belief that a boy of ten years should be incorrigible, or vicious, and it rarely happens

that one as old as twelve needs to be considered in connection with this institution. The fact is, those of these tender years proposed for commitment here are homeless, or next to homeless, or they would not be charged with incorrigibility; and in most every instance they should be regularly committed to one or the other homes for children in the state, there to be maintained at the expense of their natural guardians, or otherwise placed in suitable private homes, provided, of course, such proper homes can not be secured for them without resort to processes of law.

In a home is the best place to raise and train a child, and no institution or private home can take the place of the child's own home, if it be morally clean. When a good home goes down, all society suffers the loss. Let the state prop up the tottering home. It is better to help the mother support her child in his own good home, however humble, than to keep him outright at great expense in an institution; for she loves her child, and she will, if she is a good woman, do her full part to support him and keep him with her. Thus the child and the mother are both helped, and society is the gainer in a great degree. Here is ground for a helpful bit of legislation, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our law makers.

If merely homeless children have suffered because of improper commitment to an institution, that is penal as well as domestic, the school has from its establishment suffered on account of a certain class of young men inmates, who are not amenable to the character and discipline of a mere reform school. The school has always been difficult to administer successfully, and because of this: It houses three entirely distinct classes of persons—the merely homeless boy, who should have the freedom of a home and be far removed from the harmful influences of criminal classes; the boy and young man, who readily respond to the mild methods of restraint and discipline, such as should always obtain in a school of the conception of this one, and such as those in charge of it have greatly desired always to see flourish here; and a class of young men, small, but with an influence for bad that permeates every nook and corner of the school, who will not appreciate or make use of the opportunities offered here, who have no ambitions, and therefore can not be influenced, by such means as are within our power or we are willing to employ, to accumulate credits, and thus earn their way back to the activities of life. This last class is a dead weight on the school, and must be literally carried; and as long as we remain, as we are and have been from the first, unequipped to care for these fellows, so long will the easy discipline and otherwise orderly procedure here be subject to frequent and disastrous raids from overgrown and criminally inclined rowdies. How do we handle them? We do not handle them; we manage as well as we can to get on with them—persuade, suffer long, and preserve nerve-racking vigilance; in this way we succeed with them generally pretty well, in so far as outward appearances count, but their pernicious influences are always busy throughout the school, even among our smallest boys, and the good order of our community is liable any minute to be upset from this source. This is a state of affairs, viewed from every standpoint, that should not longer continue than the legislature can provide the remedy. What is the remedy?

In most of the states there is an institution called a reformatory, standing mid-way between a reform school and a penitentiary. To a reformatory are

committed, generally, certain young men that will not prosper in a reform school, and certain young men, ranging in ages from sixteen years to as high as thirty, and convicted of certain crimes. Its equipment and methods of discipline are milder than those of a penitentiary, but more rigid than those of a school like ours. In West Virginia there is no demand for a separate reformatory institution; but there is need for reformatory work, and as has been done in a number of other states, let there be erected here, convenient to the school but entirely segregated from it, a cottage equipped as a reformatory. Here we will confine, school, and employ pleasurably and profitably, such of our young men inmates as are not pleased to fall agreeably and helpfully into the joyous and useful activities of the school, until such a time as they give every asurance of better things, when they will be restored to full privileges of our little community.

ADMISSION.

When a youth has been formally committed to the school, it is necessary that certain papers covering the case be made up, and these are forwarded to the Superintendent. These, in cases before a justice of the peace, usually include a copy each of the complaint, the warrant of arrest, a digest of the evidence, the commitment, and a transcript of the docket; in all cases before courts of record, there is included a copy of the indictment, a brief account of the trial and verdict, and the commitment. As soon as the papers are received by the Superintendent, reply is made at once, requesting the immediate delivery of the boy to the school. Pending this reply, no boy under the age of fourteen years should be placed for safe keeping in any jail or lockup, but rather the committing court should send the boy along with the papers, without previous notice. Those of fourteen years or over, if they must be placed in jail, should be kept there as brief a time as possible. When he has not been in jail preceding trial, he should not be afterwards put in jail, but he should be at once forwarded to the school with the papers in his case, or without them if there is not time to have them made up, and they can follow him by mail. To put it exactly, there has not been a time in years past, when there was room for another inmate in the West Virginia Reform School. It was overcrowded five years ago, and its capacity has not been increased in that time, though sixty-three more boys were admitted to the school in the year 1911-12 than were admitted in 1907-8. We do not have room, but we make room for all who apply, by paroling, and generally prematurely, those in our judgment best fit to go out, in numbers sufficient to keep a balance against admissions. This equation has been maintained until the minimum stay of an inmate in the school has been forced down from eighteen months to a year, in five years, and unless we receive relief from the next legislature, in the way of additional housing facilities, two years hence will see this institution paroling inmates, with anything like fair conduct, after less than ten months' stay here. A very few of our fellows profit abundantly from a year's stay, but many of them had better remain two years, and some as high as four or five years, if they are to receive the best advantages of the training the schools offers. Once here, in most instances, it is necessary that he be fitted out with entirely new and correct views of life, conduct and industry; these he must be trained in until they become fixed habits, if he is to be profited, and this requires time.

Those committed to the institution are escorted thereto by an officer of the court making the commitment, and the escort is reimbursed for the actual outlay on account of the boy's transportation, and is compensated at the rate of five cents per mile, to and from the school, all paid out of the treasury of the county from which the boy is committed. If it can be avoided, no boy should wear hand cuffs to the school, and his escort, if he is a man of character and right habits, and especially if he is familiar alike with the needs of the boy and the opportunities for good offered here, can do much to prepare his charge for a prosperous stay in the institution. It were better, as a measure of economy to tax payers, aside from great advantage to the school, were we permitted to escort our boys to Pruntytown; this matter is considered in another connection in this report.

GETTING ACQUAINTED.

On arrival, he is received cordially in the office of the Superintendent, and he is made to feel, as well as he can, one of us from the very first. He answers a long list of interrogatories, is bathed, disinfected and dressed in clean clothes throughout. Generally, especially if he is a large boy, he is given a copy of the rules and regulations to read, or they are read and explained to him; he is coached by one of our experienced and dependable fellows, for a day or more, when he usually joins a detail of unassigned boys under an experienced officer. Coached further by his companions and his officer he moves with this steady team until he soon learns the ways here. As a result of inexperience in institutional life, he is at first awkward and uncomfortable, but if he means to have a prosperous experience in the school, he soon adjusts himself to his new surroundings, and he goes on through the simple rounds of routine in the community, not only comfortably, but in most cases, joyously.

ROUTINE.

He rises promptly at 6 A. M., silently gets himself ready and marches with his company to the central dining hall for breakfast at 6:30. By seven o'clock he has finished breakfast, when he returns to his cottage. He is soon ready to march away to day school, or to work about the grounds or in the field, if the weather is fit. He comes back from school or in from work by 11:30, is ready for dinner by 12 M., and is back in the rest room of his cottage by 12:30 P. M. He is off to school or to work again by 12:45, where he remains until 5 or 5:30 P. M., depending upon the season; he has supper at from 5:30 to 6, or from 6 to 6:30 P. M., when he again returns to his rest rooms to read or play games, or otherwise amuse himself until time to go to bed at 7:45. He removes his day clothing, puts on night dress, says his prayers and gets into bed. He may read or talk quietly to a companion on the sides or ends of his bed, or play a game of checkers or dominoes with one of these, until lights are turned down, when all is quiet in his dormitory, and soon he, with his companions is unconscious in that sound and refreshing sleep that comes only to well employed and vigorous youth. Unless he is a small boy, he will be attended during the night by a watch, whose business is to preserve order among the boys, and otherwise see to it that all is well.

BEANS FOR DINNER, WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Meanwhile, the newcomer is carefully studied by all officers with whom he comes in contact. His conversation, the intimacies he forms, his attitude toward work, school, play, discipline, his officers and teachers—these are noted, and he is encouraged or warned as his course may be right or wrong. If he is not a small boy, and he seems to be pretty well at home here, he is assigned to some department for regular employment, usually one for which he shows some aptitude and for which he has a preference. It is proper to say here that all boys not regularly assigned elsewhere, are employed, when the weather is fit, on the farms and grounds, or they dig coal, peel potatoes, string and thresh beans, and the like.

INDUSTRY.

After prompt and cheerful obedience, our boys are taught how to work and the joy of working. Our recruits, particularly our young men, in most cases, are from the idle and shiftless. It rarely happens that the industrious and thrifty find their way into penal institutions, and they never come here. Idleness, through choice or inclination, in anyone, would seem to argue a strong defect, either in make up or in training. The lines of activity here are usually those that interest the boy, and he is never required to exert himself beyond his years or strength. Generally, at first he takes hold with great reluctance, but by being kept at it, he finally comes to like it, and many of our fellows, if permitted to do so, prefer to work on holidays and at play time.

SHOP.

We now support such shop industries as meet the needs of the school in maintenance and administration. We shall doubtless continue these, with whatever other activities there may be here, for they are measures of convenience and economy. At present no boy remains in the school long enough to learn a trade, but he gets a good start, and after parole many of them continue the lines begun here, and finally attain large success in them. Besides, we hope through additional housing facilities to lengthen the stay in the school of our most promising fellows, to as much as two years, in which time much can be accomplished in any trade. However, we place no great store by the disciplinary value of trades, and it will not be the policy of the school to expand them beyond our bare necessities. Indeed, with the erection and equipment of a reformatory cottage, it will be well to operate our shops by those who can not be depended upon elsewhere, and engage the promising part of the population entirely in lines of general agriculture.

NEW FARMS.

The purchase, by the State Board of Control, early in the present year, of more than eight hundred acres of additional land for use of the school, marks an epoch in its history. It is its renaissance, for this purchase is reasonably sure to settle for all time the question of permanent location of the school. Now we can go forward and in the right direction. We are going to teach our boys scientific and practical agriculture, and lead them toward the farm for a

pursuit and a livelihood, when they are paroled. At the same time, we will give the boy the advantages of the highest disciplinary training known in work of this kind, and withal do what we can to bring down the cost of living in this country. Moreover, these will be conducted as experimental farms, with great advantage to agriculture in West Virginia. Books will be kept, and it will be demonstrated whether it pays to farm in West Virginia, and if so, how well. We will asume that these farms are owned, each by a man in very moderate circumstances, and we propose to make them stand on their own feet from the first---earning a good living for these men and their families, keep up repairs and improvements, lay away something for a rainy day, and at the same time, year after year, build up the fertility of the soil on every acre of them. There will be carried on departments of gardening and general agriculture, orcharding, dairying and live stock. In these matters we will be led by farm experts, not only from various sources in West Virginia, but from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. J. H. Arnold, Scientific Assistant in the Office of Farm Management, Washington, D. C., will be our chief adviser.

In order to project this important enterprise, it is necessary that we borrow for these farms amounts sufficient to buy tools to clean them up, material to fence them, and a lime crusher. Under an appropriate head in this report we are asking for funds to provide necessary materials for the erection of two barns and silos on two of them. Let it be understood, however, that any amounts advanced us on these and other necessary accounts, in connection with this undertaking, will be regarded in the light of loans, and they will be returned to the state treasury with interest.

In this connection, it is well that something be said with reference to the location of additional homes that will, from time to time, be built to house the growing population of the school. Before any further building is done here, let us be wisely advised whether new cottages should be erected within our present grounds, or out on the farms we recently bought. For one, I have given some attention to this very matter, and I give it for what it is worth, that in my judgment every home in the school should be, one from another, as far separated as is possible on the thousand acres of land belonging now to it.

PLAY.

If the boys of the West Virginia Reform School work, they also play, and right heartily. All work and no play is almost as bad as all play and no work. There is no play here in work hours, and we wish not to have any boy work in play hours. As noted elsewhere under this head, there is considerable time for play at the noon hour and after supper daily, but Saturday afternoons are especially set apart for play. Jacks, marbles, dominoes, and checkers are popular indoor games all the year round, but baseball is the greatest out-of-door game. The very best baseball supplies, in quantities to meet every need of the boys, are generously provided. There are two, three or more teams organized at each of the four cottages, and they play in leagues, one against the rest. It is the motor-active fellow that comes here, the iron blooded, fighting, aggressive boy, and he makes good in all work or play where action and endurance count. Much time and money are spent for play for our boys, but we believe they are well spent.

Burying Potatoes, West Virginia Reform School.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the school is only such as the actual needs require. The rules and regulations are printed in booklet form, and they will be mailed free to any one wishing to examine a copy of them. We have no rules or regulations not printed in this form, and it is revised frequently, in the light of experience and better understanding of this great work. Part one applies generally to the officers and employees of the institution, and part two to the inmates. Boys earn nine credits a day, with two hundred and seventy credits given for each six months perfect record. On this basis, a boy with a year's perfect record, will have accumulated about thirty-eight hundred credits, which entitles him to parole, provided conditions back home, on investigation, seem satisfactory, though we do not estimate a boy's fitness for release entirely by the number of credits he piles up on the record book. There are human qualities, some attractive and some otherwise, that elude even mathematical exactness. There are one hundred different offences for which inmates may be set back in record, varying all the way from a week, or one hundred and twenty-six credits, for idleness, to a year for attempting to escape. However, all but a few of this number are penalties for violations of regulations necessary when so many live together in a small community. Their rules and regulations are read frequently to the boys, and any considerable effort is awarded with perfect record, or practically so.

CHAPEL.

Sunday school and chapel exercises are held in the assembly room of the institution, from ten to eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings, and the inmates and officials are present. The international lessons are studied without sectarian bias. The superintendent presides, and usually reviews the lessons, though teachers in the school, as well as workers from other Sunday schools, assist him in this important work. The boys make careful preparation of the lessons during the week, and they take great interest in them, particularly in the stirring events of the Old Testament. Occasionally the service is varied by a sermon from one or another of the pastors of the local churches.

HEALTH.

During the period death claimed four of our boys—one from accidental drowning, one from ptomaine poisoning, and two from tuberculosis. We sincerely mourn their loss. Our sick rooms have been rarely opened, and never for long at a time. True, measles and whooping cough ran through the school, but there were no serious cases among the number thus afflicted. We have had a few mild cases of fever of one kind or another, besides a variety of minor ailments, from which recovery was speedy. Otherwise, the health of the community has continued remarkably good.

A local physician treats all cases of sickness here, either in his office in Pruntytown or within the school. When he deems it necessary, he commands the best medical consultation and assistance from the profession in Grafton. We employ a nurse regularly, and another or others would be secured, were they needed. During the period, we have retained regularly the services of

dentists to inspect and treat the teeth of our boys, and trained opticians to test out the eyes of every inmate of the school, and to give them such attention as they require. Our physician gives newcomers, as soon as practicable after admission, a thorough physical examination, with particular reference to the vital organs, and the diseases that are classified as infectious and contagious. All inmates are vaccinated on entrance or soon thereafter.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The subordinate officers of the school are selected with the utmost care, and solely on grounds of fitness for their respective places. Vacancies are usually filled through advertising in the local papers throughout the state, and no considerations of church connection, party affiliation or obligations to any one on any account, are involved in the employment of any one here. And what is more important, and as showing the splendid progress we are making in West Virginia in these matters, no one has offered himself, or has been recommended by another, for a place here, in any other interest than the service he might be able to render our unfortunate wards. "Many are called but few are chosen." In our men and women workers we require moral cleanliness, discretion, soldier-like obedience, cheerful efficiency, loyalty, besides kindness, firmness, even justice, patience, self control, as well as brains and energy; and withal, the training that comes through long experience in this or kindred work. No man that went out to practice medicine without adaptability, preparation and actual experience in that profession, ever made a sorrier failure than a worker here without these qualifications in this field. The success of the endeavor here can never rise higher than the collective efficiency of the men and women who work with the boy at first hand. Lands, buildings and equipment are necessary and all very well, but are not to be thought an institution; and when you wish to show me your industrial school, do not fail to acquaint me with your men and women workers, and with your inmates.

PUBLICITY.

Very few people in West Virginia know anything of this institution. It is generally known that there is such a school in the state, that it is at Pruntytown, and that it is a school for "bad boys." But next to nothing is known by our people about its buildings, its equipment, and its operations. These can be known about only by a trip to Pruntytown, and a careful inspection of the school. Doubtless, no institution in West Virginia is so little known about as this one, chiefly because it is not easily accessible. Mark the repeated use of the word "known."

There is undoubtedly much prejudice everywhere against penal, correctional and eleemosynary institutions, and this is due to the strong sympathy we all have for the unfortunates of all classes. This prejudice is particularly strong against schools and homes for the detention of youthful dependents, defectives and delinquents; for sympathies for youthful unfortunates, as they should be, are strongest of all. This feeling was certainly justifiable with respect to early institutions of these kinds, and those of later date were not always free from abuses. It is different today, however, and it is the rarest exception among institutions like ours, that is not as humanely and enlightenly conducted

Blading Cane, West Virginia Reform School.

as the best homes in the land. But the feeling, in large measure, remains. Basis for judgments of conditions in all sorts of public institutions of today, are still got from Dickens' novels. Our work here suffers on this account. Then, there seems to be some sort of law, that where there is the least knowledge there is the most information. And we suffer on this account, too. Some very intelligent men and women ask to be shown here that bit of apparatus where a boy must either pump or drown.

We want the people of West Virginia to have reasons for the utmost confidence in their institution here. We are doing all in our power to make it a clean, good, efficient school. We wish there were railroad or trolley connection between Pruntytown and Grafton, so that a visit here were an easier matter. Facts about the school are mailed on application. The Superintendent is pleased to make occasional addresses on the character and needs of the institution, before bodies that are particularly interested in work among boys. The general public, too, can help itself to better understanding of conditions in the West Virginia Reform School, by keeping it steadily in mind that we live in a very enlightened and humane age, and that the men and women in charge of this great work, are likely kind and considerate toward unfortunate boys and young men, for they are picked men and women, and picked with this particular view.

PAROLE.

It is an old story, but a good one. A man, in conversation with another, ventured the opinion that if only one boy were saved yearly through the efforts of a certain great industrial school, the expenditure for the maintenance of that institution would be entirely justified. The other asked the first if he did not regard that as a pretty strong statement. Thereupon this reply: "No, and you would not think so, if that boy were your son."

During the period, we released more than two hundred boys and young men. Most of them returned to their homes in West Virginia, while some went into other states. Our information about these is such as they volunteer, and we receive through other sources. In most instances, they did not remain long enough in training here, but they had to be hurried out to make room for others coming in. The fostering care of the school should have followed them wherever they went, through the efforts of agents of the institution sent out for that purpose; for it is much folly to put a boy right for a short season, and then turn him back to the wicked environments of his former life, without support and encouragement. In a great majority of cases, however, they are making good. If some have slipped back into former evil ways, and if some have done even worse, we are sorry. We can no more guarantee our output than can other schools.

FINALLY.

We faithfully believe that during the biennial period under consideration substantial progress has been made here along all lines. There is much light in the east, and we believe that the dawn of better things for the school is at hand. We face the new period with high hopes.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Number in School Oct. 1	283	281
Number received by comitment	143	156
Number received from Humane Society		5
Number placed in school by parents		2
Number returned for violation of parole	11	5
Number escapes returned	2	4
Total number in school	439	453
Number released on parole	147	162
Number returned to courts	2	1
Number released to courts	2	3
Number escaped	4	1
Died	3	1
Total dropped from roll	158	168
Number in school Oct. 1, 1911-12	281	285

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Eight	3	
Nine	2	6
Ten	9	4
Eleven	11	10
Twelve	20	24
Thirteen	17	17
Fourteen	12	18
Fifteen	28	31
Sixteen	26	27
Seventeen	19	22
Eighteen	9	13
TOTAL	156	172
Average age of those admitted	14.1	14.4

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of those Admitted.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911		From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
High School			1	.6
Fourth Grade	55	35.3	57	33.1
Read and write	68	43.6	76	44.2
None	33	21.1	38	22.1
TOTAL	156	100.00	172	100.0

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Assyria		1
Germany		1
Hungary		1
Idaho		1
Indiana	1	1
Italy		2
Kentucky	3	6
Maryland	1	1
Missouri		1
Nevada	1	
New York	3	
North Carolina	1	1
Ohio	2	7
Pennsylvania	2	5
Russia		1
South Carolina		1
Tennessee	1	
Virginia	5	3
West Virginia	129	131
Unknown	7	8
TOTAL	156	172

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Number Admitted by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Barbour		2
Berkeley	9	2
Boone		2
Braxton		3
Brooke	1	1
Cabell	7	8
Calhoun	2	6
Clay	1	
Doddridge		1
Fayette	3	5
Gilmer		
Grant		1
Greenbrier	3	3
Hampshire	1	
Hancock		1
Hardy		1
Harrison	3	6
Jackson	5	3
Jefferson		
Kanawha	31	20
Lewis		1
Lincoln	2	4
Logan	2	1
Marion	7	10
Marshall	7	4
Mason	2	4
Mercer	2	2
Mineral	1	2
Mingo	2	5
Monongalia	4	5
Monroe		4
Morgan		1
McDowell	3	4
Nicholas		4
Ohio	4	7
Pendleton		
Pleasants		3
Pocahontas		4
Preston	5	4
Putnam	1	3
Raleigh	1	3
Randolph	2	4
Ritchie	1	1
Roane		3
Summers	11	6
Taylor	6	1
Tucker		2
Tyler	2	1
Upshur	1	1
Wayne	2	1
Webster		1
Wetzel	1	1
Wirt	2	
Wood	14	
Wyoming		
TOTAL	156	172

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Previous Residence of those Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
City	98	81
Village	23	34
Rural	35	47
TOTAL	156	162

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Offense for which Admitted.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Accessory to killing	1	
Assault with intent to kill	3	
Attempt rape		1
Attempt to wreck train		2
Breaking into and robbing R. R. Car	4	4
Breaking into and robbing a Dwelling	7	17
Breaking into and robbing a R. R. Office		1
Breaking into and robbing a store	9	26
Buggery	1	
Burning a dwelling	1	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1
Criminal assault	1	4
Destroying property	1	
Drunkenness	1	
Forging a check		4
Forging an order	3	1
High-way robbery	1	1
Incorrigibility, Vagrancy and Vicious Conduct	49	39
Killing chickens	1	1
Obtaining goods under false pretense	1	
Petty thieving	6	5
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Riding freight trains	3	1
Running away from home	5	14
Setting fire to woods		1
Sodomy	1	
Stealing a bicycle	2	2
Stealing beer		1
Stealing a boat	1	
Stealing boat furnishings	1	
Stealing brass	4	3
Stealing check		1
Stealing chickens	2	
Stealing clothing		1
Stealing coal	2	1
Stealing coupons		1
Stealing eggs	1	
Stealing gun		1
Stealing false teeth		1
Stealing fruit	1	
Stealing horse	4	1
Stealing lard	1	
Stealing merchandise	1	1
Stealing money	11	12
Stealing pop	1	1
Stealing shoes	1	1
Stealing sled		1
Stealing telephone		1
Stealing watch	3	5
Stealing watermelons		1
Stealing whiskey	2	1
Shooting with intent to kill	1	1
Threatening to burn a dwelling	1	1
Threatening to kill	3	1
Throwing stones	1	1
Truancy	10	4
Unlawful shooting	1	2
Placed in schools by parents		2
TOTAL	156	172

TABLE NO. 8.

Assignment of Work for Boys on September 30, 1912.

Office and Storeroom	2
Housekeeping	31
Cuisine	29
Shops:	
Bakery	5
Blacksmithing and Wagonmaking	3
Carpentry	2
Laundrying	7
Plumbing and Electricity	3
Printing	6
Shoemaking	3
Tailoring and Seamstering	6
Decorating	9
Farming	140
Gardening	21
Grounds and Mining	15
Live stock	3
Total	285

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE AND STORE-ROOM.

The offices of the school are in charge of a clerk and stenographer. The Superintendent is in his office from 9 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 3 P. M., and after 8 P. M. daily; the rest of the day he is usually about the grounds or in the fields. The stenographer, aside from the duties peculiar to her position, has charge of all outgoing and incoming mails, and she reads all letters received for inmates. The clerk, in addition to the work attaching generally to his position, has charge of the storerooms, checking all goods received and issuing the same on proper requisition. In the absence of the Superintendent, the clerk acts in his stead in all business affairs.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Housekeeping here is looked after by five matrons, with a general matron at the head of the department; there is a matron in each of the four cottages where boys live, and one in charge of rooms occupied by men officers without wives in the school. This work, for the boys, consists in the care of their living rooms and dormitories. All actual housekeeping is done by inmates, but under the eye and general direction of matrons. In every cottage there is a roomy, well ventilated, well lighted sitting room, with patent benches, a reading room, with comfortable chairs, and a large congregate dormitory. The beds on which the boys sleep are of iron, with springs; the bedding con-

sists of a straw tick, filled as often as required, from wheat, oats or rye grown on the farm; two sheets, blankets and a pillow complete the bed. Matrons, who are wives of officers employed in the school, look after their own private housekeeping.

Substantial progress has been made in this department during the past year, particularly in having a woman to take general charge of the work, thus relieving the superintendent of duties for which, on account of sex and training, he is little qualified. The general matron, who is the wife of the superintendent, also supervises the care of the home set apart for him and his family.

CUISINE.

The school maintains three kitchens and dining rooms; two of them are in the central dining hall, and they are for the use, respectively, of the inmates, and subordinate officers who live in the institution. The third is in the administration building, and is used by the superintendent and his family. In connection with preparing and serving meals to the boys, there is a large kitchen in charge of an officer, who is, besides, baker to the school. Adjacent are two dining rooms; one for the white boys, and the other for the colored inmates; both of these are directed by a matron, who is the wife of the baker. Closely connected with these, and under the same management, is a milk and spring house, a storage room above it, a refrigerator room, a vegetable room, besides most of the rooms for storage in the basement of the central dining hall building. Cooking for the boys is done with steam in four forty-gallon kettles, and on a large gas range. The menu is simple, substantial, but in all regards healthful; it consists mainly of dried beans, green beans in pods, vegetable soups, various fruits, potatoes, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, tomatoes, beets, onions, radishes and other vegetables, all grown in the gardens and on the farm by the boys, together with bread, butter, beef, pork, cereals, and green apples in season. Breakfast is served at 7 A. M., dinner at noon, and supper at 5:30 or 6 P. M. The boys are seated at table in groups of ten or twelve, and because of the large number in one room, they eat in silence The table covering is of linen, changed three times weekly, and the table service is of china, plain and substantial, but not unattractive.

In the central dining hall are also the kitchen, dining room and reception room for the entertainment of such officers and employees as live in the school. Above there are private rooms for use of those employed at this building. Here there is a matron in charge, and she oversees and directs the preparing of meals, besides being in charge of the housekeeping in the private rooms mentioned. There is a woman in charge of the superintendent's kitchen and dining room, and she is an officer of the school. The actual work of preparing and serving all meals throughout the institution is done mainly by certain inmates, there being more than thirty boys employed regularly in the central dining hall building.

The departments under this head have been well administered during the period. Doubtless in all the history of the school the inmates have not been better or more attractively fed, and without extravagance or waste. There is maintained, for officers and employes a good boarding house, one not out of harmony with the moderation and unostentation aimed at in the administration

of all the institution. The superintendent's home is supported without display and with the utmost economy.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of letters here are in charge of a principal and four assistants, who, among other necessary qualifications, hold or have held certificates to teach, and have had actual experience in teaching. For intermediate and large size white boys, there are first, second, third, fourth and fifth reader grades; and for the small white boys, as well as for the colored boys, there is a separate school of the first five grades. All boys attend school either from 7 to 11:30 A. M., or from 12:45 to 5 or 5:30 P. M., except certain ones of advanced grades, who are excused to devote all their time to their respective trades, or who are enrolled in night schools of the higher grades, for like purpose. First and second reader grades throughout the institution are opened early in September, the other grades following in order as soon thereafter as the fall work in the gardens and on the farm is well in hand. All grades are let out for vacation with the coming of very warm weather in the late spring following, though it is our present policy to keep open throughout the year all the first reader grades, particularly in the interest of such of the young men inmates as are unable to read. In all the grades efforts are centered on reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. There are no high school grades maintained here, as the demands for them are inconsiderable.

These schools, during the biennial period, have rendered their usual good service, and they remain, as they doubtless always will, that department of helpful activity here, best and most appreciatively remembered by those who have gone out from it and taken up life for themselves in various fields of endeavor. It is really a great and joyous thing to learn to read and write, under any circumstances.

SHOPS.

The bakery supplies the tables of the institution with bread, and with most of the cake used here, and pies and other pastries for the boys' dining rooms, Some bread is sold from the bakery to the local public and to officers not residing within the school.

In the tailor shop and seamster room, under one management, are made and repaired for the boys, all uniforms, shirts, underclothing, and release suits, besides caps and coats for kitchen and dining room wear, and aprons for all departments requiring them; also, household linens, towels and the like used throughout the school.

In the shoe shop are made and mended all shoes worn by the inmates, including dress shoes for those released. Here are also made and repaired harness wear used in the school.

The carpenter shop is centre for the making and repairing of all wood work of the institution. This includes carpenter work on all permanent improvements, and the numerous and infinite variety of wood repairs always required here.

Under the head of blacksmithing and wagonmaking there is included horse shoeing, and the making and repairing of all farm and institutional needs

in iron and steel, including all wagons used in the school. This is a typical country blacksmith shop.

The printing office issues monthly a magazine for the inmates, as there is time for it a daily intsitutional paper for local circulation, and such forms and notices as are convenient in the general administration of the school.

At the head of each of these shops is a capable tradesman of that particular line, and he is, in one, governor, instructor and inspiration to the class of inmates under him. The head of the shop takes more or less active hand in the work done, varying with the shop and the particular head; but for the most part the activities of these various departments are carried on by the learners. The work is almost entirely done by hand. Inclination and adaptability are determining factors in selecting boys for shop industry, and a great many men in all parts of the country are today earning good, honest livings for themselves and families, in trades, the beginnings of which they received in this institution.

DECORATION.

A painter and paper hanger, with an assistant, has charge of all decorations in the school. These men have large classes of inmates, who are learning this particular trade. As need requires, all buildings here, both inside and out, receive every attention in these regards. There has been special activity under this head during the latter half of the biennial period.

ENGINEERING.

There is connected with the school a chief engineer, who has charge of all plumbing and electrical works, and their repairs; he also supervises the making of concrete work and brick repairs, besides being in general charge, in the day time, of the boiler room and power house. These are in actual charge of an inmate by day, and a man is employed in this capacity at night. Important work in this department during the period includes the extension of the school telephone system to all departments, the laying of considerable concrete walk, and the building and equipping of a substantial line of poles through the grounds for carrying all telephone and electrical light wires in any way used by the school. Inmates who give close attention to the activities in this department attain considerable efficiency here.

GROUNDS.

Considerable improvements in the grounds have been made during the past two years. This consists in grading lawns, up and down, in making concrete walks and in the cultivation, increasingly, of flowers and shrubbery. Taken with the many other enterprises carried on here, it is necessary and advisable that only a limited amount of this particular work be completed yearly, and this we are doing.

GARDENING AND FARMING.

Gardening and farming are the chief activities of the school. Until less than a year ago the institution owned but one hundred and seventy acres of

land, and very little of this area is well suited to purposes other than meadow and pasturage; the part of it best adapted to tillage is given over to gardening. However, lands througout the neighborhood were leased for pasturage, meadow and general agricultural purposes in considerable acres; which, together with the land belonging then to the school, supplied pretty well its wants in corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, beans, turnips, cabbage, tomatoes and other garden vegetables, except in the items of dried beans and bread stuffs. Now that the school owns almost a thousand acres of land, the gardening and general farm departments of the institution will be actively pushed up to its growing needs, and as far beyond as remunerative markets can be found for such products.

In charge of the gardening is a gardener, who is also principal of schools here. In charge of the farm is a chief farmer, with as many assistant farmers as can be remuneratively employed. All boys not otherwise engaged, are busy in the gardens and on the farm; this activity is the greatest during planting, cultivating and harvesting seasons, when teachers in vacation lead the work on the farm along various lines. During the seasons when day schools are in session, necessarily fewer boys are available for farm work; but when the weather permits, even in the winter, much can be done in the way of cleaning up land, building fences and burning or crushing, and spreading lime.

In the past two years we have, taken all together, prospered very well in all our efforts under these heads. We have generally been fortunate in securing men of brains and energy to direct the work, the boys in these departments have labored commendably, and we have been blessed generally with abundant harvests.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING.

Under this heading are included horses, cows, hogs and chickens; sheep will be added a little later. Horses are kept by the school to meet its needs in this regard on the farm, for draft and driving purposes. Teams are in charge of an officer, but their feeding, care and direction at work are looked after actually by boys chosen from among the older and larger inmates. The cows and milking are supervised by the chief farmer. On account of limited pasturage owned by the school, cows have been kept sufficient only to supply it with needed milk, and that never in abundance. We are now planning to increase our cow herd up to the needs of the school in milk and butter, with dairy products for the markets. We will keep and breed general purpose cows, doubtless of the milking short-horn variety, for beef ample to supply the needs of the school will be raised on the farm. At present and hitherto all beef used has been bought in carcass.

In hogs, the school keeps pure blooded American Berkshires. During the present administration of the institution, there has been produced here, in and of itself, sufficient pork and lard to meet its every demand. Additionally, in the period under consideration we have done very well in the sale of pigs for breeding and stock purposes, not to include very considerable pork sold in the local and other markets. Hogs have proved very remunerative here, and this institution is destined to become headquarters for pure bred Berkshire hogs in all West Virginia.

We make use of no chickens or eggs not produced in the school, though our

SHOATS, WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.

chicken yards have never yet met the requirements in either particular. Along with the expansion of other farm enterprises, we propose to push our poultry department to at least even with our needs. We will confine our poultry efforts to Rhode Island Red chicks, and it is part of our plans to supply for breeding purposes at moderate cost, demands for this splendid variety of chickens, particularly in the section nearest the school.

Our chickens, as well as hogs, have been looked after by inmates; with none but very general oversight. These departments, as they expand, will require the active management of a compentent man, with help from the boys.

ORCHARD.

On the original farm, in the way of orchard, there are a number of apple trees, and a very few, taken together, peach, pear, and plum trees. These trees, particularly the apple and pear trees, closely surround the buildings, and for reasons of discipline and health they are in consequence a menace. Besides, they are, for the most part, very old or well gone with disease. Still further, on account of liability to freeze, apples near the grounds are a crop, in any considerable degree, only once in two or three years. On our new land purchases there are only a few scattering trees, but these are sufficient to establish us well within the commercial apple orchard regions of West Virginia. Plans are now being matured, looking to the planting, on certain very desirable sites within our new land areas, of orchards of apples, as well as plums and pears. We mean to supply our own fruit needs and to grow choice apples for the market.

FUEL.

Inmates, directed by an experienced miner, dig coal on the farm, and this is hauled to a pump station near Tygarts Valley river, and with it water is pumped to a large reservoir near the grounds. Gas is used for fuel for all purposes throughout the institution—in the bakery, for cooking, except for the boys, and under the boilers, where power is furnished for certain shops in the day and to run the dynamos at night. Steam is made in this way, at the central plant, also to warm all rooms in the school, except a few occupied by officers, where gas is burned directly.

SANITATION.

Pure water for drinking and cooking purposes is gotten chiefly from copious springs found in the hillsides to the east of the buildings, and is pumped directly to the kitchens without chance of contamination. Water for various purposes is piped from the reservoir to all buildings throughout the grounds. In each of the cottages for boys, and at the central dining hall, there are ample provisions for shower baths, which inmates are required to take at least weekly. In dormitories are provisions for bathing those, who, on account of the peculiar nature of the work they do, should bathe daily. Every convenience is had in the various cottages for the care of hands and face of inmates, and our expenditures for toilet soaps and towels are very large.

The school maintains a steam laundry, where all such needs are cared for.

Besides institutional wash, in the way of boys' wear, and housekeeping linens, bedding and dining room service, some laundry work for officers is done. The work is performed by inmates, assisted and directed by a laundress.

Dormitory, dining room and assembly room floors are regularly scrubbed, and all other floors throughout all buildings, except those occupied by officers and employees, kept oiled. Scrubbed floors and all toilets are frequently treated with a solution of black disinfectant, and bed and bedding are sprayed with a disinfectant prepared for that purpose.

Every diligence is exercised to keep the grounds clean of waste and decaying matter. We keep no stagnant places about the grounds, and lime and copperas are liberally distributed at frequent intervals.

On entering, each inmate is thoroughly bathed and disinfected. Those who are ailing on any account are carefully looked after, and any one suffering from infectious or contagious diseases is promptly isolated.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

It is urgently recommended that the laws creating and governing the school be rewritten in harmony with subsequent acts of the Legislature, particularly that establishing the State Board of Control, and to include the following changes and additions:

1. That the name of the school be changed from that of the West Virginia Reform School to that of the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

There seem to be no objections to this change, and it is desirable for three or four good reasons. In the first place, "West Virginia Reform School" is not specific as to whether it is a school for boys, for girls, or for both. Again, "West Virginia Industrial School for Boys" harmonizes nicely with "West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls." Still again, now that we have a thousand acres of land to cultivate and improve, not to mention our already considerable shop activities, we may be said to be "industrial" as much as any institution in our class anywhere. Finally, and most important, few, if any, schools doing the work of ours, in this or any other country, pass any more under the name of "reform school," on the excellent ground that the word "reform" should not be even so much as mentioned in connection with any efforts in the interests of unfortunate and erring youth. There is something in a name. Who, however hopelessly afflicted, would like to live in a "Home for Incurables?"

2. That no boy under the age of ten years be subject to commitment to the school, on any account.

Wise provision has been made by law, to the end that no young man over the age of eighteen years be received in the school, but no such provision has been made by the Legislature of the state, fixing an age under which boys of very tender years can not be committed to the school. No boy under the age of ten yeas is incorrigible, if he have either father or mother, or both parents to look after him, and he is actually looked after; and if he be without such care, on any account, he is homeless, and not incorrigible, and he is a proper

subject for one or the other homes for children in the state. Generally, it were better that no boy under the age of twelve years be committd to the school, for it is almost unthinkable that one so young should get beyond the easy control of a parent, man or woman; but it does sometimes happen, if infrequently, that a boy as young as ten or eleven becomes vicious, particularly in his relations with his companions of about his own age, and he is repeatedly guilty of offenses that can not be tolerated, and it is necessary to commit him to this intsitution. Therefore, it were better to place the minimum age of those liable to be committed here at ten years, rather than at twelve, leaving it to the wise discretion of the committing courts not to send us any boy under twelve years, except in very rare cases.

Here we segregate, as well as we can, along lines of age and of advancement in knowledge and experience in evil ways; our boys, of tender years, and without any considerable progress in wrongdoing, are kept wholly to themselves, and during the coming session of the Legislature we hope to secure funds to provide perfect segregation of the vicious and those particularly criminal in their nature, among the population of the school. Yet, with the sweetening effects of the utmost practicable segregation here, and this is a thing much to be desired in a school of this kind, let it be well kept in mind that ours is a penal institution, as well as a home and a school, and that the atmosphere here is not such as the open, hungry sensibilities of a little boy should come in contact with. There is a great work within its own proper sphere for the institution to do in West Virginia, and there are many boys and young men that belong here, and no place else in the state, but it is no place for mere children.

3. That,

(a). When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall have his misconduct inquired into by a grand jury in the state, and the evidence presented against him is sufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment against such boy, it be lawful to commit him to this school on recommendation of the grand jury, without presentment of an indictment;

(b). When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be arraigned for trial in any court of the state, on any charge of violation of any of the laws of the state, which would upon conviction subject him to the liability of imprisonment, the court may with consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the prosecution, and commit said boy to this institution; or,

(c). When any boy under the age of sixteen years may be accused of any offense punishable by the laws of the state, he be entitled to a private examination and trial, to which only the parties to the case shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian or other legal representatives demand a public trial, in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual form.

The whole purpose of these proposed provisions is to save the boy from the shame and lasting bad effects of indictment and public trial for crime. It is a sad day in the life of any one, when an indictment is recorded against him, or he must face trial on any charge before any court—infinitely sad for those just beginning life thus to be involved. Effects of indictment and public trials wear heavily into the sensitive natures of youthful defendants, and they are hard to live down among spectators, neighbors and friends. It often happens, especially among the young, that misdoing of very considerable grav-

ity, of itself, works very little, if any permanent bad effect upon the nature and after life of the offender, the great damages being wrought through indictment and public trial for the offense, in which he is branded and advertised as a criminal in his own mind and among his friends and acquaintances.

4. That a list of interrogatories touching the history of the boy, be answered and made a part of the papers in all commitments to the school.

This proposed provision has for its purpose to give those in charge of the school and having to do with the care and training of the inmates, as thorough knowledge as possible of the previous life of the boy—his parentage, his own history and his environment. We have a complete form of interrogatories, and these are made out for each boy as he enters the school; but we must depend almost entirely upon the boy for answers to these questions, and they are necessarily incomplete and unreliable. True, we receive helpful information as to the general character of the boy from his escort to the school, but this is not far reaching and definite enough to meet our needs in this important particular.

5. That all boys committed to the school be escorted thereto by authorities of the same, but the actual cost of their transportation, including necessary expenses of the escort, be paid by the county from which the commitment is made, but the salary of the escort be paid by the school.

There are two purposes of this proposed provision. In the first place, it would work a great saving to the tax payers of the counties from which our boys are committed. It rarely happens that an escort from a county brings more than one boy at a time to the school, and it sometimes happens that two men come to bring two boys, or three men to bring three boys, at the same time and from the same place or section in the state. Were we permitted to escort commitments to the school, one man could easily fetch, at one time and from the same region of the state, three or four young men, or a half dozen or more mere boys. In the second place, and what is very much more important, the officer of the school who went to any part of the state for boys would give us at first hand, thorough knowledge of the previous life and environment of those he fetched to the school, and at the same time and without additional cost to any one, acting as parole agent of the school, he would get in touch with all our paroled boys in that particular section of the state.

6. That the State Board of Control be empowered to provide the school with such parole regulations for those who are released from it as will serve their best interests.

Under the present laws we have no provisions for parole of inmates. When our boys are sent out they are in fact discharged, though we have the semblance of a parole system, but it is without authority of law, and hence without any particular force or use. If one of our boys misconducts himself after release, we have no authority to compel his return to the school, and if he is returned, it is only after he has been proceeded against regularly as in the first instance. A well regulated and well supported parole system is extension and graduate work at an institution like ours.

7. That no boy under the age of fourteen years be confined, on any account, in any jail or lockup in the state.

The jails of the United States, by general agreement of those who know best about them, are dens of idleness, filth and crime. And those in West.

Virginia are doubtless not all exceptions to this statement. The best jails anywhere are poor enough places for any one, and they are certainly not fit places for little boys. This proposed provision would apply generally, and would work good to unfortunate children of the state, whether our boys or others.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Current Expense	$45,000.00	$50,000.00

We are asking here for two thousand dollars less for current expense to cover the first half of the present biennial period than was appropriated for either year of the period just closed. There can be no increase in our population during the next year, for we can not build and occupy an additional cottage short of that time; we might therefore make out very nicely for the year 1912-13 on even less than we are asking for in current expense for that year, were it not that we will have some extraordinary expenditures on account of fencing and otherwise improving our recently acquired lands.

During the year 1913-14, we should be able to house twenty per cent. increase in the present population of the school, which would make it about normal; but by that time our farm activities should be earning substantial returns, so that we will do very well in that year with the amount we have here asked for, with doubtless a considerable sum to our credit at the close of the period. Of course, if no provisions are made by the Legislature for additional homes for the boys here, an appropriation of forty thousand dollars will be ample for our current expense needs for the year 1913-14.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
1. Special Repairs:		
Heating and Water System	$ 2,750.00	$ 2,750.00
2. General Repairs and Improvements	2,500.00	2,500.00

There was included in appropriations under this head for the biennial period 1910-1912, an amount sufficient to remodel our heating system; but we are able, without loss, to get along without making any considerable expenditure for repairs in this particular, to great advantage, for much labor was thereby saved to more attractive and remunerative activities here. The result is that much more than half of our appropriations for these purposes for that period are left in the state treasury. At an early day, however, it will be necessary that we expend a great deal of labor and considerable expense on our heating system in order to place it in first rate repair.

Our more than two miles of water line, extending from Tygarts Valley River to the school, is of wrought iron, and it has been under ground so long that even now it is not to be depended upon. It is our purpose to abandon this line and the pumping plant at the river, and secure water supply at a point near the school. We shall need to undertake this work early next spring, but it will not be an expensive improvement, though it will prove a great saving over present expenditure for water.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

	1912-13	1913-14.
1. Reformatory building complete	$12,000.00	
2. One cottage complete		$12,000.00
3. Two barns and silos	1,750.00	1,750.00
4. Additional land	2,125.00	2,125.00
5. Individual advance on lands	402.47	

The necessity for two additional homes for boys in this institution is set forth at length in part one of this report. It may be briefly said, in this connection, that these buildings are needed to permit the natural and healthy expansion of the population of the school, in harmony with the constantly increasing demands made upon it. One of these buildings is to be a home, complete with recreation, reading, sleeping and school rooms; with kitchen and dining rooms if it is located out on one of our new farms, or without them if it is built within the grounds. The other is to be a building for the safe and proper care of such of our young men as are more criminally inclined, or are not pleased to join in the work and play and general good order and good feeling of our community. It is to be a home complete in all regards, with a school room and well equipped work shops.

In the construction of these buildings, the work can all be done within ourselves, except in the matters of laying the brick, if they are not built of concrete, and of spreading the plaster; and in this way great saving will be had, not to include the enthusiasm and helpful experience we will all get out of the undertaking and carrying through so important improvements. It is advisable that one of them be built in the season of 1913, and the other in that of 1914.

In part one of this report there is full discussion of our needs in matters of farm buildings and additional land. Here it may be said that we have no barns on two of the four tracts of land we own, and each of which is well onto a third of our farm area. Of the two remaining tracts, on one is a small and indifferent barn for cows. And these four tracts are so situated that it is necessary that we have a barn on each of them, particularly on the two large tracts now without barns. No barn is complete without a silo. We have the labor to build these barns and silos, and they can be built of concrete with relatively small outlay for material.

Because it can be bought advantageously now, and considering the future needs of the school in the matter of land, it is desirable that the school purchase a tract of about 112 acres of additional land, which lies convenient to the school and connects up three of the tracts we now own. For the most part it is good limestone soil, and it should be purchased within reasonable time for the amount named.

There was not sufficient appropriation for that purpose to purchase three of the four farms offered us, and friends in Grafton arranged with a bank there to provide the difference, so that the purchase could be closed. We give here the present worth of this note on March 1, 1913.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Amendment of Law:—The law governing this institution is embraced in Sections 1799 to 1806a9, inclusive of the 1909 Supplement to our Code. It has not been amended to conform to the present plan of government by the State Board of Control.

Any boy under the age of eighteen years may be committed to this school for the reasons and in the manner following:

First:—By a justice of the peace, on a charge of incorrigibility made by parent or guardian of the boy.

Second:—By a justice of the peace, on a charge of vagrancy or incorrigibility made by any person.

Third:—By a judge of the circuit court, in case a boy is convicted of felony, or of misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment.

This institution is generally crowded. If we had room enough, the number of boys would probably soon reach five hundred. It is necessary to push the boys out as fast as possible to make room for others. If this is done, as provided by law, (Code Chapter 81) it binds the boy as an "apprentice" to a "master" until he is twenty-one years of age, while if he remains in the school his reformation may restore him to a place of usefulness long before he reaches that age. This falls especially hard on the better class of boys, for they are the only ones fitted for places in homes. The law here is, in all material respects, the same as that governing the Industrial Home for Girls and subject to the same objections, which we discussed in our last biennial report in connection with report on the latter institution.

We believe that this law should be amended so that the superintendent may be able legally to place deserving boys in good families, without the necessity of binding them out as apprentices.

Recommendations for Legislation:—Some of the superintendent's recommendations for amending the law are excellent, while others we cannot commend. We treat them as follows:

Recommendations 1 and 2 have our hearty approval and the legislature is earnestly requested to amend the laws in this particular.

Recommendation 3.

(a). That a boy under sixteen years of age may be committed by a grand jury. This we cannot approve for the following reasons:

First. Under our system a grand jury is an accusing body only, and the accused can have before it no representation. Therefore the boy would be committed without representation and in legal effect sentenced without a day in court, which is entirely repugnant to our system. When the boy would demand it he would be entitled to a hearing and to make defense. This would most likely arise on a writ of habeas corpus after he reached the Reform School.

Second. It would afford an easy means for a meddlesome or spiteful enemy to cause a boy to be committed by a mere accusation before a grand jury in the absence of the boy and his representative, when upon investigation the charges might turn out to be false.

(b). This recommendation of the superintendent is not at all objectionable. It would really be well for the legislature to make such provision as would

leave the least possible record of the charge and guilt of the boy in our public records.

(c). A private trial, as recommended by the superintendent, might prove to be beneficial, but the public record would always be his accuser notwithstanding a private trial.

The purpose of the superintendent's recommendations a, b and c, is for the protection of the boy in his after life, and is certainly very commendable. We approve the 4, 5, 6 and 7 recommendations of the superintendent.

Water Supply and Heating Plant:—These have been a source of considerable trouble and have added greatly to the expense of the institution. This will continue until they are both rebuilt according to a comprehensive plan. We have gone over with the superintendent the matter of securing a supply of better water and believe it can be worked out. The legislature should make ample provision for this improvement, as no more than is necessary will be expended in any event, while if we should undertake the work and the appropriation should be inadequate, the work of the institution would be greatly embarrassed.

Reformatory Building:—Under our present system such a building as this is necessary to properly keep the larger and more criminally inclined boys. The superintendent in estimating the cost of such a building includes in it the labor of the boys, which will be mentioned later.

One Cottage, 2 Barns and Silos:—The extent of farming made necessary by the acquisition of additional acreage makes necessary the construction of these buildings. An accurate estimate of their cost cannot be given. This can only be done when plans and specifications have been prepared. The superintendent's estimate of the cost of these buildings is made upon the theory that the boys can be worked on them. This cannot be done without amending section 12, Chapter 58, Acts of 1909. Under its provisions contracts for buildings must be let to bidders in the usual way, and if the inmates are worked on such buildings it must be "under such arrangements as can be made with contractors for the performance of such work." In other words, under the present law, we would be required to award the building of the house to some contractor, then if we would use the boys we would have to hire them to the contractor. This might not have a good effect and we doubt seriously if it would not result otherwise. In another part of our report we deal with this subject. This particular instance being one so much in point, however, we wish to emphasize it for so amending the statute, above referred to, as to permit the State Board of Control to employ a competent superintendent skilled in the construction of buildings, and use the labor of such inmates as is proper to work for the construction of any and all buildings that may, by the State Board of Control, be deemed proper.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10.	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10.
Current Expense	$14,472.62	$14,472.62	
Officers Salaries	3,044.76	3,044.76	
Transportation of Inmates	301.02	301.02	
Contingent Expense	632.42	632.42	
Library and School Furniture	390.00	390.00	
Closets, Carpentry, Blacksmith Shop, Etc	2,329.86	2,329.86	
Farm	30,000.00		30,000.00
TOTAL	$51,170.68	$21,170.68	$30,000.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-10.	Amount Returned to State Treasury Unexpended.	Balance 10-1-10.
Inmates Fund	73.71		73.71
Miscellaneous Fund	2,492.34	2,492.34	
Medical Examination	49.50		49.50
TOTAL	$2,615.55	$2,492.34	$123.21
Grand Total	$53,786.23	$23,663.02	$30,123.21

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept 30, 1911.
Current Expense		$47,000.00	$47,000.00	$43,131.82	$3,868.18
Repairs and Improvements		5,000.00	5,000.00	676.35	4,323.65
Buildings and Land					
Purchase of Farm	30,000.00		30,000.00		30,000.00
TOTAL	$30,000.00	$52,000.00	$82,000.00	$43,808.17	$38,191.83

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Miscellaneous		$2,336.09	$2,336.09		$2,336.09
Inmates' Fund	73.71	184.88	258.59	200.35	58.24
Medical Examination	49.50	62.50	112.00	75.00	37.00
TOTAL	$123.21	$2,583.47	$2,706.68	$275.35	$2,431.33

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$3,868.18	$47,000.00	$50,868.18	$39,449.07	$11,419.11
Repairs and Improvements	$4,323.65	5,000.00	9,323.65	2,559.28	6,764.37
Buildings and Land					
Purchase of Farm	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	
TOTAL	$38,191.83	$52,000.00	$90,191.83	$72,008.35	$18,183.48

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept, 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$2,336.09	$1,319.63	$3,655.72	$119.70	$3,536.02
Inmates' Fund	58.24		58.24	58.24	
Medical Examination	37.00		37.00	37.00	
TOTAL	$2,431.33	$1,319.63	$3,750.96	$214.94	$3,536.02

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense		$94,000.00	$94,000.00	$82,580.89	$11,419.11
Repairs and Improvements		10,000.00	10,000.00	3,235.63	6,764.37
Buildings and Land					
Purchase of Farm	30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	
TOTAL	$30,000.00	$104,000.00	$134,000.00	$115,816.52	$18,183.48

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous		$3,655.72	$3,655.72	$119.70	$3,536.02
Inmates' Fund	73.71	184.88	258.59	258.59	
Medical Examination	49.50	62.50	112.00	112.00	
TOTAL	$123.21	$3,903.10	$4,026.31	$490.29	$3,536.02

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expense	$11,419.11
Repairs and Improvements	6,764.37
	$18,183.48

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund	$ 3,536.02

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expenses	$45,000.00	$50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

MISS HILDA M. DUNGAN, Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL.

JONES COTTAGE, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

HISTORICAL.

This institution was established by an act of the Legislature passed February 18, 1897. In pursuance of the act the governor immediately appointed a board of directors, which, after visiting various places to select a site, located the Home at Salem, Harrison county, on September 2, 1897. A building was erected as soon as possible, and the institution was opened for the reception of girls May 5, 1899, since which time three hundred and fifty-eight girls have been received. It is charged exclusively with the reformation and care of girls from seven to eighteen years of age, who may be committed to the institution by proper authorities.

The classes of girls admitted are incorrigibles, vagrants, those found in houses of ill fame, and at the discretion of the court those found guilty of a felony, or of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment.

GROUNDS.

The original site of the Home consisted of a tract of thirty-eight acres, about one mile west of Salem, north of the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This was donated to the state by the citizens of Salem, on condition that the former should perpetually keep and maintain thereon the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, or some other state institution. To this original tract the state has added by purchase until now there is a farm of forty-seven acres, sixteen or twenty of which are under cultivation. The land rises rapidly from the railroad, the buildings being about one hundred feet above the level of the latter. A freight and passenger station and post office known as Industrial are located at the front entrance to the grounds.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of Jones Cottage, or Administration Building, in which there is room to care for forty girls; Lincoln Cottage, which accommodates thirty-five girls; a school house, which has several school rooms and a chapel furnished to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150). The cottages are well equipped for caring for seventy-five girls, but in school and chapel there are accommodations for sixty more girls than there is sleeping room for.

The buildings and equipment are in good condition, and every effort has been made to keep them so by necessary repairs.

During the biennial period just closed we have placed a new roof on the Jones cottage and have repainted all of the buildings.

We now have under construction an additional cottage to be known as Silver Hall for which an appropriation of $20,000 was made by the last legis-

ture. It is a three story brick and concrete fire proof building, and will be sufficient to house thirty-five inmates, with the proper number of teachers and attendants.

VISITS.

November 6, 1910.....Lakin.
December 18, 1910.....Lakin and Stephenson.
April 12, 1911.....Lakin.
July 3, 1911.....Lakin.
August 4, 1911.....Sheppard.
October 20, 1911.....Lakin and Sheppard.
December 15, 1911.....Lakin.
March 21, 1912.....Stephenson.
May 31, 1912.....Lakin.
June 25, 1912.....Sheppard.
July 20, 1912.....Lakin.
July 29, 1912.....Sheppard.
September 8, 1912.....Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
Hilda M. Dungan	Superintendent	$100.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Ella Van Matre	Matron, Jones Cottage	35.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Mary B. Crawford	Teacher, Jones Cottage	30.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
May E. Bond	Housekeeper, Jones Cottage	30.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Ethel Gorrell	Sewing Teacher	25.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Emma Aumiller	Matron, Lincoln Cottage	35.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Mary L. Randall	Housekeeper, Lincoln Cottage	25.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Inez Wellman	Teacher, Lincoln Cottage	25.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Jessie McDonald	Domestic Science	30.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Loyd Nutter	Engineer	40.00	House Rent.
H. L. Heaton	Farmer	40.00	House Rent.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriations for current expense of West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 92 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 75, for 1912 was 75. The average number of employees for 1911 was 11, for 1912 was 11. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $166.86, for 1912 was $166.84.

LINCOLN COTTAGE, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

[illegible] FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended during 1911.	Per Capita 1911.	Expended during 1911.	Per Capita 1912.
Beef (Fresh)	$ 262.09	$ 3.49	$ 249.58	$ 3.33
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	95.45	1.27	120.16	1.58
Poultry and Game	18.04	.24	26.38	.35
Fish and Oysters	17.25	.23	8.90	.12
Canned Meats	8.60	.11		
All Other Meats			.95	.01
Eggs	28.66	.38	2.84	.04
Butter	22.86	.31	4.37	.06
Oleomargarine	133.27	1.78	132.99	1.77
Lard	56.81	.76	32.90	.44
Cheese	23.27	.31	26.83	.36
Flour	444.85	5.93	462.95	6.17
Meal	23.90	.32	31.48	.42
Crackers and Bread	31.27	.42	42.19	.56
Macaroni	10.32	.14	9.82	.13
Cereals	63.00	.84	42.20	.56
Sugar	238.45	3.18	170.16	2.29
Yeast	10.57	.14	6.49	.09
Beans	84.06	1.12	99.95	1.33
Coffee and Tea	110.17	1.47	62.39	.83
Potatoes	18.95	.25	81.59	1.08
Canned Vegetables	139.00	1.85	1.75	.02
Fresh Vegetables	24.87	.33	41.98	.55
Canned Fruits	6.54	.09		
Fresh Fruits	122.33	1.63	46.61	.62
Dried Fruits	72.39	.96	13.85	.19
Rice and Hominy	23.00	.31	31.33	.42
Syrup	83.96	1.12	58.44	.78
Salt	16.25	.22	10.00	.13
Spices	9.33	.13	4.95	.07
Vinegar	20.41	.27	18.15	.24
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	113.13	1.51	78.85	1.05
Other Laundry Supplies	23.20	.31	46.00	.61
Groceries Unclassified	15.77	.21	38.52	.51
Tableware	54.23	.73	133.22	1.77
Kitchen Utensils	58.15	.78	35.67	.48
Furniture and Carpets	233.87	3.12	193.96	2.58
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	39.90	.53	28.65	.36
Toilet Paper			8.50	.11
Disinfectants	.30			
Other Janitor Supplies	10.05	.13	4.45	.06
Other Household Supplies	16.08	.22	144.35	1.92
Bedding	83.02	1.11		
Shoes	301.23	4.02	220.92	2.94
Other Clothing	260.57	3.48	194.26	2.59
Sheeting	75.52	1.01	208.08	2.78
Dry Goods and Notions Unclassified	96.94	1.29	212.50	2.81
Coal				
Gas	983.88	13.12	1,040.82	13.88
Electricity				
Oil	12.78	.17	14.01	.18
Water	126.87	1.69	205.62	2.74
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	50.45	.67	57.70	.77
Postage	55.11	.73	64.81	.86
Stationery and Office Supplies	87.80	1.17	44.08	.58
Reading Matter	87.31	1.17	69.04	.92
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	59.12	.79	34.93	.47
Horses				
Cattle			75.00	1.00
Hogs				
All Other Live Stock	12.50	.17		
Hay and Straw	549.82	7.33	521.55	6.95
Grain	294.42	3.93	120.59	1.60
All Other Feed for Live Stock	9.80	.12	341.11	4.55
Seeds and Plants	51.79	.69	83.33	1.11
Fertilizer	117.48	1.57	32.30	.43
Other Supplies for Farm			27.71	.38
Agricultural Implements and Tools	36.45	.49		
School Supplies	152.86	2.04		
Vehicles				
Harness and Stable Supplies	16.50	.22	48.05	.64
Work Shop Supplies			1.00	.01
Machinery and Tools	1.00	.01		
Gas and Electric Supplies	163.99	2.19	100.22	1.34
Engine Room Supplies	14.79	.19	12.00	.16
Plumbing Supplies			7.10	.09

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911.	Per Capita 1911.	Expended during 1912.	Per Capita 1912.
Sewer Supplies	$ 1.90	$ .03	$	$
Repairs to Buildings and Fences	165.23	2.20	295.98	3.94
Salaries (Regular)	4,925.25	65.63	4,892.00	65.23
Labor (Extra)	176.06	2.35	262.87	3.51
Traveling Expenses	359.36	4.79	251.17	3.34
Drugs	43.96	.59	11.41	.15
Pharmaceuticals	41.98	.56		
Surgical Instruments				
Surgical Supplies				
Amusements and Religious Services	138.48	1.85	103.75	1.38
Funeral Expenses			10.00	.13
Miscellaneous Hardware	51.67	.69	23.43	.31
Miscellaneous	11.10	.15	355.15	4.73
Medical Attendance	171.50	2.28	66.50	.89
Average Number Inmates		75		75
Average Number Employes		11		11
Less Freight Deducted			1.07	.01
Less Discount Deducted	53.88	.72	49.01	.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ $12,514.50	$ $166.86	$ $12,513.26	$ $166.84

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Since the opening of the home in May, 1899, three hundred and fifty-eight girls have been received. Of this number two hundred and twenty-nine have been discharged for various reasons, such as expiration of time, etc. Seventy-seven remain in the Home and fifty-two are out under our supervision and care.

Fifty-five have been received during this biennial period; they have been committed by justices of the peace for immorality, lewdness, incorrigibility, and for being found in circumtances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, and by the Criminal Courts for felony.

Society can not afford to allow the unhealthy, the unintellectual, and immoral girl to go without help; money can not be better spent than by providing education and instruction for these girls and by separating them from corrupting influences and evil associates.

Many of the girls coming to us are filthy in body and mind; they are without ideals or ambitions, which must be aroused before much can be accomplished; they have no confidence in others; they know of little that is good and pure, but much of what is vile and degrading; they have been brought into the world without their consent and are what their parents and circumstances have made them.

Very few girls on entering know any thing about work, as the homes from which they come usually have very little to do with; therefore, they are brought up in comparative idleness.

They must first of all be taught cleanliness of mind and body and obedience to those in authority.

The Home is on the cottage plan, each cottage being a complete home with kitchen, laundry, bakery, dining room ,and sleeping rooms. Each family of girls may be kept entirely separate if desired. Two girls are never placed in the same room; each girl occupies a small room furnished with a single iron bed, small dresser, two rugs, rocking chair, and pictures.

School Building, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

We think the single rooms are more sanitary than dormitories, are conducive to good discipline, teach modesty, give the girl a place to keep her things and to be alone a part of the time, which is so necessary to every one.

The training is in periods of four months in the different departments of housework, including laundry work done in the old fashioned way; the kitchen, where, besides the preparing of the regular meals, the bread is baked and the fruit and vegetables are canned for winter use; the sewing room where the darning, patching, and making of all the wearing apparel is done; and the bed room work.

This work is all done in the forenoon and the girls are in school from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M. The small girls are in school all day. All have recreation from 4:30 to 8 P. M. with an interval for supper and study before retiring.

One of the rooms in the school building is equipped for Domestic Science, there is also a sewing room, the girls go from the regular school rooms and take special lessons in cooking and sewing; then, in their respective cottages, they put into practical use what they have been taught in the class room.

If, after taking the training for two years, the girl has profited by her stay in the home, and has acquired self-restraint, and improved morally, she is paroled with wages to a good family, providing she can not go to her own people; the character of the family is carefully investigated and the girl is visited from time to time by the superintendent.

We cannot do in two years what the schools, homes, and churches do not do in a life time, but we do aim to send out into the world self respecting, home-making and home loving young women, whose influences for good will be felt for generations.

Suppose but one in ten is saved and a good woman is the result. Is it worth while? Would it not be worth while if the girl were your daughter?

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Number in Home Sept. 30, 1910, 1911	78	74
Number admitted for the first time	30	25
Number returned from parole	10	4
Number returned from escape		
Whole number under our care	118	103
Number paroled	25	22
Number escaped		
Number transferred to other institutions		1
Died		
Discharged	19	3
Number in Home Sept. 30, 1911, 1912	74	77
Highest number in Home at one time	78	79
Lowest number in Home at one time	73	72
Daily average	75	77

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of those Committed during the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Between 7 and 12 years of age	1	
Between 12 and 14 years of age	9	2
Between 14 and 16 years of age	13	18
Between 16 and 18 years of age	7	5
TOTAL	30	25

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Education of those Admitted for First Time.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912
Number that could not read or write	3	7
Number that could read in First Reader	7	2
Number that could read in Second Reader	4	
Number that could read in Third Reader	8	7
Number that could read in Fourth Reader	8	6
Number that could read in Fifth Reader		1
Number in High School		1
Number in College		1
TOTAL	30	25

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of those Admitted During the Year.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
West Virginia	24	23
New York City	1	0
Pennsylvania	2	0
Virginia	1	1
Kentucky		1
Russia	1	
Scotland	1	
TOTAL	30	25

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Previous Residence of those Admitted During the Year Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912
City	13	12
Village	7	5
Rural	10	8
TOTAL	30	25

Truck Farm, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Number Admitted by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912
Barbour		2
Berkeley		1
Braxton	3	1
Doddridge	2	
Fayette	2	
Gilmer		1
Harrison	5	3
Jackson		1
Jefferson	1	
Kanawha	1	2
Lewis		2
Logan		1
Marion	1	2
Marshall	2	
Mason	1	1
Mingo	1	1
Monongalia	1	
Monroe	1	
Nicholas		1
Pocahontas		1
Preston		1
Randolph		1
Ritchie	2	
Taylor		1
Tucker	2	
Wayne		1
Wood	4	1
Wirt	1	
TOTAL	30	25

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Offenses for Which Committed.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.	From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.
Incorrigibility	19	20
Immorality	2	1
Lewdness		1
Theft	2	
Vagrancy	2	2
Felony	1	1
Drunkenness	2	
Moral Depravity	2	
TOTAL	30	25

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Assignment of Work September 30, 1912.

Laundry, 8 in each cottage	16
Kitchen, 7 in each cottage	14
Outside work, 4 at each cottage	8
Parlors, 1 in each cottage	2
Chamber and sewing rooms	12
School all day	25
TOTAL	77

Average age of those committed in 1911, 14 years, and 4 months.

Average age of those committed in 1912, 14 years, 11 months and 14 days.

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

No important changes have been made in the school work during this biennial period. School has been in session nine months of each year; the school hours of the other three months have been devoted to special fancy work and basket making.

The girls take more interest in their books when a rest from study is given during the summer. More hours of work are required of the girls during the summer gathering the garden produce, mowing the lawns, and raising young chickens.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry work in each cottage is done in the forenoons by eight girls; a daily average of 793 pieces was washed and ironed this term. We use no labor saving machinery, the work is all done by hand.

SEWING ROOM.

The girls detailed to do the chamber work come to the sewing rooms after they are through uptsairs, where they are taught to patch, darn, and do plain sewing.

KITCHEN.

Seven girls in each cottage do the kitchen work for a term of four months; this includes the care of the dining rooms, cellars, store-rooms, the preparing of the regular meals, baking the bread, and canning the fruit and vegetables for winter use; in 1911 we canned 1564 gallons; this year we have in the cellars 1992 gallons; this was all raised on the farm.

HEALTH.

The health has been excellent. With the exception of a few cases of scarlet fever, which by close quarantining was checked in a few weeks, there has been no sickness.

The teeth of the girls have been cared for, adenoids and tonsils that needed attention have been removed; everything has been done to better the condition of the girls.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The W. Va. Agricultural Experiment Station gave three demonstrations at the proper time in spraying and pruning the fruit trees in our orchards; they not only gave demonstrations but sprayed most of the trees which were twelve years old and had never borne; this year we have 75 bushels of apples, 5 bushels of plums, and 18 bushels of pears.

We are very grateful for this help in caring for the fruit trees and the work will be continued until greater results are obtained.

The garden under the excellent management of our farmer has produced each year, with the exception of potatoes, all the vegetables we could use in season and can for winter. Besides the garden and orchard, the farm of forty-seven acres furnishes pasture for six cows.

FARM, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

We hauled all the manure we could get from the Salem stables for the garden and put a car load of agricultural lime on the ground.

The raising of chickens gives outdoor employment to several girls and supplies all the eggs and chickens we use.

SILVER HALL.

A new cottage to accommodate thirty-five girls is now under construction, which will be a great help toward making room for the many girls we have to refuse for lack of room.

GIFTS.

Miss Grace Hall, of Parkersburg, gave seventy and Mrs. J. S. Lakin, of Charleston, two hundred and thirty-five pictures for the girls' rooms. The pictures add very much to the looks of the small rooms and will, no doubt, have an uplifting influence upon the lives of the girls.

Dr. D. C. Louchery of Clarksburg has given the Youth's Companion to the girls since the opening of the Home.

The following papers are received free: Wheeling Intelligencer; Elkins Inter Mountain; Grafton Sentinel; West Union Record; Ravenswood News; Salem Express; Church Calendar; Salem Herald; and Point Pleasant Register. Several boxes of magazines have been received from Clarksburg and Parkersburg, names not given.

We are very much pleased with these gifts and take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to our friends.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The roofs of the brick buildings were given a general repairing.

The outside wood work of the three brick buildings, the two farm houses, and all the out-buildings were given two coats of white paint, adding much to the appearance of all.

The chimney at Lincoln Cottage that had caused us so much anxiety was torn down and rebuilt to insure safety to the building and inmates.

An up to date poultry house to accommodate 150 chickens has been built.

The girls painted the inside of the four school rooms, the kitchens, laundries, sewing rooms, the single bed rooms in both cottages, and finished the wood work in hard oil. This added much to the interior finish of the buildings of the institution at a very small cost.

REPORT OF MATRONS.

	1911.	1912.	Total.
Aprons	180	163	343
Bread Cloths	33	3	36
Broom bags		14	14
Cotton skirts	54	54	108
Chimese	29	124	153
Dresses	75	88	163
Drawers	57	118	175
Dish cloths	196	61	167
Dust cloths	4	15	19
Dust and Kitchen caps	23	14	37
Fancy Work	30	381	411
Laundry bags	13	12	25
Mending, pieces	11,327	10,496	21,823
Miscellaneous	385	202	587
Night gowns	57	97	154
Pillow cases	4	191	195
Sheets	45	100	145
Shirt waists	8	33	41
Scrub cloths	170	115	285
Sanitary bands	14	47	61
Sanitary napkins	103	88	191
Sash curtains, pairs	15	35	50
Stockings mended	4,377	2,983	7,360
Towels	99	26	125
Table cloths	84	37	121
Table napkins	24	139	163
Iron holders	267	146	413
Underwaists	18	20	38
Wash cloths	279	254	533
Wool skirts		4	4

REPORT OF HOUSEKEEPERS.

	1911.	1912.	Total.
Applebutter (gallons)	64	165	229
Asparagus (quarts, canned)	26	20	46
Bread (loaves)	17,310	14,417	31,727
Bread (ginger, pans)	26	16	42
Bread (corn, pans)	181	285	466
Biscuits and Rolls (dozen)	232	246	478
Beans (canned, gallon)	418	510	928
Beets (canned, quarts)	67	116	183
Butter (lbs.)	476	472	948
Cookies (dozen)	101	121	222
Cakes	60	80	140
Corn (canned, gallons)	432	480	912
Chickens (killed)	224	434	658
Chow-chow (gallons)	126	95	221
Doughnuts (dozen)	36	11	47
Gooseberries (canned)	80	65	145
Jelly (glasses)	1,123	745	1,868
Kraut (gallons)	55	50	105
Lima Beans (canned, quarts)	28	30	58
Puddings	182	255	437
Pies	206	175	381
Pickles (dozen)	235	265	500
Peas (quarts, canned)	39	97	136
Pears (quarts, canned)	20	30	50
Raspberries	60	128	188
Rhubarb	20	30	50
Tomatoes (gallons, canned)	364	520	884

School, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

FARMER'S REPORT.

	1911.	1912.	Total.
Asparagus (bunches)	113	215	328
Apples (bushels)	27	75	102
Beans (green, bushels)	97	255	352
Beans (Lima, bushels)	22	13	35
Blackberries (gallon)	63	30	93
Beets (bushel)	15	40	55
Cabbage (pound)	9,486	12,600	22,086
Corn (green, dozen)	1,420	1,820	3,240
Cucumbers (dozen)	328	361	689
Cherries (gallon)	2	10	12
Currants (gallon)	8	25	33
Eggs (dozen)	336	703	1,039
Grapes (bushel)	14	12	26
Gooseberries (gallon)	41	46	87
Lettuce (pound)	23	114	137
Milk (quart)	12,643	11,998	24,571
Onions (young, dozen)	125	298	423
Onions (bushel)	10	26	36
Potatoes (bushel)	274	58	332
Peas (bushel)	10	19	29
Peppers (bushel)	10		10
Pears (bushel)	4	18	22
Rhubarb (dozen)	242	124	366
Radishes (dozen)	462	498	960
Raspberries (gallon)	129	86	216
Squashes (dozen)	30	6	36
Strawberries (gallon)	18	21	39
Turnips (bushel)	9	25	34
Tomatoes (bushel)	101	287	388

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

The bridge leading across the ravine to Lincoln Cottage had to be torn down, as it was unsafe; this should be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The placing of Silver Hall at the rear of the engine house necessitates the building of a new engine house.

A larger gas engine to be used in pumping the water from the wells to the tanks is need; the water tanks are old and much larger ones should be built to insure plenty of water; new water and sewer lines leading to and from all buildings must be laid before Silver Hall can be occupied.

To keep the buildings in the proper condition they should be given, at least, one coat of paint every other year.

I recommend the following money to be appropriated for expenditure this coming biennial period:

Current Expense, first year	$16,000.00
Current Expense, second year (including furnishing of Silver Hall)	26,000.00
Repairs and Improvements each year	5,000.00
(Engine and engine house; bridge; tanks; water and sewer lines and laying of same; grading around Silver Hall; painting; and the regular repairing that must always be done to keep things in good condition).	
Buildings and Land	5,000.00

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

All of the recommendations of the superintendent can be covered by a slight increase in the repair and improvement fund for this institution. Current expense appropriation will likewise have to be increased for the purpose of equipping the new building called by the superintendent "Silver Hall."

Amendments:—The amendment of the present law governing the apprenticing of inmates of this institution is so out of harmony with our sense of justice and fair treatment that we feel it our duty to call the attention of the legislature to its objections and suggest a remedy. We know of no better way to do this than to reproduce here our first biennial report, touching this subject, as follows:

Law Governing:—The law governing this institution is found in the 1909 Supplement to our Code, Section 1806a10 to 1806a22 inclusive. It was enacted before the adoption of the system of government by the Board of Control. There are some defects in this law, and difficulties in the management of this institution under it, which demand immediate attention and correction. Section 1806a15 provides that "every girl committed to said home shall remain there until she is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged by the Board of Regents."

The highest object of this law, as we take it, is to protect the unfortunate girls of this state otherwise having no sufficient protection from the evils which so commonly befall that class, until they are sufficiently matured to take care of themselves, and to reform those whose environments have caused them to make mistakes, and to show them the right life and fit them for it. When this is accomplished then the theory of this law is that they shall be discharged from custody and permitted to live a right life upon their own responsibility.

We, however, find this, which we regard as the right principle, violated by the provisions of Section 1806a19 authorizing regents (now the Board of Control) "to bind out such girls as committed to their care as apprentices to the time said girls shall arrive at twenty-one years of age to learn some proper trade," and if the girl is not retained in the home, there is a chance for her after probation has made her strong enough to withstand the evil which threatened her in the one instance and reformation in the other to be restored to a life of usefulness, but if for any reason she is transferred, she is, by Section 1806a19, to be contracted at a price to be collected by the Board, and "bound" as an "apprentice" to a "master" until she is twenty-one years of age, by a proceeding in the County Court under the provision of Chapter 81, of the Code, and which must be taken in the county where the girl was sent from. Matrimony is the only escape provided by law from this state of bondage.

Section 1806a20 Sup. to Code, provides that "the master of such apprentice shall be prosecuted and fined for cruelty or inhuman treatment of apprentice."

Code Serial Section 3209 (Chapter 81) provides that the "Circuit Court may receive the complaint of such apprentice or any person in his behalf against the master for undeserved or excessive correction, want of instruction, insufficient allowance of food, raiment or lodging, or non-payment of what was directed to be paid," and that is all.

FRONT ELEVATION, SILVER HALL, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

This is all well enough for the mere physical care of the child, but what of the moral aspect. The child has by the order of the Court under sanction of the law passed beyond the control of, and recall by, the Superintendent and Board, and that too without provision in these Acts for the recall of the child though the good moral conditions under which she was apprenticed may have changed to the worst. We presume the same law that took her to the home originally could be resorted to to extricate her, but why expose her to this danger by the "law's delay." A similar and quicker method should be provided to reclaim her.

This method of disposing of these children is especially distasteful to this Board. Its provisions were found to be so out of harmony with the sense of duty entertained by the former managing Board that it resorted to the method of contracting with others for caring for the children best fitted for places obtainable for them, and thereby placed many of them in good homes to be reared as members of respectable families, instead of "bound servants." The plan resorted to is far better than that provided by law. It gives the protection of a family, and the superintendent of the home keeps constant watch over them by a system of reporting and visits, and has power to recall the child at first appearance of danger. This kind of contract, however, is not authorized by law. In fact it is violative of the provisions of Section 24 Article 3, of our Constitution, resting in the County Courts jurisdiction in "all matters relating to apprentices." A similar contract has been so held in Neider vs. Reuff 29 West Va. Page 751.

Recommendations for Amendments:—We recommend that the law governing this institution be amended so as to conform to the Board of Control's system of government, and to provide a simple method of securing suitable homes for children fitted for them, instead of the present offensive plan of "binding" them as "servants" and with power of recall under proper circumstances. This will better their condition and make room at the home for many greatly in need of its protection.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-'10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended.	Balance 10-1-'10
Current Expense	$ 4,776.98	$ 4,776.98	
Transportation	350.47	350.47	
TOTAL	$ 5,127.45	$ 5,127.45	

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance 9-30-'10	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpended	Balance 10-1-'10
Miscellaneous Fund	$ 205.09	$ 205.09	
Insurance Fund	245.00	245.00	
TOTAL	$ 450.09	$ 450.09	
Grand total	$ 5,577.54	$ 5,577.54	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ 16,000.00	16,000.00	$ 12,301.10	$ 3,698.90
Repairs and Improvements		1,000.00	1,000.00	439.69	560.31
Buildings and Land		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
TOTAL		$ 27,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 12,740.79	$ 14,259.21

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 206.95	$ 206.95	27.54	$ 179.41
TOTAL		$ 206.95	$ 206.95	$ 27.54	$ 179.41

First Floor Plan, Silver Hall, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense	$ 3,698.90	$ 16,000.00	$ 19,698.90	$ 12,085.08	$ 7,613.82
Repairs and Improvements	560.31	1,000.00	1,560.31	1,560.31	
Buildings and Land	10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	20,000.00	2,058.17	17,941.83
TOTAL	$ 14,259.21	$ 27,000.00	$ 41,259.21	$ 15,703.56	$ 25,555.65

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912.	Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	$ 179.41	$ 113.30	$ 292.71	$ 214.48	$ 78.23
TOTAL	$ 179.41	$ 113.30	$ 292.71	$ 214.48	$ 78.23

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Current Expense		$ 32,000.00	$ 32,000.00	$ 24,386.18	$ 7,613.82
Repairs and Improvements		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Buildings and Land		20,000.00	20,000.00	2,058.17	17,941.83
TOTAL		$ 54,000.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 28,444.35	$ 25,555.65

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous		$ 320.25	$ 320.25	$ 242.02	$ 78.23
TOTAL		$ 320.25	$ 320.25	$ 242.02	$ 78.23

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expenses	$ 7,613.82

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund	$ 78.23

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Buildings and Land	$17,941.83

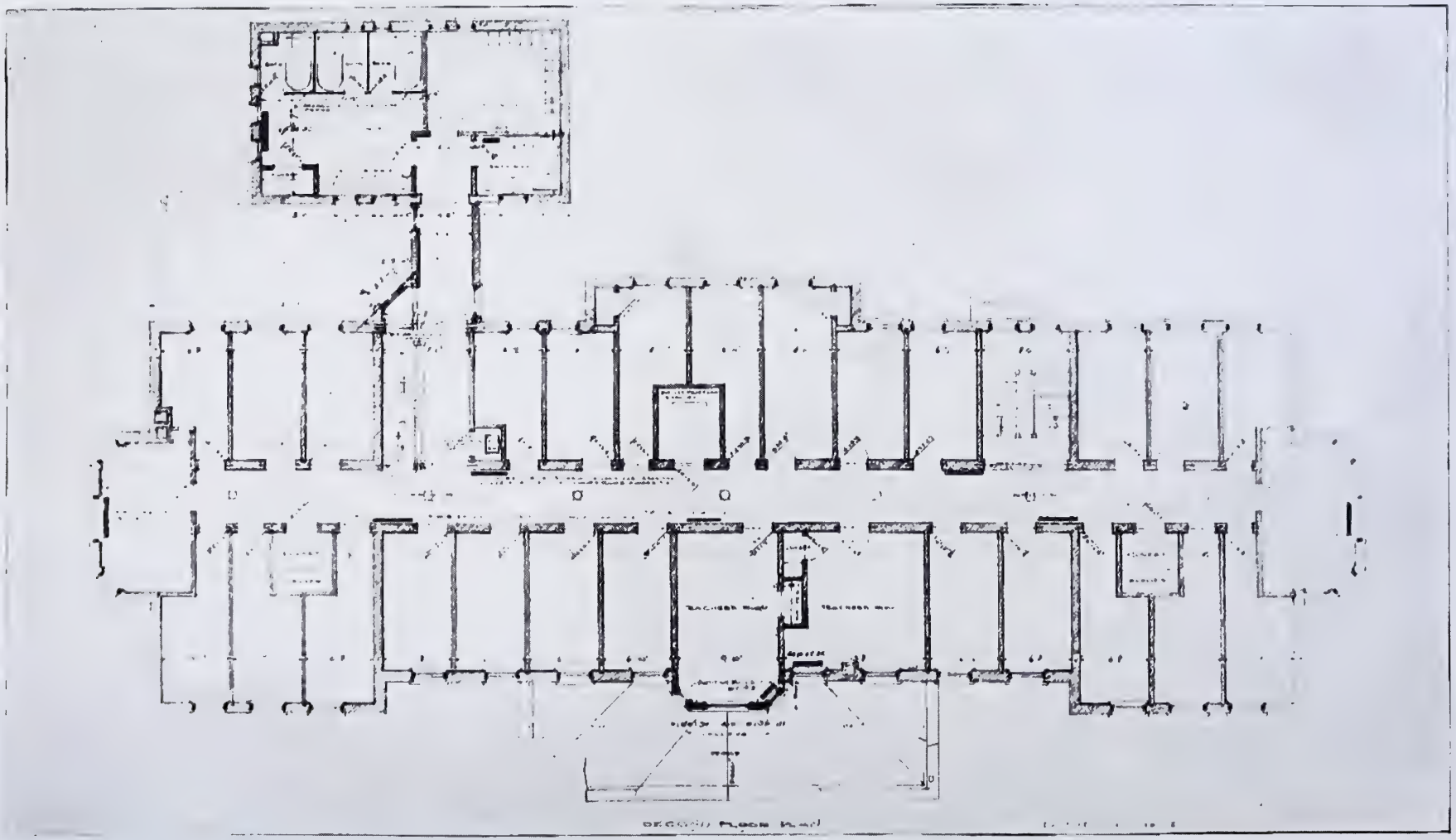
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$16,000.00**	**$22,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, SILVER HALL, WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R. CARY MONTAGUE, Superintendent.

ROMNEY.

School Building and Shops, West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

HISTORICAL.

From the formation of the State of West Virginia until 1870 the deaf and blind children of the state were educated at institutions in Ohio and Virginia, the governor of this state having been authorized by the legislature of 1863 to contract with some humane asylum for the care of such children.

In 1870 the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind were established, and on June 3, 1870, the trustees of the Romney Classical Institute conveyed to the state all its property, including about eleven acres of land, the whole being worth about $20,000. The state's title to this land ceases whenever it shall fail to maintain a school thereon. Subsequent purchases of land have been made by the state, and additional buildings erected. The first pupils were admitted in December, 1870.

GROUNDS.

We have at this institution about sixty-three acres of land on part of which the buildings are situated. Most of it is well adapted to trucking and is well suited to the needs of the institution for the athletic games. In addition to this we have a farm of about 140 acres, which is used for cultivation and grazing for the cows. We are glad to say that no additional lands are needed here.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the following:

(1). Main Building, three stories high, containing nine dormitories, fourteen bed rooms for teachers and employees, large chapel, clothes rooms for each department, separate hospitals for boys and girls, with ward, convalescent room and bath room in each, four tile floor toilet and bath rooms, three study rooms, three sitting rooms for pupils, offices, reception rooms, superintendent's rooms, dining rooms for pupils, officers and superintendent, kitchen, store rooms and bakery.

(2). Industrial Building, three stories high, containing carpenter, shoe, printing, broom and mattress shops.

(3). Laundry, two story brick, containing laundry on first floor, with barber shop on second floor.

(4). Power House, brick, new, furnished with two boilers, laundry engine, dynamo and light engine.

(5). School Building, three story brick, with twenty-four rooms, one being a gymnasium in the basement.

VISITS.

November 16, 1910. ..... Lakin.
March 29, 1911 ..... Sheppard.
May 9, 1911 ..... Lakin.
October 16, 1911 ..... Lakin.
October 23, 1911 ..... Sheppard.
January 19, 1912 ..... Lakin.
March 19, 1912 ..... Stephenson.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position	Annual Salary	Emoluments.
R. Cary Montague	Superintendent	$1,500.00	Board and room.
Margretta Montague	Matron	500.00	Board and room.
F. L. Largent	Clerk	600.00	Board and room.
Henry White	Watchman	360.00	Board and room,
Linda Miller	Teacher	650.00	Board and room.
M. H. Keller	Teacher	600.00	
Fannie Guthrie	Teacher	600.00	
Ann Gibson	Teacher	550.00	
Edna Wirgman	Teacher	550.00	
L. W. Ferguson	Teacher	550.00	
Margarete Scanlon	Teacher	550.00	
Katie Shirley	Teacher	350.00	Board and room.
Jayne Handley	Teacher	350.00	Board and room.
Harry Shibley	Printer	350.00	Board and room.
E. R. Rhodes	Carpenter	350.00	Board and room.
Pat Rogers	Dairyman	300.00	Board and room.
G. W. Mitchell and team	Farmer	720.00	Feed for team.
Charles Doyle	Teamster	420.00	One meal per day
A. E. Estill	Teacher	400.00	Board and room,
Nettie Lucas	Teacher	250.00	Board and room.
Jane Queen	Teacher	100.00	Board and room in dormitory.
H. H. Johnson	Teacher	850.00	
Lelia Johnson	Teacher	600.00	
E. L. Chapin	Teacher	750.00	
A. J. Thompson	Teacher	750.00	
C. D. Seaton	Teacher	700.00	
C. E. Whipp	Teacher	550.00	
J. C. Linthicum	Foreman Shoeshop	550.00	
James Keller	Engineer	780.00	
Joseph Poling	Asst. Engineer	550.00	
C. A. Whipp	Foreman B. & M. Shop	150.00	
S. I. Cline	Laundress	240.00	
A. J. Maphis	Laundress	200.00	
Annie Brown	Laundress	200.00	
Bettie Robinson	Laundress	200.00	
S. R. Burke	Matron D. Girls	400.00	Board and room.
Julia Savage	Matron D. Boys	300.00	Board and room.
Belle Hennen	Matron B. Girls	300.00	Board and room.
Lily K. Moore	Matron B. Boys	300.00	Board and room.
R. J. Taylor	House-keeper	100.00	Board and room for self and daughter.
Lucy Fultz	Waitress	125.00	Board and room.
Carrie Poynter	Cook	450.00	Board and room.
Paul Vandergrift	Asst. Cook	110.00	Board and room.

Pearl Brenzikofer	Nurse	250.00	Board and room
George Drake	Baker	300.00	Board and room.
G. K. S. Gompers	Supervisor	250.00	Board and room.
O. F. Carney	Barber	50.00	Board and room in dormitory.
David Rolls	Waiter	250.00	Board.
Thomas Barlett	Waiter	200.00	Board.
James Day	Janitor	170.00	Board.
James Gunthrope	Waiter	160.00	Board.
Edith Gunthrope	Maid	150.00	Board.
Earl Clifford	Waiter	150.00	Board.
Thomas Brown	Fireman	220.00	Board and room

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA COST.

The following schedule shows the purposes for which the appropriation for current expense of West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind was expended for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, classified into 93 different items.

The amount expended for each item is shown, together with the per capita cost of each item. The average number of inmates for 1911 was 180, for 1912 was 193. The average number of employees for 1911 was 52, for 1912 was 51. The average per capita cost for 1911 was $271.11, for 1912 was $236.56.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Beef (Fresh)	$ 1,711.91	$ 9.53	$ 1,238.99	$ 6.42
Pork (Fresh or Cured)	425.82	2.37	380.92	1.97
Poultry and Game	292.12	1.63	211.88	1.09
Fish and Oysters	141.79	.79	46.69	.24
Canned meats	21.72	.12	45.25	.23
All Other Meats	31.45	.18	161.56	.84
Eggs	553.71	3.08	420.86	2.18
Butter	422.15	2.35	338.09	1.75
Oleomargarine	354.74	1.97	382.28	1.98
Lard	367.51	2.04	238.38	1.23
Milk and Cream	209.14	1.17	46.98	.24
Cheese	7.73	.04	46.88	.24
Flour	1,469.81	8.17	805.70	4.17
Meal	18.97	.12	7.45	.04
Crackers and Bread	62.79	.35	87.96	.45
Macaroni	7.32	.04	21.51	.11
Cereals	42.15	.23	78.68	.41
Sugar	622.98	3.46	759.81	3.93
Yeast	147.24	.82	105.90	.55
Beans	218.68	1.22	478.09	2.48
Coffee and Tea	483.07	2.68	393.84	2.04
Potatoes	192.85	1.07	371.93	1.93
Canned Vegetables	301.20	1.67	339.37	1.76
Fresh Vegetables	191.34	1.06	184.88	.96
Canned Fruits	49.83	.28	35.36	.18
Fresh Fruits	483.09	2.68	430.93	2.23
Dried Fruits	121.36	.67	127.88	.66
Rice and Hominy	32.43	.18	10.90	.06
Syrup	81.77	.45	42.68	.22
Salt	25.00	.14	19.27	.10
Spices	21.66	.12	19.66	.10
Vinegar	5.00	.03	10.75	.06
Tobacco and Snuff				
Soap, Gold Dust and Other Cleansers	182.48	1.02	349.84	1.81
Other Laundry Supplies	124.68	.69	80.01	.41
Groceries Unclassified	65.79	.32	67.47	.35
Tableware	223.52	1.24	161.97	.84
Kitchen Utensils	249.03	1.38	61.48	.32
Furniture and Carpets	2,274.08	12.63	219.19	1.14
Brooms, Mops and Brushes	41.52	.23	26.07	.14
Toilet Paper	21.25	.12	21.25	.11

FOR WHAT EXPENDED	Expended during 1911	Per Capita 1911	Expended during 1912	Per Capita 1912
Disinfectants	56.12	.32	11.65	.06
Other Janitor Supplies	17.31	.09	47.31	.24
Other Household Supplies	68.61	.38	181.15	.94
Bedding	856.52	4.77	423.58	2.19
Shoes	246.90	1.37	270.98	1.41
Other Clothing	1,665.56	9.26	1,534.12	7.95
Sheeting	150.56	.84	28.81	.15
Dry Goods and Notions, Unclassified	347.36	1.93	221.76	1.15
Coal	1,370.94	7.62	2,016.77	10.45
Gas	657.65	3.65	534.01	2.77
Wood	19.00	.11	49.60	.26
Electricity				
Oil	52.80	.29	62.35	.32
Water	99.06	.55	85.81	.44
Telephone, Telegraph and Tolls	42.68	.24	22.92	.12
Postage	144.33	.81	174.74	.91
Stationery and Office Supplies	251.94	1.41	230.75	1.20
Reading Matter	264.35	1.47	75.44	.39
Freight, Expressage and Drayage	760.74	4.23	367.34	1.90
Horses				
Cattle	35.00	.20	29.00	.15
Hogs	28.00	.16		
All Other Live Stock				
Hay and Straw	6.60	.04	426.26	2.21
Grain	717.45	3.99	237.47	1.21
All Other Feed for Live Stock	9.00	.05	343.30	1.78
Seeds and Plants	110.42	.61	263.79	1.36
Fertilizer	65.25	.36	144.60	.75
Other Supplies for Farm	5.43	.03	5.89	.03
Agricultural Implements and Tools	80.04	.44	108.95	.56
Vehicles	62.83	.35	12.65	.07
Harness and Stable Supplies	135.14	.75	94.04	.49
Work Shop Supplies	1,302.36	7.25	988.53	4.52
Machinery and Tools	192.59	1.07	14.75	.08
Gas and Electric Supplies	172.13	.96	127.16	.66
Engine Room Supplies	131.29	.73	341.81	1.77
Plumbing Supplies	107.41	.60	92.43	.48
Sewer Supplies				
Repairs to Buildings and Fence	332.91	1.24	247.53	1.28
Salaries (Regular)	22,297.80	123.88	21,593.35	111.88
Labor (Extra)	615.44	3.43	448.66	2.33
Traveling Expenses	2,334.32	12.42	3,460.04	17.93
Drugs	167.48	.93	134.22	.69
Pharmaceuticals	202.27	1.13	75.10	.39
Surgical Instruments			6.00	.03
Surgical Supplies	1.75	.01	11.84	.06
Amusements and Religious Services	59.52	.33	46.84	.24
Funeral Expenses	8.00	.05	4.00	.02
Misc. Hardware	24.57	.14	72.58	.43
Miscellaneous	305.08	1.69	223.55	1.16
Medical Attendance	139.23	.77	245.25	1.27
School Supplies	105.30	.55		
Board, Tuition, etc. colored pupils in Maryland School			800.00	4.14
Average No. Inmates		180		193
Average No. Employes		52		51
Less Freight Deducted			118.32	.61
Less Discount Deducted	199.90	1.11	148.53	.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 48,799.25	$ 271.11	$ 45,655.62	$ 236.56

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Our equipment is now excellent. Within the past two years two hundred new iron beds have been bought, and white spreads and new blankets for them. Three hundred and twenty-five new chairs have been supplied for the pupils' use, so that now they have a chair by each bed in the dormitories and chairs have superseded the uncomfortable benches in the study rooms. In the

school building too, we have thirty-six kindergarten chairs for our smaller pupils, fifty-two new school desks and a great deal of material for object work. We have also a very nice assortment of charts for teaching the deaf. It is most gratifying and almost astonishing to note the splendid improvement in equipment in the past two years, especially when it is realized that there has been no special appropriation for this purpose, and that all the furniture, bedding and so forth has been purchased and paid for out of our current expense fund, which has not been increased, and a balance of which will be left unspent to revert to the state this year. Such a statement is only made possible by the utmost economy and good judgment in the management of the purchasing department of the State Board of Control.

When the plans for the improvement of our buildings which have been adopted by the board are completed, as we hope they will be next year, we shall have a school, which, for modern convenience and comforts will compare favorably with any of the best schools of like character. The work in this line which has been finished is of the very best, most modern and most permanent kind, and our new bath and toilet rooms are quite equal to any I have seen in the best schools of the country (those of Western Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Maryland). Not a cent of the fourteen thousand dollars appropriated for this purpose has been wasted or used in any way, except to give the greatest possible returns in comfort and conveniences to the pupils in these schools. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the next legislature will continue this good work by giving to the board sufficient funds to complete what has been so well begun.

With our new heating system we were able to keep our dormitories comfortable even during the unprecedented cold of last winter, when the thermometer sank to twenty degrees below zero in the institution yard.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

There were enrolled one hundred and fifty-nine pupils in this department during the past year, and we have eleven literary and five industrial teachers.

BOOKS AND CURRICULUM.

In a school for the deaf it is well nigh impossible to establish a rigid course of study. The ability and needs of the pupils vary so widely, depending largely upon the age at which the loss of hearing occurred.

When this has occurred in infancy, or in cases of congenital mutes, the study of paramount importance is that of the English language, which is far more difficult of mastery than would be Greek or Latin to the ordinary child, because they first have to be taught that language is the vehicle of thought and communication. The condition of the mind of such children when they first come to us is difficult to imagine by one who has not given serious thought to this subject. Never having heard a word these children do not know their own names, do not even know that they have a name. It has been impossible for their parents to explain to them the object of their coming here; in fact their condition is more similar to bright, affectionate, intelligent pets than to normal children. After nine months of hard study and patient teaching such

a child will have acquired only the same vocabulary that the ordinary child will have at three or four years of age without any conscious effort on the latter's part. It is impossible to get a text book for this work that is satisfactory, for it requires every resource and device of a trained teacher and every word that is learned should be recorded. At the close of the past two years each teacher has been required to make a book for every member of her class containing every word that has been taught during the term. These books have two great values; they give the parents the opportunity to keep the child from forgetting through the summer what has been learned with such great difficulty during the school term, and it keeps the parents in touch with the school work of their children. Such a book will be made every year and used up to the third and fourth term. During this period every possible opportunity is grasped for teaching the children a vocabulary—visits to stores, the station, the garden and over the buildings. In each of these primary rooms we have a birthday party at least once during the term, thereby teaching the words,—cake, napkin, knife, fork, spoon and so forth. It must be borne in mind that the object to be taught has to be present or a picture of it supplied, for no descriptive words can be understood. In the oral rooms, where all beginners are put, children are taught to write, speak and read from the lips every word that is given to them.

We begin the use of text books with Miss Sweet's Direct and Indirect Quotations, from which we go to the usual public school texts, except that no readers are used.

When a pupil shows sufficient mental ability to justify it we give instructions in preparation for Gallaudet College, the national college for the deaf, supported by the Federal Government at Washington.

METHODS.

The oral method of teaching the deaf to speak and read the lips is now firmly established here, and six of our eleven teachers gave instruction entirely in this way last year to seventy-five pupils. Excellent progress has been made in this work, which was only begun two years ago, under the efficient supervision of our head oral teacher. We regret to say she resigned at the end of the term just closed to accept a position in New Jersey, at a much higher salary. It is surprising that this method should meet with such bitter opposition from the deaf themselves. It is very hard to inspire the deaf child with the desire to learn to talk, and nearly all deaf parents are opposed to having their children taught in this way. It is true that the speech acquired by the average child is always very imperfect, and at first the progress is apt to be a little slower, owing to the necessity of mastering the charts of elementary sounds before beginning on words, but even imperfect speech is vastly better than none, and the child taught in this way undoubtedly acquires a better understanding of the use and construction of language than when taught by the manual method.

While I am a firm believer in the oral method and consider it our imperative duty to teach every child to speak, when possible, it is a fact that some deaf children are physically and mentally incapable of learning either speech

or lip reading; such children should be taught by the manual spelling and with the aid of the sign language.

This school is, and I think should remain for the present, a "combined method" school.

Our present plan is to put all small beginners into oral classes, and keep them there until it is certain that they cannot learn speech or lip reading.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Carpentry and Painting:—We combine these trades in one shop and include cabinet making. It is the aim of this department to be thoroughly practical, and repair work about the institution takes a good deal of its time. For the coming year a young man has been engaged, who is a graduate of the Missouri School for the Deaf, and is very highly recommended.

Shoe and Harness Shop:—This department is under efficient management, and we were particularly pleased to hear Dr. J. R. Dobyns, Superintendent of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, say that it was one of the best equipped and most up-to-date school shops he had seen, and he had visited nearly every deaf school in the country. The machinery furnished us for this shop is excellent and enables us to send out boys who can fill places in shoe factories or do shoe and harness making in small shops of their own at home. We do all of our own shoe repair work, make our boys' shoes and have made a great amount of harness during the past two years.

Printing:—This is one of the best trades for the deaf, and probably more deaf men are earning their living in this country at this occupation than by any other. The work in this shop consists in issuing "The West Virginia Tablet," our school paper, printing programs, lesson sheets, laundry and supply lists and job work. We have changed the form of the Tablet and made it a bi-weekly, so as to afford better opportunity for job work, and more time for printing lessons for use in the school rooms.

Baking:—We have a former pupil in charge of this shop. He with the boys to whom he gives instruction, does all of our baking. Practical instruction is given in bread making and the making of pies, tarts, buns, cream puffs and cake decorating.

Sewing:—A comeptent instructor has charge of this department, in which plain sewing and dress making are taught. All the deaf girls are here given instruction from two until four P. M. every day. The girls do nearly all the mending for all the pupils.

Embroidery:—During the past two years instruction has been given in this useful accomplishment. The first year the older girls were taught in the afternoons, but last year it was found better to take half hour periods during the morning session of school; the classes being so arranged that the girls did not miss any recitations by taking embroidery.

Military and Physical Training:—The deaf have a peculiar habit of dragging their feet when walking, and to correct this, and for their general improvement in carriage and discipline, military drill was introduced last year, by

securing the services of a graduate of a military school for the deaf in New York. (The Fanwood School). He rendered very efficient service as deaf boys' supervisor, drill master, and physical instructor. The boys enjoyed the drilling, both military and calisthenic, and showed marked improvement in bearing and physique. In the coming year we hape to get guns and uniforms for them, and with this incentive, we shall have two fine military companies.

The deaf boys are very fond of athletics, and last season only one team vanquished ours at base ball, and that was another team of deaf boys, from the Maryland School for the Deaf. We are proud to state too that the team closed the season with a small balance in its treasury, through the business ability of the manager.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Instruction:—There are four literary teachers, one of whom is what we call a pupil teacher, that is she has a primary room, and gives instruction like an ordinary teacher, but she is taking some studies herself and receives a much smaller salary .

As in the deaf department grading and classification is somewhat difficult and complicated on account of the difference in age at which pupils have lost their sight, and the amount of instruction given prior to such an event. We make our course coincide with that of the State public school, so far as possible, both in text books and subjects. Our books are printed in New York Point Type, by the American Printing House for the Blind, which is located at Louisvlle, Ky., and receives an appropriation from the Federal Government for its support. To some extent we are limited to the text books issued by this etsablishment, although instruction is given from other texts by the teacher reading aloud to the pupils, and having them take notes in the point type, which can be written on slates for that purpose almost as rapidly as ordinary long hand. In this way we use most of the text books now adopted by the state. It is quite remarkable how rapidly bright blind children learn to read with their fingers. Two of the beginners went through the fifth reader last term. Arithmetic has to be taught and worked by mental processes, but with training and practice, the examples in Milne's, Ray's and Wentworth's arithmetics are solved, the pupils either carrying all the figures in their heads, or making occasional notes on their point slates.

We endeavor to make the instruction for our blind pupils as broad as possible, by supplemental reading aloud of historical novels, geographical readers, poetry, and American and English classical literature.

We teach Latin and Algebra, but not as part of the regular course, as we deem it wiser to follow the branches taught in the country public schools, for the reason that some of our pupils can take and pass the state teachers examination, and so become capable self-supporting teachers. In such cases a thorough familiarity with the public school text books is of great value. Of course such persons, when totally blind, labor under a great handicap, but it is one that has been successfully overcome in several instances in this state. Special attention for preparing for these examinations is given to pupils desiring to take them.

Music:—It is a common, but mistaken idea, that all blind children are musical. As a matter of fact the amount of musical talent in a given num-

ber of blind children is no larger than in the same number of normal children, except in so far as it is cultivated by instruction. It is true, however, that to the blind person who has a musical ear, playing or singing is a greater source of pleasure and comfort, than the same amount of natural genius would be to a person with sight, and for this reason we give musical instruction to many pupils who may not have sufficient talent to be of financial value to them, and in whom such instruction would not be worth while if they had their sight. There are two music teachers, and lessons are given principally on the piano and violin, and vocally. We have one grand and three upright pianos.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is very difficult to find occupations by which blind persons can make a living and in our search for them, we have added carpet weaving, chair caning, hammock netting and raphia basket work to the broom and mattress making, which have always been taught here.

Piano tuning is one of the most profitable occupations within the reach of those blind boys who have sufficient ear to do it, and careful attention is now being given to preparation for this work.

The present location of this school is, however, most unforunate for the industries open to the blind, all of which, except possibly broom making, require a city or thickly settled community to practice successfully; thus in piano tuning we have to go over and over our own pianos as there are few, if any others, within reach of the instruction; and in chair caning we have to cane and recane the same chairs to give the boys practice, as it is impossible to get enough chairs outside the institution to give work. We make brooms and mattresses to keep the institution supplied.

The girls are given instruction in sewing and knitting and raphia basket work.

Physical Training:—Instruction in this line is of the utmost importance to the blind, because the nature of their affliction naturally inclines them to indolence and lack of exercise. Under the direction of our clerk and supervisor, regular calisthenic drills were given to the boys last year, and we hope to extend it to the girls during the coming year.

MAINTENANCE AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In caring for our pupils we have followed the policy established two years ago of maintaining a separate organization for the deaf and blind pupils, and so far as possible, of keeping them entirely apart in dormitories, sitting rooms and study rooms. There is so little similarity of taste and manners between these two classes of pupils, that where they are thrown intimately together it amounts to a positive antagonism, which separation is the best means of suppressing. When the same officers have to deal with both it is well nigh impossible to observe so strict an impartiality that there will not be jealousy or offense because of favoritism, which is frequently imagined when not actually existing. In fact it is one of our most difficult tasks to arrange amusements and entertainments with entire fairness to both parties.

Domestic Duties:—All the pupils make their own beds and sweep their dormitories and the girls wash the dishes in the pupils' dining room. These duties never take more than three quarters of an hour and frequently not over half an hour a day. They are required of the pupils less for the sake of economy, than to teach them to be useful and helpful about their own homes, and that something is expetced of them in return for all they receive from the state. We furnish books, board, tuition and clothing and traveling expenses when asked for, and it would have a harmful effect if the children were not expected to do something for themselves Some public criticism of the amount of work required of pupils here led to an investigation of conditions existing in similar schools in other states, and from about ten letters received on this subject it was found that no other state did as much for, and expected as little from its deaf and blind children.. It is both surprising and gratifying to note the rapidity with which children, who frequently are quite unaccustomed to caring for appearances, will begin to take a pride in tidiness, and will develop habits of neatness. Our dormitories present, at all times, an appearance which has been the cause of many complimentary and surprised comments from visitors. Where the new wash rooms have been installed adjoining the dormitories pupils are compelled to use individual towels, which are kept on the heads of their beds, and never allowed to be left in the wash rooms. A matron is in charge of each set of pupils, i. e. deaf boys, blind boys, blind girls and deaf girls, (the two latter teach sewing in the afternoons) each being repsonsible for the wing of the building in which her charges sleep, to see that the beds are properly made, and that the rooms are well swept, and to attend to the regular bathing and the clothing for her department. These matrons are in the pupils' dining room at every meal to help to wait on them, and to give some instruction in table manners.

The watchman visits tthe boys' dormitories and the halls by the girls' dormitories, every hour through the night, a clock record of his rounds being kept in the office.

There are frequent fire drills, and every teacher and officer has instructions as to exactly what to do in case of fire.

A nurse is in charge of the school hospital, who attends to all minor injuries. At the suggestion of the Board of Control our doctor is now employed by the visit instead of by the year, thereby saving nearly two hundred dollars, without any loss in care to the pupils. The health of the children is better than would be the case with the same number in their own homes, and during the past two years we have only had two cases of dangerous illness; one from heart disease and one from appendicitis. In the latter case the child was taken to a hospital in Cumberland and operated on in time to save his life. Whenever a pupil is seriously ill, the parents are notified daily of his condition and warned promptly to come to him if his condition becomes dangerous. One death has occurred during the past two terms, that of little Lester Wayne Galliher, who dropped dead from heart disease, without a moment's illness or suffering.

Discipline:—Where so many children of both sexes and all ages are to be cared for, some rules and restrictions are absolutely necessary, and their rigid enforcement has to be maintained. We control our pupils, so far as possible,

by appealing to their sense of honor and instilling into them correct ideas of right and wrong.

No waste or extravagance is permitted in the handling of supplies. A printed daily list is used showing the quantity and price of all supplies given from the store rooms each day, which is turned in to the head matron, who figures the per capita daily cost of feeding the pupils.

THE FARM.

There are about one hundred and fifty acres of land belonging to the institution, sixty around the buildings, and a ninety acre farm three quarters of a mile distant. The land all lies well, and with proper handling can be made very productive. A farmer and team were employed in April, 1912, and the land is now being worked and cropped under the direction and supervision of J. H. Arnold of the Agricultural Department at Washington. It is hoped and expected that this plan will produce results both of a practical and scientific value, but it has not been tried long enough to tell yet. There is an excellent stand of alfalfa on one acre and this crop will be grown extensively in the future. We keep our own cows, and one of our old out buildings has just been fitted up as a hen house with the view to keeping enough hens to furnish us with eggs, feeding them with scraps from the table.

APPOINTMENTS

Practically all of our teachers and officers require certain peculiar qualifications in order to perform their duties satisfactorily; thus, the most skillful carpenter makes an indifferent foreman and instructor for us, unless he is sufficiently familiar with the sign language, to be able to explain his work and their work, to the deaf boys, who are learning their trade. The teaching of speech and lip reading, requires a special and careful training, as indeed does the teaching of the deaf in any line. It is the same with the blind, though to a less extent.

Under our present law, the entire responsibility of the appointment of all the teachers, officers and other employees is left to the Superintendent. In meeting this responsibility it has been my sole object to secure the best services for our pupils, which the funds at my disposal could command. I have depended almost entirely upon the recommendations of other men in this profession, who knew what I needed and were in touch with persons who would be competent to fill whatever vacancies I had. In doing this I have altogether disregarded political or religious affiliations, and personal friendship.

It has been my earnest effort to impress upon my subordinates that the service that we can render to the deaf and blind children of West Virginia, is the first and only object of our employment here, and I may say, without undue flattery to them, that I now have a corps of faithful and unselfish assistants in every department, of whom any superintendent might be justly proud.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Pupils Enrolled in Various Departments 1910-1911.

	Industrial Department		Music Department		Primary Department		Intermediate Department		Senior Department	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaf	54	52	.....	.....	45	30	23	20	19	16
Blind	26	15	19	11	18	8	13	3	6	6
TOTAL	80	67	19	11	63	38	36	23	25	22

TABLE NO. 2.

Pupils Enrolled in Various Departments 1911-1912.

	Industrial Department		Music Department		Primary Department		Intermediate Department		Senior Department	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaf	54	57	.....	.....	44	33	24	21	25	12
Blind	26	15	21	10	16	10	12	5	6	5
TOTAL	80	72	21	10	60	43	36	26	31	17

TABLE NO. 3.

Enrollment of Pupils by Counties for the 1910-1911 Term.

COUNTY	Deaf Department Term of 1910-1911.			Blind Department Term. of 1910-1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbour		3	3			
Braxton	4	1	5	6		6
Cabell	2	4	6	2	2	4
Calhoun	1		1		1	1
Clay	1	1	2			
Fayette	6	6	12	2		2
Gilmer		2	2			
Grant	1		1			
Greenbrier	2	2	4			
Hampshire	2	1	3		1	1
Hancock				1		1
Hardy	2	1	3			
Harrison	3		3	2	2	4
Jackson	2	1	3	2		2
Jefferson	1		1	1		1
Kanawha	5	4	9	2	1	3
Lewis	1		1	1		1
Lincoln	2	1	3			
Logan	1		1	1		1
Marion	2	5	7	1		1
Marshall		1	1		1	1
Mason	3		3		2	2
Mercer	2	4	6			
Mineral	4	1	5			
Mingo	2	3	5	1	1	2
Monongalia		2	2	1		1
Monroe		1	1	1		1
Morgan	1		1			
McDowell		1	1	1	1	2
Nicholas	2	1	3			
Ohio	3	1	4	1		1
Pendleton		3	3	1		1
Pleasants	1		1			
Pocahontas	1		1			
Preston	4		4	1		1
Putnam	1	1	2	1	1	2
Raleigh	3	1	4	1		1
Randolph	1	1	2			
Ritchie				1	1	2
Roane	3	1	4		1	1
Summers	3	1	4	2	2	4
Taylor	2	1	3	2	2	4
Tucker	4		4			
Tyler	1	5	6			
Upshur	1	2	3			
Wayne	2	2	4		1	1
Webster	1	1	2	1		1
Wetzel	1		1		1	1
Wood	3		3	1		2
TOTAL	87	66	153	37		

TABLE NO. 4.

Enrollment of Pupils by Counties for the 1911-1912 Term.

COUNTY.	Deaf Department. Term of 1911-1912.			Blind Department. Term of 1911-1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbour	2	1	3			
Berkeley	2		2	5		5
Boone	4	4	8			
Cabell	2	3	5	1	2	3
Calhoun	1	1	2		2	2
Clay	1		1			
Fayette	3	6	9	2		2
Gilmer		2	2			
Grant	1		1		1	1
Greenbrier	1	2	3			
Hampshire	1	1	2			
Hardy	1		1			
Harrison	3	1	4	1	3	4
Jackson	3	2	5	1		1
Jefferson	1		1	1		1
Kanawha	9	8	17	2	3	5
Lewis	1		1	1		1
Lincoln	1	1	2			
Logan				2		2
Marion	2	5	7	1	1	2
Marshall				1		1
Mason	1		1		1	1
Mercer	3	4	7	2		2
Mineral	4	1	5	1		1
Mingo	3	3	6	1	1	2
Monongalia	2	1	3	1		1
Monroe	1		1	1		1
Morgan	1		1			
McDowell		2	2	1		1
Nicholas	1	1	2			
Ohio	4	1	5		1	1
Pendleton		2	2			
Pleasants	1		1			
Pocahontas	1		1	1		1
Preston	3		3			
Putnam				1		1
Raleigh	5	1	6	3		3
Randolph	1	1	2			
Ritchie	2		2			
Roane	1	1	2		1	1
Summers	4	2	6	1	1	2
Taylor	1	1	2		1	1
Tucker	4		4			
Tyler	3	3	6			
Upshur	1		1			
Wayne	2	2	4			
Webster	1	1	2	1		1
Wetzel					1	1
Wirt		1	1			
Wood	4	1	5	2	1	3
TOTAL	93	66	159	34	20	54

TABLE NO. 5.

Form of Defect of those Enrolled During Biennial Period.

	October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1911.			October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaf	87	66	153	93	66	159
Blind	37	22	59	34	20	54
Deaf, colored*	1	1	2	1	1	2
Blind, colored*	2		2	2		2
TOTAL	127	89	218	130	87	217

*Our colored pupils are sent to the Maryland School for the Deaf and Blind, and we pay for their board and tuition at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars each, out of our Current Expense Fund.

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Our appropriations for current expenses for the past two years have been reduced by over five thousand dollars, as compared with the previous biennial period; not directly, for the same amount ($92,000 for the two years) was appropriated for current expense, but heretofore, there has been a special appropriation for traveling expenses, and one for our colored pupils, who are sent to the Maryland School; both of these two funds were cut off by the last legislature. We do not need any increase in our current expense fund, but this appropriation for traveling expenses should be made, unless the amendment of the present law is passed whereby this sum will be paid by the counties.

SCHOOLS.

During the past two years additional equipment has been provided for the school building. Our teachers' salaries are lower than those paid in most schools of this character, throughout the country, but we now have enough teachers to reduce our classes to the proper size to accomplish good work.

DORMITORIES.

Our dormitories have been equipped with new beds, blankets, spreads and chairs, and they are now in first class condition.

KITCHEN, DINING AND STORE ROOMS.

New steam cookers, and other equipment have been put in the kitchen so that our needs in this department are satisfied.

LAUNDRY.

A new washer has been purchased and will be installed this month (September, 1912). We need more machinery in this department and some repairs to the building.

WATER SUPPLY.

This problem seemed to be solved during the 1910-11 term, for we had no shortage, but with the new toilets installed in the summer of 1911, our supply became inadequate, and during the winter it was necessary to connect with the town water line. We were granted a flat rate of $12.50 per month for what we needed. At present our spring is supplying us abundantly. A new concrete basin should be built around it so as to secure all the water which it produces.

FUEL.

Our coal cost us $1,550.71 in 1910-11, and $1,884.13 in 1911-12. We had hoped to save something on this item with our new heating system, but the winter of 1911-12 was so extraordinarily cold that it was not a fair test. We use gas coal.

FARM.

During the summer of 1911 our team was kept busy hauling material for the improvements being made, in our buildings, and we did not attempt to put in many crops.

Our potatoes were a complete failure, as was the case in most parts of the country.

We raised 132 bushels of oats and 600 bushels of corn, putting up about six tons of hay.

It is too early to report on the results for this year, except to say that we shall have nearly as many potatoes as we need, about 500 bushels, and enough forage for our cows.

SHOPS.

A considerable sum has been spent in permanent equipment in the shops and they are now very well supplied with machinery and tools. The following reports show the work accomplished.

Carpenter Shop:—(One year's work) 3 ironing board tables, 7 tables, 4 benches for shop, 1 desk, 1 morris chair, 1 filing cabinet, 4 sets book shelves, enlarged and roofed grand-stand so it will hold three hundred people, fitted 49 new locks and 61 panes of glass, built stairway to girls wash room, painted chapel walls and ceiling and hall leading to it, the servants' dining room, the floors in front hall, 1st and 2nd stories, reception room and Superintendent's dining room. Besides which the boys have learned to make about 25 kinds of joints in common use, and have made many small things for themselves.

Shoe and Harness Shop:—(One year's work) 282 pair shoes made new, 1 set coach harness made for school, 132 halters, 195 bridles, 9 pairs of leggins, 1218 pairs of shoes half soled, 264 old pieces of harness, 2 saddle bags for sheriffs, 12 sets of harness.

Bake Shop:—(One year's work). 41,328 pounds bread used, 120,576 rolls, 9,324 biscuits, 1,178 pies, 1,100 cream puffs, 1,711 lunch cakes, 129 cakes, 3,948 buns, 70 gallons ice cream made by boys, eight birthday cakes.

BOYS' DORMITORY, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Broom and Mattress Shop:—(2-3 year's work). 63 new mattresses, 113 pillows, 2 Morris chair cushions, 64 dozen brooms.

Miscellaneous:—The sum of $1,094.30 has been collected by the superintendent from various sources such as the sale of milk, calves, old iron and so forth.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

I earnestly recommend the following amendments and re-enactments of the laws relative to this institution, believing that such changes are badly needed and will confer a great benefit upon the deaf and blind children of the state.

That the "Schools for the Deaf and Blind" be omitted from the list of institutions contained in Section 3 of Chapter 58 of the Acts of 1909, and that the "West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind" be added to the number of intsitutions named in Section 4, of the same chapter, and that the words "and a superintendent for the Schools for the Deaf and Blind" be omitted from section 9 of the same chapter. These slight changes would transfer these schools from the charitable classification which they now have and would class them with our educational institutions; for the housing, clothing and feeding of the children at the school, and the paying of their traveling expenses and medical attention are merely incident to their education, and a matter of economy to the state, it being cheaper so to collect and educate them, than it would be to furnish teachers for them in their several homes.

That Section 1752 of the Code of West Virginia be amended by the insertion in the twelfth line of the words, "and traveling expenses," following the words, "and when not otherwise provided with clothing." This amendment would relieve our current expense fund of the payment of traveling expenses of pupils whose parents do not furnish them with tickets, and would distribute such expense among the counties from which the children come, creating no burden on said counties, by reason of the wide distribution, and affording considerable relief to our fund. Also this plan would follow in a small way our system of division of public school maintenance between state and local authorities.

Section 1754 of the Code of West Virginia should be repealed. This section provides for the reporting of deaf and blind persons to the State Auditor by the County Assessors, such persons to be reported by him (the Auditor) to the Superintendent of these schools. This provision is entirely ineffective, not one such report having been made to the Superintendent during the past two and a half years.

In place of the above section a law should be enacted or section 1591 should be so amended as to compel all public school teachers and superintendents when making their enumeration of school youth as provided in section 1591 (Chapter 45, Sec. 19) of the Code, to report to the Superintendent of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind, all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who are too deaf or too blind to take advantage of the public schools, and all persons, of whatever age, who are totally blind. This law should provide for a slight compensation to the teacher making such report where the child proves to be a proper subject for these schools; the

compensation to be paid out of our current expense fund. Such a law would make every public school teacher an active field agent for these schools at a nominal cost, and would be an additional and welcome link between our work and that of the public school system of the state, of which we should be a part. Frequently adult blind persons can be taught to read the New York Point Type by correspondence, and for this reason totally blind persons of all ages should be reported to us.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

For current expense annually	$46,000.00
For traveling expense annually	2,000.00
For colored pupils annually	1,000.00
For improvements and repairs to complete plans already begun	5,000.00
For other repairs annually	1,000.00
For special medical attention to eyes, ears and throats of pupils, and for surgical operations annually	300.00

The above appropriations are earnestly asked for, and will be needed to maintain this institution as it should be done.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Buildings:—The buildings at this institution, except the new school house, are old and in bad condition. They have no modern improvements, except such as we have installed. They are badly in need of a complete overhauling. To accomplish this we took an architect to the place and had him measure up all the buildings, and lay out their plan in full, after which he prepared plans and specifications for overhauling and modernizing the interior of all the buildings. Our fund was not sufficient to do all this work, but we did complete two wards, installing modern bath rooms, and lavatories, The remainder of the work is badly needed and sufficient appropriation should be made for this purpose. The repair and improvement fund for this institution, as recommended by us, will be larger than usual on account of this work. We found an old worn out heating and lighting plant in the basement of one of the buildings immediately under the kitchen and dining room, on the ground floor, and the hospital on the second floor. We constructed a new power plant on the rear of the lot and installed new machinery in it.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing Amounts Recommended to be Returned to the State Treasury, 1910, Which Amounts were Returned as Recommended.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10.	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpeoded.	Balance 10-1-10.
Current Expense	$ 2.27	$ 2.27	
Colored Pupils	1,400.00	800.00	$ 600.00
Traveling Expenses	2,090.73	2,090.73	
Books and Musical Instruments	772.07	772.07	
Repairs and Improvements	1,115.17	1,115.17	
Shops	26.95	26.95	
Clothing furnished Indigents	1.54	1.54	
TOTAL	$ 5,408.73	$ 4,808.73	$ 600.00

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance 9-30-10.	Amount returned to State Treasury unexpeoded.	Balance 10-1-10.
Pipe Lines and Sewer System	$ 496.68	$ 496.68	
Miscellaneous Fund	6.43	6.43	
TOTAL	503.11	503.11	
Grand Total	$ 5,911.84	$ 5,311.84	$ 600.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ 46,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 47,884.93	$ ‡1,884.93
Repairs and Improvements		7,000.00	7,000.00	10,930.77	‡3,930.77
Buildings and Land					
Indigent Clothing		* 2,686.22	2,686.22	914.32	1,771.90
Colored Pupils	$ 600.00		600.00	600.00	
TOTAL	$ 600.00	$ 55,686.22	$ 56,286.22	$ 60,330.02	$ ‡4,043.80

*Amount collected by sheriffs of counties for indigents' clothing.
‡Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1910.	Moneys Collected by by the State Board of Control. 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Miscellaneous		$ 640.28	$ 640.28	$ 39.08	$ 601.20
TOTAL		$ 640.28	$ 640.28	$ 39.08	$ 601.2

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	‡1,884.93	$ 46,000.00	$ 44,115.07	$ 44,055.44	$ 59.63
Repairs and Improvements	‡3,930.77	7,000.00	3,069.23	3,068.10	1.13
Buildings and Land					
Indigent Clothing	1,771.90	*2,117.74	3,889.64	1,240.87	2,648.77
TOTAL	$ 4,043.80	$ 55,117.74	$ 51,073.94	$ 48,364.41	$ 2,709.53

*Amount collected by sheriffs of counties for indigents' clothing.
‡Overdraft.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1911.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control. 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$ 601.20	$ 462.17	$ 1,063.37	$ 624.79	$ 438.58
TOTAL	$ 601.20	$ 462.17	$ 1,063.37	$ 624.79	438.58

TABLE NO. 4.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balaoce October 1 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balanc e September 30, 1912.
Current Expense		$ 92,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 91,940.37	$ 59.63
Repairs and Improvements		14,000.00	14,000.00	13,998.87	1.13
Buildings and Land					
Indigent Clothing		*4,803.96	4,803.96	2,155.19	2,648.77
Colored Pupils	$ 600.00		600.00	600.00	
TOTAL	$ 600.00	$ 110,803.96	$ 111,403.96	$ 108,694.43	$ 2,709.53

*Amount collected by sheriffs of counties for indigents' clothing.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by State Board of of Control. 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous		$ 1,102.45	$ 1,102.45	$ 663.87	$ 438.58
TOTAL		$ 1,102.45	$ 1,102.45	$ 663.87	$ 438.58

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expense	$ 59.63
Repairs and Improvements	1.13
Indigent Clothing	2,648.77
	$ 2,709.53

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous Fund $438.58

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 5 and 6, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

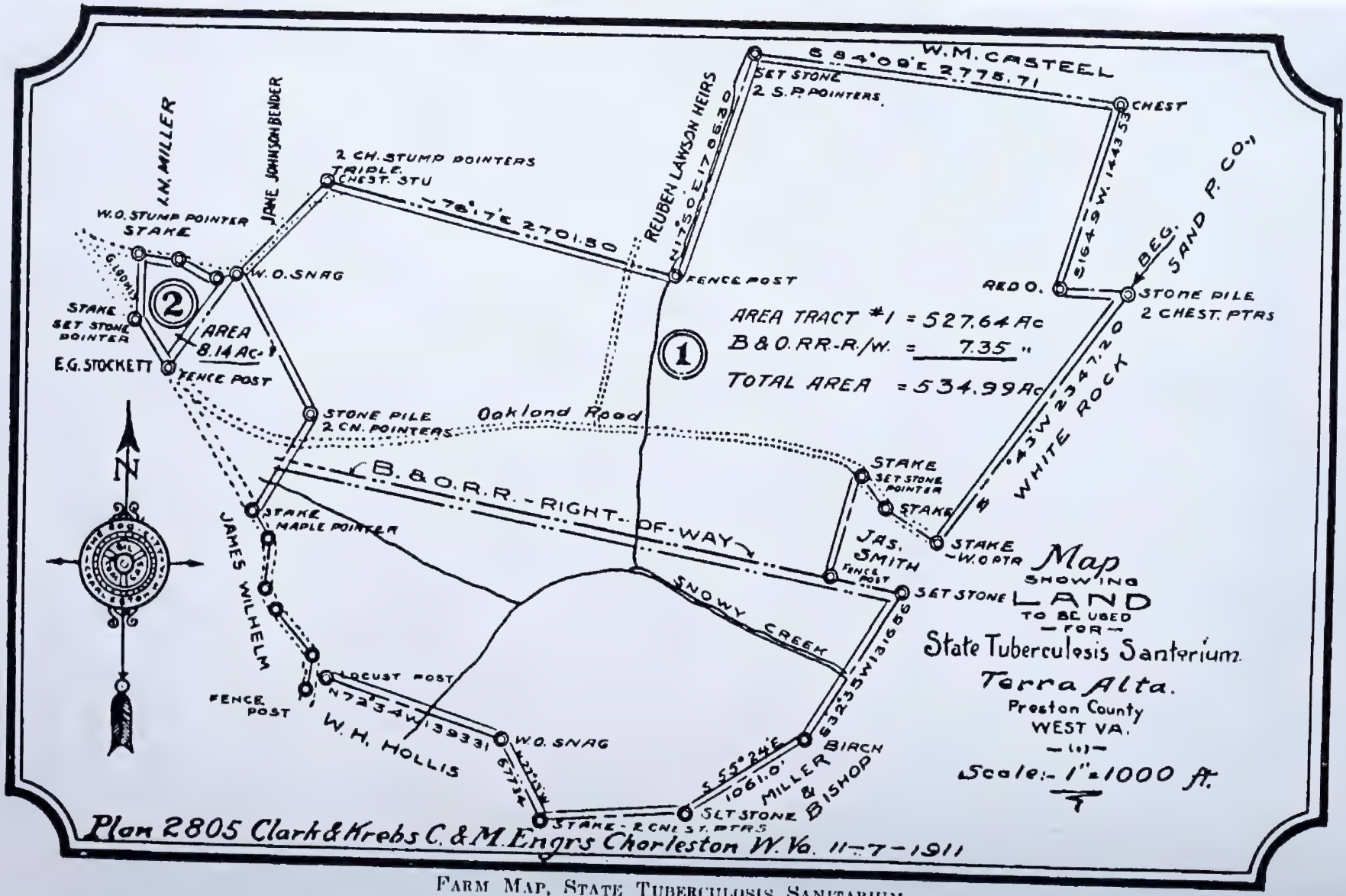
	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	$50,000.00	$50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

E. E. CLOVIS, M. D., Superintendent.

TERRA ALTA.



Farm Map, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

HISTORICAL.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League of this state has, for several years past, made repeated and earnest efforts to secure legislation establishing a State Tuberculosis Sanitarium not alone for the good that would result from the treatment of patients who may go to the sanitarium for the purpose, but for the equally good, if not better and more far reaching purpose of disseminating through this institution to the people the benefits that may be derived from proper home life of infected persons.

The first legislative enactment passed on the subject is contained in chapter 6 of the acts of 1911, as follows:

CHAPTER 6.

An Act to establish the state tuberculosis sanitarium and to provide for its control and maintenance.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

Sec. 1. There is hereby established for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, or consumption, a state institution to be known as the state tuberculosis sanitarium. It shall belong to that class of institutions mentioned in section three of chapter fifty-eight of the acts of one thousand nine hundred and nine, and shall be managed and controlled as provided in said act, all the provisions whereof shall be as applicable to said sanitarium as if the same were named in said section three of said act. The chief executive officer thereof shall be the superintendent, who shall be a legally qualified physician of at least six years' experience in the practice of his profession and shall be a person of good executive ability, and shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Sec. 2. The state board of control and the state board of health shall jointly select a suitable site for such sanitarium and provide plans for the necessary buildings; and thereafter all the provisions of said chapter fifty-eight of the acts of one thouand nine hundred and nine shall govern herein as far as applicable. For the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, namely: For the year ending September thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, for land, buildings and shelters, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the year ending September thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, for land, buildings and shelters, fifteen thousand dollars; and for furniture, equipment and current expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. There shall be admitted into said sanitarium residents of this

state who may be suffering with tuberculosis, which persons shall be divided into two classes, namely: *First.* Those unable to pay the expenses of their care and treatment. *Second.* Those who are able to pay and shall pay the same. The reasonable expenses of poor persons admitted at the request of the authorities of any municipal corporation or county shall be paid by such municipal corporation or county. Regulations may be made to receive persons who are able to pay part but not able to pay all of the expenses of their care and treatment. Schedules of rates to be paid by patients shall be made by the state board of control.

Soon after the enactment of this law, we had a joint meeting with the State Board of Health on the 6th day of April, 1911. At this meeting we prepared and caused to be published in all the newspapers of the state a notice that we would locate and establish the Tuberculosis Sanitarium in the one of the fifty-five counties of the state offering the most advantageous location. In this notice we specified, "*First.* The tract of land offered as a site must contain not less than five hundred acres. *Second.* The location must be at or near a railroad. *Third,* There shall be an ample water supply for use in the buildings and for sewerage; size of stream on land should be stated. *Fourth.* Offer must state how much land is cleared, how much wood land, buildings thereon situate and their present value. Good fertile land is preferred; acreage must be stated. *Fifth.* Altitude at highest and lowest point given as shown by the United States Geological Survey, if possible. *Sixth.* Offers must state price per acre, or gross price. The boards would like offers of sites as follows: *First.* Free sites. *Second.* Sites partly free. *Third.* Sites submitted at lowest possible price."

We requested that these offers be made to us not later than Monday, May 29th, 1911. In response to this notice, we received offers of sites at and near Beckley, Alderson, Ronceverte, Marlinton, Elkins, Davis, Charles Town, Terra Alta and Reedsville.

On Thursday, the third day of June, 1911, we had another meeting with the State Board of Health, held in the Governor's reception room, at which time a number of persons appeared before us and presented the advantages of some of the several sites offered. After considering the offers and arguments in their favor, a committee, consisting of Dr. L. S. Brock, of Morgantown, Dr. J. E. Robbins, of Charleston and Dr. M. V. Godbey, of Charleston, of the State Board of Health, and J. S. Lakin, Dr. E. B. Stephenson and John A. Sheppard, of the State Board of Control, was appointed with instructions to examine the several sites offered and make a report to a joint meeting of the two boards to be held at the Govenor's reception room on the 31st day of July, 1911.

The committee visited and examined the sites offered, and later two members of the State Board of Control again visited the sites near Alderson, Ronceverte and Terra Alta.

On the day appointed, viz., July 31st, 1911, the boards again met in joint session at the Governor's Office, and through Dr. J. E. Robbins, as Chairman, the committee appointed to select a site unanimously reported in favor of the Washington farm near Terra Alta. The merits and demerits of all of the several locations offered were again considered and discussed, after which the

Receiving Building, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Washington farm near Terra Alta was, on motion, unanimouly accepted by the joint meeting as the best obtainable location for the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

GROUNDS.

The Washington farm was then owned by W. T. White of Terra Alta. We at once began the examination of the title, and employed Clark & Krebs of the city of Charleston to make a survey of the tract. The examination of the title disclosed some defects to cure which considerable time was required. All this was done by securing and recording, in the County Clerk's Office of Preston county, quit-claim deeds and releases of liens.

On the eleventh day of November, 1911, W. T. White, and Adaline J. White, his wife, then having perfected their title, conveyed to the State of West Virginia the Washington farm aggregating 535.78 acres, as shown by survey. This deed is of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Preston county in Deed Book No. 131, at page 504. The consideration paid by the state was $15,000.00. An additional consideration of $2,500.00, however, was contributed by the citizens of Terra Alta to make up the total price asked by the grantors.

The farm is 535.78 acres in extent, and is located on the top of the great Cheat Mountain Range, with altitude ranging from about 2,500 feet at the lowest point to 3,000 feet above sea level at the highest point. A portion of this farm is made up of hills gradually sloping back from the level portions with such diversity of exposures as to afford building ground fronting in any direction that may be best suited to such an institution.

Nearly one-half of this tract of land is very fertile level glade land. We had it examined by Mr. J. H. Arnold, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, who informs us that this glade land is a very high grade trucking land and well suited to the uses of the sanitarium. A practical farmer has been employed and during the past season has been engaged in cultivating the land.

Two large and never failing streams of water flow through the farm—one the North Fork of Snowy Creek, being the outlet of Lake Terra Alta, and the other the Southern Branch of Snowy Creek. In addition to this we have secured for hospital use a supply of good pure water from several mountain springs, which we bring to the buildings by two lines of galvanized pipe. The elevations of the springs are such as to afford a reasonably good water pressure in the buildings.

BUILDINGS.

Of the total appropriation of $30,000 for "lands, buildings and shelters," there remained only $15,000 to be devoted to the construction of buildings. It was apparent that this sum was very inadequate. As soon, however, as we had completed the work of clearing up and securing the title, the member of this board, having charge of the department of repairs and improvements took up the study of the general plan of the institution, the plans for buildings and the location thereof upon the farm. To aid in the solution of these problems

he together with H. Rus Warne, an architect employed for the purpose, visited the State Tuberculosis Sanitariums of the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. At each of these institutions they examined carefully the plans of buildings, the general arrangement of the whole institution, character of materials best suited, power plants, laundrys, sewage disposal plants, etc. At each of these institutions our representatives were received with the utmost courtesy, and every privilege extended them that was at all helpful in securing the fullest information. Indeed, it seemed a pleasure to the officers of the three institutions mentioned to aid us in the initial steps necessary to the installation of our sanitarium.

After the fullest examination time and opportunity would permit we adopted, in a general way, the plan of the Maryland State Sanitorium, and almost identically the plan of the buildings there used.

When we were told that the Ohio Sanitarium cost approximately $600,000, that several millions had been spent in the cause by the State of Pennsylvania, while well nigh $300,000 had been expended at the Maryland Sanitorium, which was then in its initial stages and not completed, we came back to our work with little heart to take up the construction of a tuberculosis sanitarium with the pitiful sum of $15,000.

Not having sufficient funds to construct this institution in the outset as it should be, and as it must be if it is to be a success, we have now just completed the following buildings:

Receiving Building:—This building has a fontage of 163 feet, and consists of a two story central part 29x56 feet, and two one story wings each 67x23 feet. On the first floor of the central part are the dining room, offices, kitchen, pantry and cold storage room. On the second floor are the living apartments for the superintendent and attendants.

The two wings are identical, one being a ward for women, the other for men, and the rooms are so arranged that they may be thrown open or closed as weather requires.

The capacity of this building is 20 patients, with quarters for superintendent and attendants.

Cottage No. 1:—This is a one story structure, 137x26 feet, with an extension in the rear of the center 28x25 feet.

A wide open porch extends along the entire front of the building, and the rooms of the patients open out on this porch. The patients are expected to to stay on this porch except in extremely cold weather. In the rear extension are located bath rooms and lavatories.

The capacity of this building is 20 patients.

Cottage No. 2:—This cottage is identical in size and arrangement with Cottage No. 1.

These cottages are fitted up with sash which in ordinary weather will be kept up so as to open the front to the entire height of the room, and which in very severe weather may be lowered for protection.

One of the cottages will be used for female patients, and other for males.

Cottage, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

VISITS.

November 19, 1911.....Lakin.
March 28, 1912.....Lakin and Sheppard.
April 8, 1912.....Lakin.
June 12, 1912.....Sheppard.
June 26, 1912.....Sheppard.
July 20, 1912.....Lakin.
July 30, 1912.....Sheppard.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
E. E. Clovis, M .D.....	Superintendent...	$ 1,000.00	House and board for self and family.
G. E. Whetsell.....	Farmer.....	480.00	House, pasture for horse and cow.

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Railroad Facilities:—The main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes entirely through the farm. At the time we acquired it there was a switch and local flag stop known as Rinard on the farm, which has been of great service to us in the delivery of building materials. As yet we have no building for a railroad station, but the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has very kindly consented to give us a station at such point on the farm as we may select.

Telephone and Telegraph Lines:—We have passing through the farm the Bell telephone and local telephone lines, both of which are in easy reach of the sanitarium.

Heat and Light:—The main line of the West Virginia & Maryland Natural Gas Company passes through the entire length of the farm, and connection with the sanitarium buildings has already been made. Natural gas is used in a sanitarium of this class, by the open burning, for heat and light is though to be detrimental to the health of tuberculosis patients. For the present, however, it is practically our only resort for heat. We can, and will, secure electricity for lighting, and as soon as sufficient money is available for the purpose we will install a steam or water heating plant.

Amendments of Law:—Under the law above quoted there must be admitted to the sanitarium for treatment all persons in all stages of the disease. It provides no methods for finding the tuberculosis subjects and sending them to the sanitarium for treatment, and if it did, from our knowledge of the number of infected persons, it would be impossible to treat them at this sanitarium. The persons who will go there for treatment must do it voluntarily. It follows, therefore, that none but those in the advanced stages of the disease will volunteer to go, for it is strangely true that persons believing themselves to be infected, in most instances, will keep it a profound secret, and will only be known to the public when the advanced stage is reached, unless, perchance, it be discovered by a physician examining the patient on account of some other disease. While we would be receiving and treating the advanced stage cases,

the incipient cases they have left behind them at their homes and in their communities, by reason of contact, would be developing into advanced stage cases only to take the place of the ones who preceded them to the sanitarium. This presents to us, therefore, two general classes of infected persons without providing adequate means for arresting, much less stamping out the disease. We think it would be well to so amend the law as to provide that the superintendent of the tuberculosis sanitarium shall send to a medical examiner, one of whom shall be appointed for each community, copies of the reports of examination of all patients sent from that community, and it should be the duty of this medical examiner to go at once to the home from which the infected person was taken, and if need be properly disinfect the buildings and cause the place to be put in proper sanitary condition. He should also examine, in connection with the family physician, all of the members of the family, and send such of them as are found to be infected to the sanitarium, or, if conditions can be made proper for the treatment of incipient cases, take them in charge and treat them at their homes.

The law of Maryland provides for the treatment at the tuberculosis sanitarium of incipient cases only. The superintendent of that institution, however, informs us that the only incipient cases he gets are found in the homes after an older member of the family in an advanced stage has been taken to the sanitarium for treatment, and that the incipient cases are discovered by the medical examiner to whom he sends copies of his report of examination.

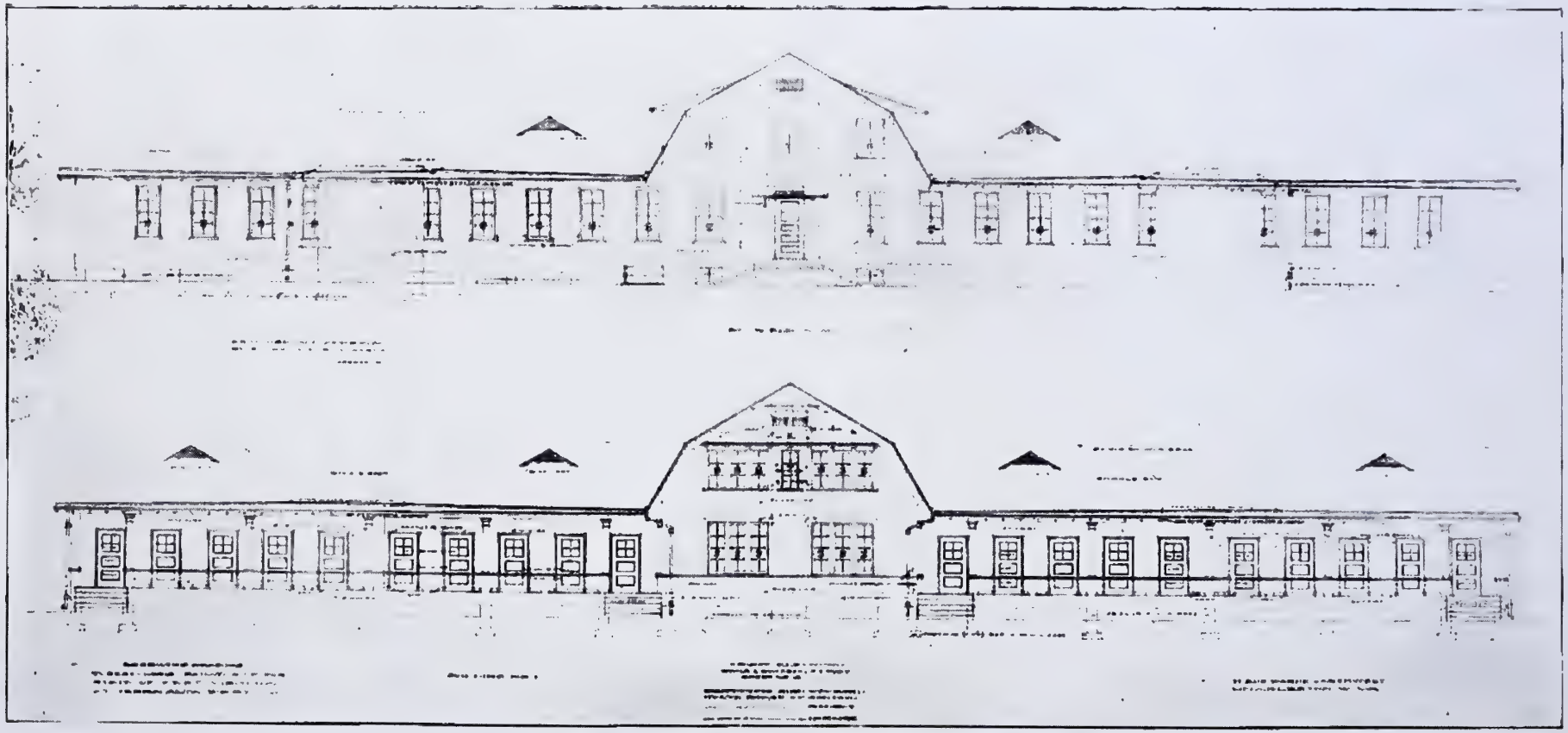
We call attention to these facts, because we believe the fight against the disease will be a failure unless some more comprehensive machinery for its detection and arrest is provided by law.

BUILDINGS NEEDED.

Power Plant and Laundry:—It is very essential that there be constructed at the earliest possible date a power plant of such capacity as will meet the growing requirements of the institution. In connection with this power plant, it is absolutely necessary to the health of the persons to be treated, as well as the employes, that a laundry of peculiar construction, suited to institutions of this kind be installed so that all laundry of whatsoever kind taken from the buildings will be deposited as collected in bags, especially prepared for the purpose, and at once, together with the bags, deposited in a special sterilizer used at such institutions, so as to avoid the danger of spreading the contagion.

Sewage Disposal Plant:—We find that the institutions of this class in other states have installed sewage disposal plants as part of their sanitarium. We have running through our farm a body of water that is quite sufficient to carry off the sewage, but it is not deemed wise to permit the open flow of this sewage into the stream, and while we are told that there is a long stretch of sparsely settled territory immediately below the farm the open discharge of this sewage would not be a humane policy. We should have an appropriation sufficient to install a proper sewage disposal plant, which will destroy the Tubercle-Bacilli.

Additional Cottages:—It is needless to state that two cottages are entirely insufficient. There should be at least four additional cottages constructed



FRONT AND REAR ELEVATIONS, RECEIVING BUILDING, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

during the next biennial period. The contract price of the present cottages is $4,860.00 each.

Receiving Building and Hospital:—The present improvised receiving building is merely one type of cottage having ten rooms on each side of the central rest room and lavatories, with broad easy porch in front of these rooms. The mere statement that we have no hospital at all should carry with it such force as to need no additional argument for an appropriation for such a buiding. We gave careful consideration to the different receiving buildings and hospitals at the sanitariums we visited, and have determined upon a plan which we think best. This should be constructed during the next biennial period.

Superintendent's Residence and Rooms for Employes:—We now have no residence whatever for the superintendent. He lives in a rented house in the town of Terra Alta about one and one-half miles distant from the sanitarium. At the writing of this report the sanitarium has not been opened for the reception of patients and will probably not be earlier than the first of December. Until that time the residence of the superintendent away from the sanitarium is not so important. After it is opened, however, he should by all means be provided with suitable quarters at the sanitarium. For the purpose of providing a few rooms for physicians and nurses, we added a second story to the central portion of the temporary receiving building. These, however, are not at all sufficient for taking care of the superintendent, his family and the employes.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.
From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Current Expense					
Buildings and Land		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00		$ 15,000.00
TOTAL		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00		$ 15,000.00

TABLE NO. 2.
From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 3,108.09	$ 6,891.91
Buildings and Land	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	24,708.82	5,291.18
TOTAL	$ 15,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 27,816.91	$ 12,183.09

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1911.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$	$ 178.24	$ 178.24	$ 16.48	$ 161.76
TOTAL	$	$ 178.24	$ 178.24	$ 16.48	$ 161.76

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 3,108.09	$ 6,891.91
Buildings and Land	$	30,000.00	30,000.00	24,708.82	5,291.18
TOTAL	$	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 27,816.91	$ 12,183.09

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$	$ 178.24	$ 178.24	$ 16.48	$ 161.76
TOTAL	$	$ 178.24	$ 178.24	$ 16.48	$ 161.76

TABLE NO. 4.

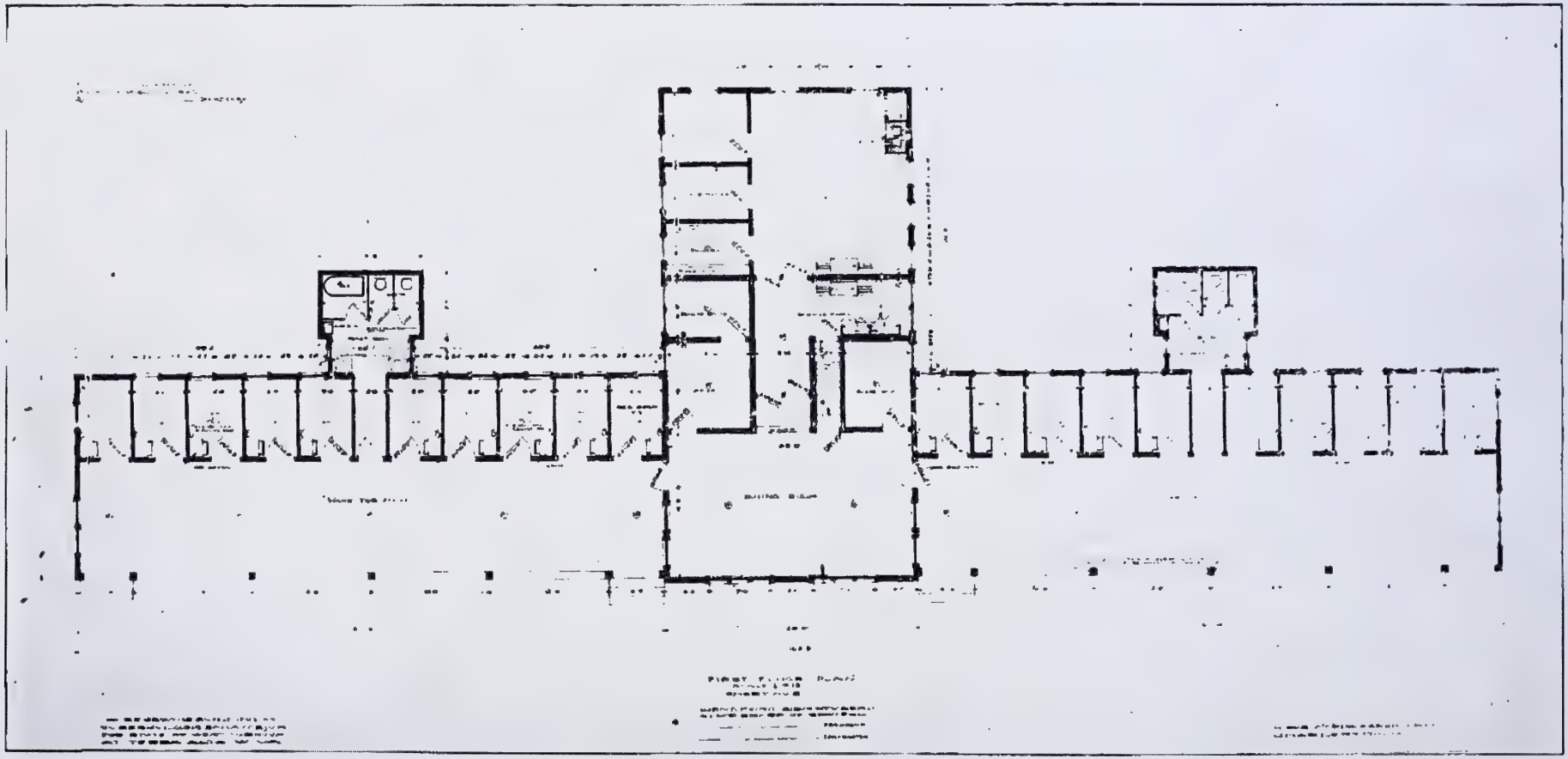
Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

NOTHING.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

NOTHING.



Floor Plan, Receiving Building, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Furniture, Equipment and Current Expense	$ 6,891.91
Land, Buildings and Shelters	5,291.18
	$12,183.09

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Miscellaneous Fund	$ 161.76

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expense	**$20,000.00**	**$20,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**10,000.00**	**10,000.00**

FLOOR PLAN, COTTAGE NO. 1, STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

West Virginia
Colored Orphans' Home.

C. E. McGHEE, Superintendent.

HUNTINGTON.

End View, West Viroinia Colored Orphans' Home.

West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.

HISTORICAL.

This institution had its beginning January 31, 1909, when it was incorporated at Bluefield, West Va. It was not until the 5th of March, 1910, however, that it was opened to receive inmates. The first location of the home was at Central City, W. Va., but five years later it was re-located on the Guyandotte river some distance above the city limits of Huntington, where two hundred and ten acres of land were purchased. Subsequently twenty acres were sold, leaving one hundred and ninety acres when it was purchased by the state.

The number of inmates cared for yearly has increased from eighteen the first year to about eighty at the present time. More than two hundred have been cared for during the existence of the institution.

For some years the home was supported entirely by private contributions raised by the superintendent and other friends, and by the income from the boarding hall and farm. Beginning in 1903 the State Legislature has made yearly appropriations for the home, ranging from $1,500.00 in 1903 to $3,000.00 in 1910. Chapter 24, Acts of the Legislature of 1911, provided for the purchase by the State of the real estate and all other property of the institution, appropriating $10,000.00 for that purpose, and further provided that the State Board of Control should assume entire management thereof.

The State now owns the entire plant, and the affairs of the institution have been managed by this Board since the above act went into effect.

GROUNDS.

Of the one hundred and ninety acres of which this farm consists, only about fifteen acres are suitable for trucking. The greater part of the remainder is too steep for successful cropping, and is now in grass, except a few small truck patches.

The farm fronts on the Guyandotte River and extends back perhaps half a mile from the river. When the institution was located at this place the land was grown up in brush until it was necessary practically to clear it anew. An immense amount of work was necessary to bring it to its present fairly good condition. To put the land in first class condition will require a great deal of work, the expenditure of considerable money for fertilizer and farm equipment, and the employment of some one as farmer who is more or less an expert in renovating old worn- out land.

At the present time it furnishes pasture for six head of cattle and two mules,

and raises hay sufficient to feed this stock during the winter, and furnishes a considerable amount of garden truck for the institution. One feature of the farm which can be made quite profitable is the apple orchard. There are now about eight hundred bearing trees, which this year produced more than enough apples to supply the needs of the institution. With proper care they can be made to bring in considerable revenue.

BUILDINGS.

The main building, occupied by officers and inmates, is the only one worthy of note. There are a small cottage, a stable, and several dilapidated sheds on the land, but none in good condition. The main building is situated on a ridge sloping from the rear down to the river, and fronts toward the public road which passes through the farm. It is built of brick, three stories in height with a large attic. The brick was made on the farm by officers and inmates, part of the lumber used came from the farm, and the building was put up by institution labor. The building is very poorly finished, is entirely unpainted and presents a generally unsightly and unfinished appearance. It consists of a central part, with one wing. The foundation is laid for another wing to the building but we have not deemed it advisable to erect this wing, and in fact have had no funds with which to erect it if we had so desired. Altogether the building as to its location, surroundings, construction, arrangement and equipment is far below the standard desirable for a state institution, and we doubt whether it would be possible, and are convinced that it would be inadvisable to attempt to remodel it sufficiently to meet the needs of such an institution.

VISITS.

March	27, 1911	Sheppard and Stephenson.
April	27, 1911	Lakin.
July	1, 1911	Lakin.
August	14, 1911	Sheppard.
December	18, 1911	Lakin.
February	18, 1912	Lakin.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Emoluments.
C. E. McGhee	Superintendent	$900.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
Miss L. H. Ware	Matron	420.00	Room, Board and Laundry.
James Liggins	Carpenter and Blacksmith	420.00	Room and Board.
Hardin Smith	Gardener	300.00	Room and Board.
Miss C. L. Stewart	Teacher	270.00	Room and Board.

FRONT VIEW, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The object of the institution is to provide and maintain a home for colored orphan children, and to instruct and assist them in any way that may seem best to fit and equip them for usefulness in life.

Since it is a fact that the inmates of this home are children who are unfortunate in not having homes, we find the best thing we can do for them is to train them for usefulness about the home and farm. When such children have been trained and placed out we find they give entire satisfaction and at the same time are enabled to maintain themselves.

Every child is given instruction in some useful domestic, mechanical or other branch of industry. This work and the necessary instruction in it begin at the earliest practical age, and are of such a nature and so administered as may seem best adapted to the capacity of the child.

Industrial Department for Girls, includes, viz: general housework, cooking, laundry work and dressmaking.

Industrial Department for Boys, includes, viz: agriculture, carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, blacksmithing, plumbing and painting.

The common school branches taught, both boys and girls, viz: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, physiology and grammar. This training is finished as rapidly as the talent of the pupil will permit, both in the industrial department and common school work.

Discipline:—Only such discipline is administered as is necessary to secure prompt, accurate, conscientious and faithful discharge of duty. A feeling of motherly and fatherly companionship is constantly cultivated between teachers and children. The idea of home life is kept prominent, not only in the circle but even in the furnishings and of the house. Informal receptions and entertainments are given frequently during the year and our doors are open always to callers and friends.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912		
	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total.
Total No. in home March 1, 1911 and September 30, 1911	42	22	64	45	27	72
Total number admitted	20	18	38	23	19	42
Total number in home	62	40	102	68	46	114
Released on age	1	3	4	2	2	4
Returned to relatives	4	6	10	5	6	10
Placed in private homes	2	2	4	2	6	8
Adopted in private homes	-------	1	1	4	5	9
Died in institution	2	1	3	2	-------	2
Deserted	4	-------	4	3	-------	3
Returned to J. Court	4	-------	4	-------	-------	-------
Total number leaving	17	13	30	18	18	36
Total number remaining, Sept. 30	45	27	72	50	28	78
Highest number in home	45	27	72	50	28	78
Lowest number in home	40	19	59	42	20	62
Average number in home	43	23	66	46	24	70

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 years of age	6	8	14	7	2	9
6 to 12 years	12	6	18	14	15	29
12 to 16 years	2	4	6	2	2	4
TOTAL	20	18	38	23	19	42

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
None	9	8	17	7	8	15
Read and write	6	6	12	8	6	14
Fourth grade	5	4	9	8	5	13
TOTAL	20	18	38	23	19	42

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted During the Year.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
West Virginia	12	14	26	16	12	28
Virginia	5	3	8	7	7	14
Pennsylvania	3	0	3			
Michigan		1	1			
TOTAL	20	18	38	23	19	42

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Number Admitted During the Year by Counties.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cabell	2	4	6	1	2	3
Fayette	1	2	3	2	1	3
Greenbrier	1		1		1	1
Harrison	1	1	2		1	1
Jackson	1		1			
Jefferson	1		1			
Kanawha	2	1	3	4	1	5
McDowell	2	2	4	2	1	3
Marshall					2	2
Mercer	2	1	3	1	2	3
Mineral	1		1	1		1
Mingo					1	1
Monongalia	1	2	3	2	1	3
Monroe	1	1	2		1	1
Ohio	1	2	3	2	2	4
Putnam				1		1
Pocahontas				2		2
Randolph				1	1	2
Summers	2	1	3	2	1	3
Taylor		1	1	1	1	2
Tucker	1		1	1		1
TOTAL	20	18	38	23	19	42

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted During the Year Classified as City, Village and Rural.

	From March, 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City	4	3	7	5	2	7
Village	8	10	18	10	12	22
Rural	8	5	13	8	5	13
TOTAL	20	18	38	23	19	4

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TABLE NO. 7.

Showing Number Placed in Private Homes.

	From March 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	3	1	4	1	5	

BUSINESS REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The main building is a brick structure, three stories high, with an attic suitable for the purpose of a dormitory. The center of the building is 30x60 feet. The east wing is 40x60 feet.

The foundation of the west wing, 40x60 ft., has been laid but the wing has not been built.

The first story of the building is used for kitchen, dining room, storage room, recreation room, laundry and workshop. The second story contains the office, bed rooms, the girls' dormitories and the nurseries.

The third floor contains the chapel, the boys' dormitories and teachers' bed rooms. The attic contains dormitory for boys.

BARN.

This is a frame structure, part of it is used for horses and an outside shed for wagons. It is far from being up to date. A cow barn is badly needed.

COTTAGE.

It contains four rooms and is at present used by the Superintendent.

LIVE STOCK.

We have one pair of draft mules, three milk cows, one bull and two heifers. We used our male yearlings for beef, except one which was kept for stock.

HEATING.

Our heating apparatus is not good. We are now using gas, coal and wood stoves. We need a steam heating system.

WATER SUPPLY.

Our water supply is not good. We need a tank and the building fitted up with a water system. We are now using water pumped up from the river by a gasoline pump into a cistern for cooking and laundry work. The well needs to be overhauled for drinking purposes.

GRADING.

We have done a great deal of grading in front of our building, which adds greatly to the appearance of our institution. There is still more grading that should be done, also sewerage that should be laid.

FENCING.

We have built seventeen hunded feet of fencing since 1911.

REPORT OF THE MATRON FOR 1911 AND 1912.

Item.	Quantity.
Bread (Loaves)	8,202
Bread—Corn (Pones)	8,133
Cakes	78
Jelly (Gallons)	5
Puddings	16
Pies	144

GIRLS, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Cookies (Doz.)	17
Biscuits and Rolls (Doz.)	289
Butter (Lbs.)	379
Chickens Killed	20
Tomatoes Canned (Gallons)	10
Blackberries Canned (Gallons)	50

REPORT OF FARMER FOR 1911.

Item.	Quantity.
Fodder (Shocks)	75
Hay (Tons)	5
Green Apples (Bushels)	200
Hogs (Lbs.)	380
Beef (Lbs.)	1,000
Beef Hide	1
Corn (Bushels)	150
Millet (Tons)	2
Pea Hay (Tons)	2
Irish Potatoes (Bu.)	25
Sweet Potatoes (Bu.)	55
Kale (Bu.)	300
Green Onions (Doz.)	500
Beans (Bu.)	280
Tomatoes (Bu.)	50
Water Melons	500
Cantalupes	200
Ears of Corn (Doz.)	200
Blackberries (Gal.)	50

REPORT OF FARMER FOR 1912.

Item.	Quantity.
Dry Onions (Bu.)	72
Green Onions (Doz.)	360
Green Beans (Bu.)	49
Irish Potatoes (Bu.)	26
Radishes (Doz.)	41
Squash (Doz.)	12
Lettuce (Gal.)	63
Cucumbers (Doz.)	20
Beets (Doz.)	15
Tomatoes (Doz.)	12
Green Corn-Ears (Doz.)	24
Timothy Hay (Tons)	15

REPORT OF SEWING ROOM FOR 1911 AND 1912.

Item.	Quantity.
Aprons	59
Bread Cloths	2
Bonnets	1
Dresses	42
Mending	1,670
Pillow Cases	38
Sheets	75
Towels	28
Shirts	122
Rompers	27
Bed Ticks	32
Quilts	30
Underwear	81
Night Shirts	57

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912-1914.

One of the greatest needs of our institution is the completion of our building.

We need separate buildings for our boys and girls, as it is very difficult for us to manage them under the present conditions.

We have the west foundation laid and a good amount of material on hand for the new building, and the larger part of the work can be done by our own boys.

The brick can be made on our own place and laid by the boys, like the buildings we are now in.

Our building needs to be fitted out with a proper heating plant, bath rooms, water tank, steam laundry and the necessary furnishings to render it comfortable and a credit to the state.

We also need two more horses and a conveyance for transporting children to and from the institution.

It is the object of the institution to place the children out as soon as suitable homes can be found, thus causing a constant passing to and from the institution.

We find it impossible to do all the necessary work with one team, as we are located five miles from the business center of Huntington, and we do all our own hauling and farming.

We are also in need of a good wagon for hauling.

A larger number of milk cows are needed. We find that the food furnished by them is cheaper and more healthful than any other, and we have a large pasture which will enable us to care for them at a small cost.

We also recommend the employment of a man for dairying and horticulture. The labor of the children can be utilized in this way, in raising small fruit such as strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, since they will be out of school at the season of the year when the work of this nature is to be done.

We also recommend the employment of a good cook to instruct the girls in cooking.

We are very much in need of a hospital where our sick patients can be cared for, as it is very dangerous for them to be cared for in the same building with the number of other children we have in the institution.

Therefore, we ask for the following appropriation during the next biennial period:

	1913.	1914.
For current expenes	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
For salaries, teachers and employes	3,600.00	3,600.00
For finishing present building	4,000.00	4,000.00
For water supply and sewerage	500.00	
For steam laundry		2,000.00
For furniture and fixtures	400.00	
For new building		500.00
For conveyance	100.00	

Boys, West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.

For team, wagon and milk cows	560.00	
For cow barn	500.00	
For hospital		1,000.00
Total	$14,720.00	$16,160.00

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This institution passed under the management of the State Board of Control by virtue of an act of the legislature in 1911, and the problem of what will be best for its interests has been and is a perplexing one. The purchase of the property was not left to the discretion of this board, but was made mandatory by the above act of the legislature. While its location is only about a mile outside of the city limits of Huntington, yet it is from four to five miles from the markets and railroad stations of Huntington, and nearly three miles from the town of Guyandotte. This necessitates the hauling of all supplies by wagon from these points, over roads that even in summer are far from good, and in winter become almost impassable. The land is not suitable for such farming as should be carried on at an institution of this kind, and is not provided with suitable outbuildings. The water supply will always have to be brought from the Guyandotte river and will eventually necessitate building a filter therefor. Wells in this vicinity do not furnish sufficient water to meet the needs of an institution like this.

Taking everything into consideration, we believe that the institution should be re-located at some more suitable and accessible place, and we recommend that the legislature of 1913 authorize the sale of this property and the relocation of the home. This will make it possible to obtain a suitable farm, and to erect a building which will be a credit to the State and furnish a comfortable home to the children committed to its care.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Current Expenses, Salaries, Etc.		$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 1,065.50	$ 1,934.50
Maintenance		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,865.05	134.95
Purchase Land and Buildings		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
TOTAL		$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$12,930.55	$2,069.45

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
Miscellaneous		$35.00	$35.00		$35.00
TOTAL		$35.00	$35.00		$35.00

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expenses, Salaries, Etc.	$ 1,934.50	$3,000.00	$4,934.50	3,062.40	$1,872.10
Maintenance	134.95	2,000.00	2,134.95	2,134.95	
Purchase Land and Buildings					
TOTAL	$2,069.45	$5,000.00	$7,069.45	$5,197.35	$1,872.10

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous	$35.00	$82.00	$117.00		$117.00
TOTAL	35.00	$82.00	$117.00		$117.00

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expenses, Salaries, Etc.		$6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 4,127.90	$1,872.10
Maintenance		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Purchase Land and Buildings		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
TOTAL		$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$18,127.90	$1,872.10

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance Oct. 1, 1910.	Moneya Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous		$117.00	$117.00		$117.00
TOTAL		$117.00	$117.00		$117.00

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expenses, Salaries, Etc. ..... $ 1,872.10

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Miscellaneous fund ..... $ 117.00

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Nothing retained.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables, No. 4 and 5, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913	1914
Current Expense	**$8,000.00**	**$8,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**

West Virginia Humane Society

F. C. BAKER, President.

ELKINS.

WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY

Members.	Term Expires.	Address.
J. E. Ewing, M. D.	March 31, 1913	Glenville, W. Va.
F. C. Baker	March 31, 1916	Elkins, W. Va.
R. D. Roller, D. D.	March 31, 1916	Charleston, W. Va.
John Cummins	March 31, 1916	Wheeling, W. Va.
E. V. Townshend	March 31, 1917	Huntington, W. Va.

The Legislature of 1911 provided that the appropriation for the West Virginia Humane Society for the years 1911 and 1912 should be expended upon the orders and under the direction of the State Board of Control.

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

West Virginia Humane Society

HISTORICAL.

In the early years of the state little or no provision was made by law for the care of neglected and orphan children.

The acts of 1870, which were amended by the acts of 1887, made it lawful for the directors of corporations organized under chapters fifty-three, fifty-four and fifty-five of the Code, or organized under special charter for the purpose of an orphan asylum or children's home, or for trustees of any orphan asylum or children's home established under the laws of the state, to take under their guardianship the following children:

(1). Children under fourteen years of age voluntarily surrendered by father, mother or guardian.

(2). Children under fourteen years of age committed to care of such directors or trustees by certain public officials.

But these organizations were entirely private in their character, and not supported by public appropriations.

The West Virginia Humane Society was established by law February 17, 1899, for the protection of children, the helpless aged, and the prevention of cruelty to animals, and for the purpose of carrying out the legal enactments of February 10 and February 20, 1897.

On February 7, 1901, an act was passed increasing the power and efficiency of this Society. February 13, 1901, an act was passed to prevent and punish cruelty to children. February 19, 1901, an act was passed providing for the support of wives and children. February 23, 1907, Section 1 Chapter II of the acts relating to the employment of children, was amended and re-enacted, and on February 26, 1909, an act was passed providing for the establishment of the West Virginia Children's Home.

These enactments, together with the Federal Law No. 340, constitute the authority and principles under which the Society has done its work.

The Children's Home was located at Elkins, and was opened for the reception of children May 9, 1911, and has long since been filled beyond its normal capacity.

GROUNDS.

The Children's Home is located on a tract of about twenty acres of land in the Heavner Addition to the City of Elkins, within the corporate limits of the city. This land was purchased of J. A. Heavner at a cost of something over $5,000.00.

The front part, facing on Heavner Avenue, is rolling land, sloping off in each direction from the front walk of the home, and back from the main building. In the rear is a tract of about ten acres of level land, extending to Leading Creek. All of the land is capable of cultivation, and considerable garden truck was raised this year.

An orchard is being set out and the front lawn is being improved by the addition of shrubbery and shade trees.

The sewer from the institution empties into Leading Creek in the rear.

BUILDINGS.

The main building is located about 150 feet back from Heavner Avenue. It is a two story structure with basement, built of brick with artificial stone trimmings and slate roof. It is 86x36 feet, with a one story L in rear 48x30 feet.

The basement has a boys' recreation room at one end, and girls' recreation room under the other. Under the L are the laundry, storage room and boiler room.

In the main building on the first floor are the offices, reception room, school room, and separate isolation rooms for boys and girls, and in the L are the dining room and kitchen.

In the second story are dormitory for boys at one end and for girls at the other, with rooms for attendants between, and the operating rooms.

The total cost of this building was about $11,700.00, and furnishings and equipment cost about $3,000.00.

Some distance in rear of the main building is a two story brick barn which serves the present needs of the institution.

VISITS.

July 5, 1911.....Lakin and Stephenson.
March 26, 1912.....Lakin and Sheppard.

PAY ROLL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salary.	Emoluments.
F. C. Baker	President	$20.00	For Expenses.
Miss G. Summons	Superintendent	60.00	Board and Room.
Mrs. Ellen Cease	Laundress	25.00	Board and Room.
Miss A. Fallon	Seamstress	20.00	Board and Room.
Mrs. Eliza Whitlock	Cook	20.00	Board and Room.
Miss Winnie Clark	Attendant	20.00	Board and Room.
Preston Harmon	Field Agent	100.00	
Sheldon Joseph	Agent, Wheeling	60.00	
George E. Brand	Agent, Fairmont	60.00	
P. B. Withrow	Agent, Charleston	40.00	
Hugh Martindale	Agent, Huntington	30.00	
J. E. Mayhew	Agent, Parkersburg	25.00	

CHILDREN, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDERN'S HOME.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

During the last biennium we have completed and equipped to some extent a Home at Elkins, and from this centre are carrying on the work. Prior to the construction of this home, or clearing house, we maintained boarding places at Wheeling, Elkins and elsewhere. These have been discontinued.

Our agents, who in number are quite inadequate, are at present distributed among the centres of population, going to outlying points as necessity requires, and ability permits. Wherever there are orphans, waifs or destitute children receiving cruel treatment, or animals neglected or cruelly treated, an agent investigates and takes charge with the help of the local officers of the law.

If the children are not defective or unsound in body or mind, so declared by a reputable physician, they are taken to the home and there prepared by proper food and clothing, and fitted for entrance into good and reputable family homes.

Children who cannot be placed in homes are either sent to the proper institution or left to the care of the county in which they are found. The home is simply a clearing house for reasonably healthy children. It could not be otherwise, else it would soon be filled to overflowing with defectives, and the proper work of the society in providing for the development of good citizenship by placing children under proper environment would be thwarted. Even with the greatest care defectives will accumulate. Perhaps this state ought to provide for its defectives, but until that is done, the county rather than the state is charged with the care of such.

All children placed in homes are subject to the supervision and inspection of the society.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population at Children's Home.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number in Home October 1	25	19	44	35	18	53
Number Voluntarily Surrendered	54	50	104	41	34	75
Number received by order of Court	2		2	1	1	2
Number abaodoned received	9	7	16	10		10
Number returned former placement	15	42	57	43	36	79
TOTAL	105	118	233	130	89	219
DISPOSITION.						
Number placed in family homes	42	43	85	44	27	71
Number re-placed in family homes	15	32	47	30	29	59
Number sent to other institutions	13	13	26	9	4	13
Number returned to parents	7	3	10	16	8	24
Number dying		1	1			
Number in home October 1	36	18	54	33	19	52
TOTAL	113	110	223	132	87	219

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Between 1 and 2 years	2		2	2	1	3
Between 2 and 4 years	10	23	33	10	7	17
Between 4 and 6 years	30	33	63	40	28	68
Between 6 and 8 years	54	30	84	56	34	90
Between 8 and 12 years	14	20	34	20	10	30
Between 12 and 14 years	3	4	7	4	7	11
TOTAL	113	110	223	132	87	219

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing Degree of Education of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912.					
	No.	No.	No.	Percentage.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
None	56	27	83	42.4	31.5	37.
Read and Write	36	24	60	27	27.5	27.
Fourth Grade	19	19	38	14.3	22.8	17.3
Un-ascertained	21	17	38	16.1	18.2	17.3
TOTAL	132	87	219	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Nativity of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Ohio	5	4	9	2	2	4
Maryland	1		1		2	2
Kentucky	1	1	2			
Pennsylvania	2		2	5	7	12
Illinois	1	1	2			
Delaware		1	1			
Italy		1	1	1		1
West Virginia	103	103	206	124	76	200
TOTAL	113	110	223	132	87	219

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing Number Admitted to Children's Home by Counties.

	From Oct. 1, 1910 to Oct. 1, 1911.			From Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1912.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Barbour					1	1
Braxtoo				3		3
Brooke	8	7	15	4	5	9
Cabell	7	8	15	5	2	7
Calhoun	1		1			
Doddridge				3	1	4
Harrison	10	9	19	7	5	12
Kanawha	8	9	17	7	3	10
Lewis				2		2
Lincoln	3		3			
Marion	25	20	45	30	20	50
Marshall	3	1	4	1	6	7
Mason	2	2	4	3	1	4
Mercer		2	2			
Mineral	1		1	1	3	4
Monongalia	8	9	17	11	5	16
Nicholas		2	2			
Ohio	15	20	35	32	11	43
Pocahontas				3	2	5
Preston		1	1	4	2	6
Putnam					1	1
Raleigh	2		2			
Randolph				4	6	10
Taylor	1	1	2	2	5	7
Tucker				2	2	4
Tyler	8	10	18	3	2	5
Upshur		1	1	3		3
Webster		2	2			
Wood	6	4	10		1	1
Wetzel	5	2	7	2	3	5
TOTAL	113	110	223	132	87	219

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing Previous Residence of Those Admitted to Children's Home.

	From October 1, 1910 to October 1, 1911.						From October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1912.					
	Number.			Percentage			Number.			Percentage		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
City	57	48	105	50.5	43.5	47.1	62	39	101	46.9	44.8	46.1
Village	40	42	82	35.4	38.2	36.8	45	30	75	34.1	34.5	34.2
Rural	16	20	36	14.1	18.2	16.1	25	18	43	19.0	20.7	19,7
TOTAL	113	110	223				132	87	219			

TABLE NO. 7.

Summary of Work from Oct. 1, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1912.

Total number of cases investigated involving persons	1,491
Total number of children involved	1,892
Total number of adults involved	649
Total number of children relieved of cruelty and distress	1,276
Total number of adults relieved of cruelty and distress	213
Total number of families relieved of cruelty and distress	125
Total number of aged persons sent to hospitals and infirmaries	22
Total number of men arrested for non-support of families	58

Total number of men convicted for non-support of families	29
Total number of men imprisoned for non-support of families	14
Total number of men arrested for cruelty to persons	32
Total number of women arrested for cruelty to persons	29
Total number of women fined for cruelty to persons	6
Total amount of fines imposed on men for cruelty to persons	$140.00
Total number of cases investigated involving animals	614
Total number of horses relieved from cruel usage	477
Total number of cows relieved from cruel usage	68
Total number of mules relieved from cruel usage	35
Total number of inferior animals relieved from cruel usage	58
Total number of horses humanely destroyed	37
Total number of cows humanely destroyed	15
Total number of inferior animals destroyed	19
Total number of horses ordered off the streets and out of harness	112
Total number of persons arrested for cruelty to animals	26
Total number of persons fined for cruelty to animals	20
Total lots of cattle relieved from cruel usage	8
Total amount of fines for cruelty to animals	$175.00

BUSINESS REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Our school work is somewhat unsatisfactory on account of the children not being detained in the home long enough in the majority of cases to make a steady advance in their studies. The school room is very well equipped and it is in charge of a competent teacher during the 8 months regular school term of each year, during which time the children receive daily 6 hours schooling. We averaged last year near 40 children daily in school. Their religious training is carried on in the school room, having every Sunday morning our regular Sunday School which all children attend, and on Sunday afternoon ministers of the city of Elkins in turn conduct religious services.

DORMITORIES.

The dormitories are inadequate for the number of children we are compelled to handle. The actual capacity for boys' dormitory is 20; for girls' dormitory 20; yet we are compelled to care for as many as 70 children at times. We know the crowded conditions are not healthful for the children, yet we feel that our children, are, generally speaking, healthier than the ordinary child, only having one death in the home duing the past two years.

DINING ROOM.

The dining room is of good size and well lighted and ventilated and is fitted up very nicely for the present needs of our intsitution.

KITCHEN.

The kitchen is about one-half in size what it should be and not properly ventilated. We hope this can be enlarged in the near future, and when it is done it will make the work much easier.

GIRLS' DORMITORY, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDRENS' HOME.

STORE ROOMS.

Our store room for groceries and supplies in the basement is small and not properly ventilated. It is impossible to better these conditions on account of our heating apparatus being in the basement, which, when in use, keeps the store room over heated. We hope to better these conditions in the future when placing other buildings. Our store room for dry goods and clothing is on the first floor, plenty large enough so far. It is very nicely located in the building and answers our purposes at this time.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry is only partly equipped, but when we get installed what we have already ordered, we will have a laundry adequate in all respects for our present need.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for our institution is supplied from the water system of the city of Elkins. We have always found the water pure and healthful as it is filtered by the city. We get this water at a very reasonable rate.

FUEL.

We use natural gas for heating and lighting; also electricity for lighting. We are on a gas line of high pressure thereby supplying us with the full amount of gas at all times. This we get at a reasonable rate and the expense of heating our buildings is below the average of a building of this size.

FARM AND GARDEN.

We have this year about 1½ acres in the garden and about 10 acres in farming. This being really the first year of farming, the soil was in very bad condition, requiring considerable fertilizing and working up, and on account of the cold, rainy season, our farm and garden have not yielded more than half what we would expect under regular conditions. We hope to have the garden in much better condition next year and if the season is good, will show better results from the few acres we farm than we show this year.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

50 Bu. Beans.
8 Bu. Beans (Lima)
75 Doz. Beets.
5 Bu. Beets.
650 Heads Cabbage.
750 Doz. Green Corn.
500 Bu. Corn, Dry.
150 Doz. Cucumbers.
50 Chickens (killed).
120 Doz Eggs.

85 lbs. Lettuce.
125 Doz. Onions (young).
150 Bu. Potatoes.
20 Bu. Peas.
280 Doz. Radishes.
20 Bu. Turnips.
80 Bu. Tomatoes.
10 Doz. Peppers.
325 lbs. Butter.
1825 qts. Milk.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM.

29 Aprons.
23 Cotton Skirts.
19 Corset Covers.
47 Dresses.
44 Drawers.
18 Dresser Covers.
180 Night Gowns.
40 Pillow Cases.
8 Shirt Waists.
200 Sanitary Napkins.
41 Sash Curtains.
48 Towels (roller).
20 Table Cloths.
82 Rompers.
10 Waists Blouse (boys).
24 Tea Towels.
18 Table Napkins.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT.

The work of this society can well be expanded and ought to be. But the present title is too limited in its description and scope to permit what ought to be done. We therefore recommend that it be changed to "The State Board of Charities." This will bring it into harmony with the name and work of other states.

The prescribed duties in addition to those at present, should be to visit and inspect county almshouses and jails in the State, and to report such findings, improvements in methods and means as will inure to the better care of the inmates thereof in the most economical manner. In some counties we have the most primitive, in some the most modern and improved methods. This is unfair to those receiving the most primitive care. State supervision is one of the humane evolutions based on experience as best for all concerned, including the tax payer.

DINING ROOM, WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1912-1914.

Salary of attendants at Home per year	$ 1,740.00
Expenses for field services needed	8,000.00
Contingent expenses	500.00
Clothing, food and expenses bringing and taking children	6,260.00
Total current expenses	$16,500.00

BUILDING FUND.

Two cottages, capacity 25 children to cottage, cost each $10,000.00, total, $20,000.00.

Enlarging kitchen, fencing, grading and general improvements. $2,500.00.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Current Expense		$ *7,864.13	$ 7,864.13	$ 6,882.44	$ 981.69
Repairs and Improvements		*5,000.00	5,000.00	1,992.13	3,007.87
TOTAL		$ *12,864.13	$ 12,864.13	$ 8,874.57	$ 3,989.56

* Balance Legislative Appropriation 1911, turned over to State Board of Control under Acts of the Legislature 1911.

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911	Total Amount Available 1911	Disbursements 1911	Balance Sept. 30, 1911
Miscellaneous		$ 8.96	$ 8.96		$ 8.96
Board					
TOTAL		$ 8.96	$ 8.96		$ 8.96

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1911	Legislative Appropriation 1912	Total Amount Availabe 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense	$ 981.69	$ 12,000.00	$ 12,981.69	$ 12,960.83	$ 20.86
Repairs and Improvements	3,007.87		3,007.87	2,201.17	806.70
TOTAL	$ 3,989.56	$ 12,000.00	$ 15,989.56	$ 15,162.00	$ 827.56

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1911	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1912	Amount Available 1912	Disbursements 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912
Miscellaneous	$ 8.96	$ 8.37	$ 17.33		$ 17.33
Board		607.75	607.75		607.75
TOTAL	$ 8.96	$ 616.12	$ 625.08		$ 625.08

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Legislative Appropriation 1911 and 1912	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Current Expense		$ 19,864.13	$ 19,864.13	$ 19,843.27	$ 20.86
Repairs and Improvements		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,193.30	806.70
TOTAL		$ 24,864.13	$ 24,864.13	$ 24,036.57	$ 827.56

BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1910	Moneys Collected by the State Board of Control 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
Miscellaneous		$ 17.33	$ 17.33		$ 17.33
Board		607.75	607.75		607.75
TOTAL		$ 625.08	$ 625.08		$ 6,26.08

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Current Expense ..... $ 20.86

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Board	$ 607.75
Miscellaneous Fund	17.33
	$ 625.08

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Repairs and Improvements	$ 806.70

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

We recommend that the balances remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September, 1912, as shown and set forth in the foregoing tables No. 4 and 5, be cancelled and forfeited to the State Treasury, and that the Auditor be authorized to charge all amounts expended by the State Board of Control out of the funds to be so cancelled and forfeited, and out of anticipated appropriations, to the appropriations for like purposes which may be made for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

	1913.	1914.
Current Expenses of Children's Home	**$12,000.00**	**$12,000.00**
Repairs and Improvements	**2,500.00**	**2,500.00**
Current Expense and Field Work of Humane Society	**6,000.00**	**6,000.00**

King's Daughters' and City Hospitals

MARTINSBURG.

King's Daughters' and City Hospitals

These are two entirely separate private institutions, both located at Martinsburg, Berkeley county; but inasmuch as the Legislature of 1911 made appropriations for them jointly we shall treat them in the same manner in our report.

The appropriations for the two hospitals were $10,000 for each of the fiscal years 1911 and 1912, and were for the treatment of laborers and others who might become public charges and were to be paid upon the approval of this board. We were advised that the authority of the legislature to appropriate public moneys to the use of these private hospitals was extremely questionable. We conferred with the auditor upon the subject, and he submitted the question to the attorney general for decision. On May 24th, 1911, the attorney general delivered a written opinion, holding the payment of the moneys appropriated to be justified under the law.

Upon the delivery of this opinion the auditor decided that it was proper for him to pay the moneys thus appropriated.

We therefore entered into an agreement with each of the above hospitals for the treatment of the classes of patients mentioned in the appropriation.

Under these agreements before making payment to either of said hospitals for any such patient, we require a sworn certificate from the attending physician stating name, age, residence, nationality and financial condition of patient, name of person recommending him for treatment, and length of treatment, copies of which certificate are as follows:

KING'S DAUGHTERS' AND CITY HOSPITALS.

REPORT OF KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITALS.

CASE NO. 271.

Name, Giovanni Napoleonic.
Address, Martinsburg, W. Va. Occupation, Laborer.
Age, 29. Sex, Male. Nativity, Italian.
Color, White. Admitted, June 24, 1912. Discharged July 1, 1912.
Physician's name and address recommending patient, Dr. Clay.
Employer's Name and Address. .....
Relative or Friend's Name and Address. .....
Social State, Single. Diagnosis, Shot in Back.
Treatment, Surgical.
Result, Improved.

Hospital Charges Ten Dollars ($10.00) per week from June 24, 1912 to July 1, 1912, 1 Week $10.00.

..... $.....

..... $.....

MARIE FIELD,
Superintendent.
GRACE SMITH,
Nurse.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,)
) To-wit:
COUNTY OF BERKELEY,)

I, C. M. Seibert, a Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that C. E. Clay, the physician, and G. Smith, the nurse, being by me duly sworn, upon their several oaths state that each and all of the statements in the foregoing bill set forth are true, and especially that the patient therein named was actually and necessarily kept and treated for the time and in the manner above shown, and Dr. C. E. Clay, one of the affiants, upon his oath says that he has made diligent inquiry and finds that the patient is a bona fide resident of the State of West Virginia, and a public charge, having no estate real or personal with which to pay hospital charges.

Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1912.

C. M. SEIBERT,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Nov. 6, 1915.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' AND CITY HOSPITALS.

REPORT OF CITY HOSPITAL.

CASE NO. 755.

Name, Eugene Bowers.
Address, Martinsburg, W. Va. Occupation, Laborer.
Age, 45. Sex, Male. Nativity, American.
Color, White. Admitted April 8, 1912. Discharged.....
Not Discharged, 1912. Physician's Name and Address Recommending Patient, Dr. H. G. Tonkin.
Employer's Name and Address, Security Cement & Lime-Stone Co.
Relative or Friend's Name and Address.....
Social State, Married. Diagnosis, Compound Comminuted Fracture of Bones in Lower Leg. (L).
Treatment, Surgical.
Result, not Dismissed.
Hospital Charges Ten Dollars ($10.00) per week from July 1, 1912 to Aug. 1, 1912 ..... $44.29

..... $.....

..... $.....

T. K. OATES,
Superintendent.
ALBERTA ARNICA,
Nurse.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,)
) To-wit:
COUNTY OF BERKELEY,)

I, Dudley Harley, a Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that T. K. Oates, the physician, and Alberta Arnica, the nurse, being by me duly sworn, upon their several oaths state that each and all of the statements in the foregoing bill set forth are true, and especially that the patient therein named was actually and necessarily kept and treated for the time in the manner above shown, and Dr. Oates, one of the affiants, upon his oath says that he has made diligent inquiry and finds that the patient is a bona fide resident of the State of West Virginia, and a public charge, having no estate real or personal with which to pay his hospital charges.

Given under my hand this 1st day of August, 1912.

DUDLEY HARLEY,
Notary Public.

My Commission expires the 14th day of Dec., 1919.

VISITS.

April	9, 1911	Lakin.
July	18, 1911	Lakin and Sheppard.
March	18, 1912	Stephenson.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

On August 7th, 1912, the superintendent of each hospital was requested to make a report to this board, as outlined in the following letter:

"We desire a report from you in separate papers under the following headings:

I. PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Under this heading we desire a complete paper that we may put in our report without any change whatever. Let it be a professional address, giving a brief resume of your work for the biennial period. The object should be to make a clear statement of the services rendered by your hospital to the State of West Virginia along all lines of its activities, together with any enlargement or extension of the work that you propose to make.

In writing this paper you should bear in mind that a large part of the people of the State of West Virginia have no accurate information as to the working of your Hospital and the services rendered by it.

II. STATISTICAL TABLES.

For form of tables see uniform tables used by the hospitals for insane in First Biennial Report of State Board of Control, the reading matter to be changed to conform to your institution, all tables to be by separate years for the biennial period.

Table 1.—Showing nativity of State patients.

Table 2.—Showing number of State patients by counties.

Table 3.—Showing admitting diagnosis of State patients.
Table 4.—Showing occupation of State patients.

III. NEEDS OF YOUR INSTITUTION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD 1912 TO 1914.

Appropriations should be asked for under the following heading:
(a). For the treatment of laborers and others, who may become public charges. State reasons briefly why this fund is necessary.

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS.

Have new pictures taken giving the best possible views of hospital buildings.
We are mailing you under separate cover copy of the First Biennial Report of the State Board of Control.

Very truly yours,
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
By J. S. LAKIN,
President."

The superintendent of the King's Daughters' Hospital sent in a report which failed to give the desired information, and which was returned for correction. No subsequent report was received from that institution. No report of any kind was ever received from the superintendent of the City Hospital.

The following statistical tables, therefore, have been compiled from the certificates above referred to, which are on file in this office.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.

TABLE NO. 1.

Civic Condition.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Single	51	15	66	95	17	112	178
Married	15	10	25	32	35	67	92
Widower	7		7	22		22	29
TOTAL	73	25	98	149	52	201	299

TABLE NO. 2.

Nationality.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
United States	45	23	68	76	46	122	190
Austria	2		2	10		10	12
Italy	21	2	23	43	6	49	72
Russia	2		2	15		15	17
Greece	1		1	5		5	6
Ireland	1		1				1
Poland	1		1				1
TOTAL	73	25	98	149	52	201	299

TABLE NO. 3.

Admission by Counties.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Berkeley	63	25	88	134	50	184	272
Barbour	6		6				6
Jefferson	1		1	14	2	16	17
Morgan	2		2				2
Unknown	1		1	1		1	2
TOTAL	73	25	98	149	52	201	299

TABLE NO. 4.

Occupation of Those Admitted.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Laborer	51	1	52	102	4	106	158
Housewife		9	9		34	34	43
Seamstress		2	2				2
Nurse		1	1				1
Liveryman	2		2				2
Servant		8	8		1	1	9
Cook		4	4		8	8	12
Clerk				2		2	2
Printer	1		1				1
Student				1		1	1
Laundress					1	1	1
None	19		19	44	4	48	67
TOTAL	73	25	98	149	52	201	299

TABLE NO. 5.

Admitting Diagnosis.

Abcess—	
not stated	7
appendix	1
groin	1
hip	1
jaw	1
rectal	1
t. b.	1
tubercular	1
Accident	10
Amputation—	
arm	1
foot	1
hand	2
leg	2
thumb	1
toes	1
Appendicitis	2
Arm	
broken	1
injury	2
Appendectomy	5
Burns	4
Bronchitis	3
Cancer	1
Cataract	1
Concussion Brain	1
Cellulitis	
palm	1
hand	2
Cystitis	2
Dislocation—	
shoulder	1
hip	1
Dropsy	1
Drainage	1
Endometritis	1
Epilepsy	2
Epidermitis	1
Eye—	
injuries	3
Empyemia	3
Fracture—	
arm	6
ankle	2
hand	1
leg	8
ribs	3
skull	3
upper maxilary	1
tibia	1
Felon	1
Gangrene	4
General Debility	1
Gun Shot	8
Glanoma Chronic	1
Gon. Bubo	1

Hernia	4
Heart Trouble	3
Hemorrhoids	2
Infected—	
face	2
fingers	1
foot	10
hand	1
knee	1
Internal Trouble	2
Kidney Trouble	1
Lagrippe	2
Lacerated—	
arm	1
fingers	2
foot	1
hand	2
leg	2
Laryngeal Syphilis	1
Mashed—	
foot	5
Measles	2
Marasmus	2
Morphine Habit	3
Neurasthenia	5
Nephritis	1
Necrosis	1
Ovarian Cyst	1
Pregnancy	5
Phymosis	1
Ptomaine Poison	1
Pneumonia	7
Peritonitis	2
Pneumothorax	1
Remittent Fever	1
Rheumatism	17
Senility	1
Stab	1
Sprains—	
patella	2
shoulder	1
Scalp Wound	5
Septicemia	2
Specific Trouble	3
Stomach Trouble	4
Typhoid Fever	36
Tumor	2
Talipes	2
Tubercular	1
Uterine Trouble	7
Ulcer	1
Not stated	29
TOTAL	299

TABLE NO 5.

Number Weeks Treatment.

1910	1911	Total
375	489	864

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1910-1912.

CITY HOSPITAL.

TABLE NO. 1.
Civic Condition.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Single	40	13	53	98	55	153	206
Married	33	20	53	46	59	105	158
Widower	1		1	8		8	9
TOTAL	74	33	107	152	114	266	373

TABLE NO. 2.
Nationality.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
United States	50	30	80	110	111	221	301
Austria	1		1				1
Italy	20	3	23	34	3	37	60
Russia	2		2	5		5	7
Greece	1		1				1
Roumania				3		3	3
TOTAL	74	33	107	152	114	266	373

TABLE NO. 3.
Admission by Counties.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Berkeley	71	30	101	141	107	248	349
Jefferson	2	2	4		4	4	8
Morgan	1	1	2	10	2	12	14
Ohio				1		1	1
Preston					1	1	1
TOTAL	74	33	107	152	114	266	373

TABLE NO. 4.
Occupation of Those Admitted.

	1911			1912			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand Total
Laborer	66		66	132		132	198
Housewife		13	13		52	52	65
Seamstress		2	2				2
Servant		5	5		21	21	26
Student		1	1		1	1	2
None	8	12	20	20	40	60	80
TOTAL	74	33	107	152	114	266	373

TABLE NO. 5.
Admitting Diagnosis.

Adenitis	1
Appendicitis	31
Architis	31
Accident	2
aathma	1
arthitis	9
Abacess—	
alveola	1
groin	1
leg	2
multiple	1
Ascites	3
Burns	3
Blood poisoning	1
Bilious fever	2
Bruises—	
abdomen	1
multiple	1
Cancer	5
Cyst, dermoid	6
Cystitis	1
Carcinoma	5
Cholelithetis	2
Convulsions	1
Catarrh	1
Condylomata	1
Dislocation—	
shoulder	1
elbow	3
Endometritis	6
Epilepsy	1
Eye injuries	5
Epididymitis	2
Ectopic gestation	1
Eczema	1
Erysipelas	3
Fracture—	
illium	9
clavicle	2
elbow	2
femur	2
collee	2
hip	2
leg	4
ribs	1
patella	2
skull	1
Fecal Impaction	1
Frost bite	4
Fistulas	2
Gastritis	6
Gun shot wounds	8
Gall stones	2
Hemorrhoids	1
Hernia	7
Heart disease	1
Herpees zoster	1

Hydrocele	3
Iritis	1
Injuries—	
foot	1
muscles	1
knee	1
leg	1
back	1
head	1
hip	1
traumatic	2
Intermittent fever	1
Inguinal bubo	2
Inflammation	1
Indigestion	1
Intestinal obst.	1
Jaundice, acute	2
Lagrippe	1
Locomotor ataxia	1
Lacerated—	
arm	3
hand	2
head	2
foot	10
perineum	5
scalp	1
leg	1
Laryngitis	2
Malarial fever	1
Maternity	11
Measles	2
Neurasthenia	1
Necrosis	3
Ovarites chorea	4
Orchitis	1
Peritonitis	5
Pyonsalfinx	1
Puerperal mania	1
Pleurisy	1
Pneumonia	10
Pharyngitis	1
Placenta previa	2
Quinsy	2
Rheumatism	11
Rupture	1
Sinus—	
rib	1
dorsal	1
Salfingitis	4
Scrofula	1
Syphilis	12
Sprains	1
Toxic Amblyopia	2
Tonsilitis	1
Typhoid fever	28
Talipes	2
Tumor	9
Tubercular neck	1
Ulcerated legs	2
Varicocele	2

Vaginitis	2
Wound—	
head	1
Not stated	17
TOTAL	373

TABLE NO. 6.
Number Weeks Treatment.

1911	1912	Total
183	495	478

COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

These hospitals are both private institutions; both do a certain amount of charity work for which they are now paid out of the appropriations above mentioned. They, however, probably do no more work than other private hospitals in the state, for which no compensation is paid by the state, or otherwise. We must not be understood as opposing, for any reason, the interest of these two private hospitals. We merely intend to discharge our duty as we see it and to bring to the attention of the legislature the fact that this class of appropriations establishes a bad precedent, which, if continued, will lead to appropriations for every private hospital in the state.

FINANCIAL REPORT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

TABLE NO. 1.
From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1 1910.	Legislative Appropriation 1911.	Total Amount Available 1911.	Disbursements 1911.	Balance Sept. 30, 1911.
CITY HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Laborers and Others	----------	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 1,836.17	$ 3,163.83
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL.					
Treatment of Laborers and Others	----------	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,746.75	1,253.25
TOTAL	----------	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 5,582.92	$ 4,417.08

TABLE NO. 2.

From October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS.	Balance October 1, 1911.	Legislative Appropriation 1912.	Total Amount Available 1912.	Disbursements 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
CITY HOSPITAL Treatment of Laborers and Others	$ 3,163.83	$ 5,000.00	$ 8,163.83	$ 4,949.73	$ 3,214.10
KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOSPITAL. Treatment of Laborers and Others	1,253.25	5,000.00	6,253.25	4,887.37	1,365.88
TOTAL	$ 4,417.08	$ 10,000.00	14,417.08	$ 9,837.10	$ 4,579.98

TABLE NO. 3.

From October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1912.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FUNDS	Balance October 1 1910.	Legislative Appropriation. 1911 and 1912.	Total Amount Available 1911 and 1912.	Disbursements 1911 and 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
CITY HOSPITAL. Treatment of Laborers and Others		$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 6,785.90	$ 3,214.10
KING'S DAUGHTER'S HOSPITAL. Treatment of Laborers and Others		$ 10,000.00	10,000.00	8,634.12	1,365.88
TOTAL		$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 15,420.02	$ 4,579.98

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing balances of legislative appropriations which are asked to be cancelled.

Nothing.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing balances of State Board of Control collections which are asked to be cancelled.

Nothing.

TABLE NO 6.

Showing balances retained by the State Board of Control on account of the following funds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Treatment of Laborers and Others ..... $ 4,579.98

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS.

Nothing retained.

Appropriations

—TO—

City of Moundsville

FOR SEWER.

Appropriations to City of Moundsville

Sewer System:—The appropriation bill passed by the legislature of 1911, Chapter 2, Section 73, among other appropriations, provided,

"For the purpose of paying the state's proportion of the cost of constructing a sewer for the use of the state penitentiary, in connection with the proposed sewer system of the city of Moundsville, to be expended only under the orders and at the discretion of the State Board of Control, provided the city will enter into contract to maintain said sewer and keep same in repair so long as used by the state, and shall also assume the cost of the disposition of the sewage flowing through the said sewer whenever required by any ordinance or law to dispose of said sewage in any other manner than by drainage into the river, the sum of $15,000 is hereby appropriated."

We understood the expression " to be expended only under the orders and at the discretion of the State Board of Control," as used in this appropriation, was intended to have the same meaning as any other appropriations, namely: that this board should see, first, that the expenditure was necessary; second, that no more than necessary should be expended; third, if expended it should be done upon the board's "orders" just as the legislature then knew moneys committed to the care of this board were expended; and, fourth, not to expend the money at all, if, in the discretion of the board, it should not be done. We therefore made an investigation to secure such information as we deemed necessary for us to fully comply with our duty in the matter.

At the time this appropriation was made the penitentiary had its own private sewer, which is not only ample for the use of the penitentiary, but by the kindness of the warden is used by the residents of one or more blocks of the city of Moundsville for the discharge of their sewage. All of the sinks, lavatories and closets within the prison walls are connected to this private sewer through a great number of lateral lines leading from the various shops and cells to the most convenient point of entry into the sewer. Investigation disclosed the fact that the city sewer, proposed to be constructed, had been located at the opposite end of the prison wall from our present sewer system, which would necessitate the changing of the whole system within the prison walls. To aid us in our examination we employed Mr. W. A. Hogue, a competent engineer of the city of Charleston, and who has had considerable experience in the consruction of sewers, and sent him to Moundsville with instructions to ascertain and report to us, among other things, the location of the city sewer then under construction in Moundsville, what portion of same would be used for sewage from the penitentiary, the cost thereof and what percentage of that cost would be proper for the state to pay, if it used the city sewer; the cost of laying out and constructing an entirely new private sewer for the penitentiary, and such other matters as might be of interest.

Before the report of Mr. Hogue was received, Chas. W. Shipman, city solicitor for the city of Moundsville, by letter dated August 3, 1911, trans-

mitted to us for execution a contract, providing, among other things, for the payment of the appropriation in lump sum to the city of Moundsville, to be expended upon the city sewer by the city council, in consideration of which the city council was obligated "to construct and maintain for and on behalf of the said party of the first part (The State Board of Control) such a sewer as shall be sufficient in size and capacity to take care and dispose of the sewage of the West Virginia State Penitentiary." We did not execute this agreement, for several reasons, among which are,

First—We did not believe the appropriation contemplated the payment of this money in lump sum.

Second—It only obligated the city of Moundsville to take care of the sewage, and not the surface or other accumulated water, for which outlet from the penitentiary must be had.

Third—We wanted to see that the appropriation, if expended, should be used in the construction of that part of the sewer which would be used by the penitentiary.

Fourth—We found that the sewer was in fact not being constructed for the use of the penitentiary, but was a line of the city sewer extending from the river along one of its principal streets to reach a populous portion of the city lying above and back of the penitentiary.

Fifth—the proposed contract would have obligated us for the payment of the whole amount of the appropriation to the city of Moundsville, while it was apparent that the change would necessitate the expenditure of a very considerable amount of money to bring the penitentiary sewage system into the city sewers. This we afterwards ascertained would cost $1352.00, and if we had executed the contract we would have had no fund left out of which to pay these expenses. For these and other reasons we declined to execute the contract, and advised the city council that we had a skilled enginer examining the situation and would report to them the results.

Mr. Hogue completed and submitted his report to us on the 14th of October, 1911, returning therewith a map of the city of Moundsville, on which the proposed city sewer was laid down. Some of his important findings are,

(a). The city sewer is planned and being constructed for sanitary drainage only, and that the city officials expected the state to take care of all surface and other water not usually passed into sanitary sewers.

(b). That the use of water in the penitentiary is 150 gallons per minute for sixteen hours per day, a daily consumption of 144,000 gallons, to which must be added the storm water from the buildings and grounds within the prison walls, which under a rainfall of one inch per hour would produce 142,947 gallons per hour, or 2,782 gallons per minute.

(c). That the city sewer pipe into which the penitentiary sewage was expected to drain is 24 in., laid on a grade of one-tenth of one foot for each hundred feet in length, and that its capacity would be 124 gallons less per minute than required to carry off the water usually consumed, and the storm water from the penitentiary; and that the city sewer is therefore inadequate for the combined water and sanitary sewage from the penitentiary.

(d). That an independent sewer line can be constructed from the penitentiary to a point on the river some distance below the discharge of the city

sewer, and large enough for all sewage from the penitentiary, and 5,000 other persons for $10,197.00.

(e). That the cost of making the changes necessary to separate the sanitary from the storm and water sewage of the penitentiary would be $1,352.00, or for sanitary sewage only for the penitentiary, and 5,000 other persons at a cost of $6,677.00; or a sanitary sewer for the penitentiary only at a cost of $5,159.00.

(f). That a sewer could be constructed down 10th street to the river, for the combined sewage of the penitentiary, at a cost of $6,979.00, and for a sanitary sewer only, at a cost of $5,198.00.

(g). That a combined sewer could be constructed from the penitentiary out Jefferson street to 12th, crossing 12th street and the railroad to and by way of 13th street to the river, for $8,942, and a sanitary sewer only along this route for $6,829.00.

(h). Or still by another route for combined sewage of the penitentiary for $10,479.00, or for the sanitary sewage only at a cost of $5,985.00.

The engineer concludes this part of his report as follows:

"This indicates that if the state separates the sewage of the penitentiary she should not pay the city a greater sum than $5,198.00, for taking it through the sewers, provided the state can discharge the sanitary sewage into the Ohio river at the foot of 10th street, or $5,159.00, plus cost of rights of way through private property along the line "C" first route." We are advised that the rights of way mentioned could be secured for about $500.00, and in no event more than $1,000.00.

When the report of the engineer was received, we notified the mayor of the city of Moundsville that we were ready to consider plans for the expenditure of the appropriation. On the 16th of November, 1911, a member of this board, accompanied by the warden of the penitentiary, appeared before the city council in the city of Moundsville, read the report of Mr. Hogue, submitted his map and discussed generally with the council the construction of the sewer, after which the member of the board proposed to pay to the city council, to be expended on that portion of the city sewer which would be used by the penitentiary, the sum of $6,159.00, and the city take the sanitary sewage, only, from the penitentiary, while we would take care of the storm and other water from the penitentiary. This proposition was declined. The member of the board then present requested the city council to state whether it would accept any sum less than the whole $15,000.00. A motion was made by councilman E. G. Roberts, and seconded by councilman Keel, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the State Board of Control as to the advisability of the city council accepting less than the whole appropriation. The vote on this motion was a tie, and the mayor having once voted decided the question adversely by casting an additional vote as mayor. Councilman Purdy then moved that the city council accept nothing less than the whole of the $15,000.00. This motion was seconded by Councilman Moore and was carried by a vote of 5 to 1, with only two members of the council absent. Nothing further has been done in the matter, and we yet have in the state treasury the sum of $14,649.00, after paying therefrom the expenses of the engineer, Mr. Hogue, as shown in our financial tables in report on the West Virginia Penitentiary

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